The perspective of the past . . .

leads to a progressive future. The strength and power of historical Fort Pulaski in Savannah symbolizes the heroic heritage that is the foundation of a forward moving Georgia. For further information, contact: Georgia Department of Industry and Trade, Jack Minter, Executive Director, 100 State Capitol, Atlanta 3, Georgia.
Editor's Corner

This little article is being written soon after Groundhog Day, and the sad fact is that most groundhogs in the immediate vicinity (which chances to be the Washington Zoo), noted that the day was sunny and promptly returned to their burrows to sleep for six weeks more. This places your Editor in a quandary. Should she or should she not plant sweet peas before the month is over, as was her wont up to a couple of years ago. Also, will the yellow crocuses celebrate Washington's Birthday by coming to full bloom on that date? Although a hundred pansy plants were "put in" last fall, on the florist's solemn assertion that they would be in constant bloom all winter long, only a half dozen valiant faces have peered up through the snow.

We wonder how early the goodwives of Jamestown and Plymouth were able to start their spring planting—did they, too, have certain days by which certain plants should be in flower? Of one thing we are certain. That valiant farmer-turned-soldier, George Washington, undoubtedly bent down from his great height to greet the first flowers of spring—even, perhaps, the lowly chickweed—after all, it was green, and it bloomed!

Miss Mabel E. Winslow
Editor

Mrs. Paul R. Greenlease
National Chairman
DAR Magazine Committee

Mrs. Kenneth G. Maybe
National Chairman
DAR Magazine Advertising Committee

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DEAR DAUGHTERS:

Recently, a letter transmitting a Chapter delegate's registration card came to my attention. The spirit expressed is something every Daughter might emulate. Its message, one of pride and interest, is excerpted here:

"Best wishes for much satisfaction and enjoyment in attending the 73rd Continental Congress meetings. We appreciate your representing us . . ."

"Last summer, it was my great pleasure to visit DAR Headquarters. I can visualize how vibrant and alive that beautiful place will become during Congress in April.

"I am so proud of the many great and good things this organization has accomplished. May we always be a blessing and an honor to our country and our fellowman."

Minutes of the February 1st National Board of Management appear in this issue and are called to your attention. Gratifying was the attendance of all 12 Executive Officers, 10 Vice Presidents General, 25 State Regents, 1 State Vice Regent (total States represented 33) and the National Parliamentarian.

Of special interest were:

Admission of the National Society's "one-in-a-half-million" member—Number 500,000, Miss Bonnie Jean Willis. (See p. 239.)

Preview run of audio tapes for splendid radio public service series, "Citizen . . . U.S.A." (Full set available @ $6.15; order from National Headquarters.)

Awarding of two $500 medical scholarships. (See p. 239.)

The giving of a $100 annual award to Coast Guard Officer Candidate School, Yorktown, Virginia.

Designation of the Diamond Jubilee Period from October 11, 1964 through 75th Continental Congress, April 1966. This eighteen-month period will permit Chapters to plan special "tie-in" celebrations during the year.

Last call is made now for (1) Congress Page recommendations and (2) reservations for 2-day DAR Post-Congress World's Fair Tour at special advance price of $85, all-expense.

Shortly, you will receive official Bylaw changes and notification of Proposed Library Expansion to be voted upon at Congress time.

Little-Known DAR Fact: At the First Continental Congress, an invitation was presented to the NSDAR membership to participate in the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1892, the 400th Anniversary of the discovery of America. By the last official act of the Second Continental Congress, a resolution to accept the invitation, was unanimously passed. Since then, the National Society has participated in some twenty Fairs and Expositions, regional, national and international in scope, from Atlanta to Seattle, from San Francisco to New York, in Hawaii and in Paris. Twenty-five years ago, at the New York World's Fair of 1939, the NSDAR presented a 13-star Flag for the Washington Hall Building. This year, April 25th, the NSDAR will officially present the main ceremonial Flag of the United States of America to the New York World's Fair of 1964-65 as a highlight of the 2-Day DAR Post-Congress visit. It is hoped as many Daughters as possible will join the group making this tour.

Cordially,

Marion Moncure Duncan
(Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan)
73rd Continental Congress

By MRS. WAYNE M. CORY
Chairman, Congress Program Committee

National Officers:

Chaplain General: Breakfast, Sunday, April 19, 7:30 a.m., Chinese Room, Mayflower Hotel. $3.50. Reservations before Congress: Breakfast and tour to Arlington; send self-addressed envelope, with check, to: Miss Grace Witherow, 4707 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. Saturday, April 18, Business Office, National Headquarters. President General will attend breakfast and lay wreaths at Arlington and Mount Vernon. Memorial Service, Sunday, 2:30 p.m. Places on platform for State Chaplains. Assemble in President General's Reception Room at 2 p.m.

Historian General: Joint meeting with Reporters General to Smithsonian Institution on Monday, April 20, 9 a.m., in Historian General's Office.

Librarian General: Meeting, Monday, April 20, 2:30 p.m., National Officers Club Room—opposite C. A. R. offices.

Registrar General: Forum with Chairs of Genealogical Records, Lineage Research, Membership, and Junior Membership Committees participating, Monday, April 20, 2 to 4 p.m., National Officers Club Room.

Reporters General to Smithsonian Institution: Joint meeting with Historian General, Monday, April 20, 9 a.m., Historian General's Office.

Treasurer General: Meeting, Wednesday, April 22, 8 a.m., National Officers Club Room.

States:

Alabama: Meeting, Red Cross Building, 17th & D Sts., N.W., Assembly Hall, 4th floor, Monday, April 20, 10 a.m. Buffet supper, Colonial Room, Mayflower Hotel, Tuesday, April 21, 5:45 p.m. $6.75. Tickets before Congress: Mrs. R. P. Geron, 614 Franklin Street, Huntsville, Ala.; during Congress: Mayflower Hotel, Mrs. Geron.


California: Dinner, Sunday, April 19, 7 p.m., East Room, Mayflower Hotel—$7.50. Tickets before Congress: Mrs. R. J. Donovan, 142 Twin Oaks Circle, Chula Vista, Calif.; during Congress: At door of East Room. Speaker will be Congressman James Utr of California.

Colorado: Meeting, Monday, April 20, 3 p.m., Indiana Room, 3rd floor, Administration Building. Dinner, Tuesday, April 21, 7 p.m., North Room, Mayflower Hotel.

Connecticut: Open house for Connecticut delegates, Sunday, April 19, 8 to 11 a.m., State Regent's suite, Mayflower Hotel; registration—distribution of State badges—general discussion of plans. Dinner, Tuesday, April 21, 5:45 p.m., East Room, Mayflower Hotel—$7.50. Tickets before Congress: Mrs. Francis V. Burns, 244 Willow Street, Waterbury, Conn.; during Congress: Mrs. Burns, State Regent's Suite, Mayflower. Senator Thomas J. Dodd is expected to attend dinner.

Delaware: Luncheon, Tuesday, April 21, Jefferson Room, Mayflower Hotel—$4.50. Tickets before Congress: Miss Helen M. Scott, 403 Irving Drive, Brandywine Hills, Wilmington, Del. 19802; during Congress: Miss Scott, Mayflower Hotel.

Florida: Luncheon, Monday, April 20, 12:30 p.m., Chinese Room, Mayflower Hotel—$4.25. Tickets before Congress: Mrs. George E. Evans, 304 Southwest 12th St., Gainesville, Fla.; during Congress: Mrs. Evans, Mayflower Hotel.

Georgia: Meeting, Monday, April 20, 3 p.m., Assembly Room, 2nd floor, Administration Building. Dinner, Tuesday, April 21, 6 p.m., Chinese Room, Mayflower Hotel—$4.75. Tickets before Congress: Mrs. Benjamin L. Thornton, P. O. Box 461, Clarkesville, Ga.; during Congress: Mrs. Thornton, Mayflower Hotel.

Georgiia: Meeting, Monday, April 20, 4 p.m., Assembly Room, 2nd floor, Administration Building. Dinner, Tuesday, April 21, 6 p.m., Chinese Room, Mayflower Hotel—$4.75. Tickets before Congress: Mrs. Benjamin L. Thornton, P. O. Box 461, Clarkesville, Ga.; during Congress: Mrs. Thornton, Mayflower Hotel.

Illinois: Supper, Sunday, April 19, 6:30 p.m., Ballroom, Mayflower Hotel—$4.50. Tickets before Congress: Mrs. Thielens Phillips, 9200 S. Damen Avenue, Chicago 43. Ill. (until April 15); enclose self-addressed envelope. Tickets purchased but not mailed may be picked up at Ballroom door, 5 to 5:30 p.m. on April 19.

Indiana: Tea, Monday, April 20, 3 to 5 p.m., East Room, Mayflower Hotel—$3.50. Tickets before Congress: Mrs. Thomas M. Egan, 1355 Bayard Park Drive, Evansville, Ind.; anyone attending Congress invited to attend.

Iowa: Luncheon, Tuesday, April 21, 12:30 p.m., Chinese Room, Mayflower Hotel. Tickets in Iowa Room on Saturday, April 18, and during Congress; also at hotel day of luncheon.

Kansas: Luncheon, Tuesday, April 21, 12:15 p.m., Pan American Room, Mayflower Hotel—$5.00. Tickets before Congress: Mrs. L. B. Naylor, 2331 Taunorme, Kansas City, Kan.; during Congress: Mrs. Naylor, YWCA, Washington, D.C. Special invitation to all Kansas DAR members.


Maine: Meeting, Monday, April 20, 10 a.m. Maine Room.

Massachusetts: Luncheon, Tuesday, April 21, 1 p.m., Sheraton Room, Sheraton-Carlton Hotel—$4.50. Tickets before Congress: Miss E. M. Allen, 111 Madison Street, Dedham, Mass.; during Congress: Mayflower Hotel Open House, Monday, April 20, 9:30 a.m. to 2 p.m., in Massachusetts Room.

Michigan: Reception, Sunday, April 19, 8:30 p.m., Chinese Room, Mayflower Hotel—$4.00. Tickets before Congress: Mrs. Robert E. Eby, 815 Crescent Road, Jackson, Miss.; during Congress: Mrs. Eby, Mayflower Hotel, or at door of Chinese Room.

Minnesota: Buffet supper, Sunday, April 19, 7 p.m., North Room, Mayflower Hotel—$6.00. Tickets before Congress: Mrs. Royce Anderson, 4033 Shoreline Drive, Minneapolis, Minn.; during Congress: Regent's suite, Mayflower Hotel.

Mississippi: Breakfast, Tuesday, April 21, 7:30 a.m., Pan American Room, Mayflower Hotel—$3.75. Tickets before Congress: Mrs. Fentress Rhodes, 1828 Lyncrest Avenue, Jackson, Miss.; during Congress: Mrs. Eby, Mayflower Hotel, or at door of Chinese Room.

Missouri: Brunch, Monday, April 20, 11 a.m., East Room, Mayflower Hotel—$5.00. Tickets before Congress: Mrs. Walter Diggs, 38 Briarcliff, St. Louis, Mo.; business meeting will be held immediately following brunch.

Nebraska: Tea, Monday, April 20, 3 to 5 p.m., District of Columbia D.A.R. Chapter House, 1732 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W. Tickets before Congress: Mrs. Leon E. Ponte, 309 South Oak Street,
North Platte, Neb.; during Congress: Mrs. J. Carl Evans, Mayflower Hotel.


New Jersey: Luncheon, Tuesday, April 21, 12:30 p.m., Main Dining Room, Sheraton-Carlton Hotel—$4.50. Tickets before Congress: Mrs. Walter D. Cougle, 117 Cadwalader Drive, Trenton, N. J.; during Congress: Mayflower Hotel.

New York: Luncheon, Tuesday, April 21, 12:30 p.m., Grand Ballroom, Mayflower Hotel—$5.50. Tickets (March 1 to April 10); Mrs. Alexander S. Walker, 86-26 Avon Street, Jamaica Estates 32, N. Y.; during Congress: New York Room, April 20—9:30 to 11 a.m.

North Carolina: Meeting, Tuesday, April 21, 2 p.m., North Carolina Room. Tea, Wednesday, April 22, 4 to 6 p.m., Colonial Room, Mayflower Hotel—$4.25. Tickets before Congress: Miss Josephine V. Smith, 307 Hampton Street, Rocky Mount, N. C.; during Congress: Miss Josephine V. Smith, North Carolina Room.

Northwestern States: Luncheon, Wednesday, April 22, 12:15 p.m., Chinese Room, Mayflower Hotel—$5.00. Tickets before Congress: Mrs. Ivan R. Spicer, 3439 Frankfort Ave., Louisville, Ky.; during Congress: Mrs. Walter D. Cougle, 117 Cadwalader Drive, Trenton, N. J.; during Congress: New York Room, April 20—9:30 to 11 a.m.

North Dakota: Meeting, Tuesday, April 21, 2 p.m., North Carolina Room.

Ohio: Meeting, Monday, April 20, 10:30 a.m., National Officers Club Room. Reception, Sunday, April 19, 9 to 11 p.m., State Room, Mayflower Hotel—$5.00. Tickets before Congress: Miss Maxine Field, 461 Hane Avenue, Marion, Ohio; during Congress: Mrs. Carl W. Kiezman, Sutton House, 1016 17th Street, N. W.

Oklahoma: Luncheon, Wednesday, April 22, 12:30 p.m., Pan American Room, Mayflower Hotel—$4.00. Tickets before Congress: Mrs. Melvin Race, 24 East Emmett, Shawnee, Okla.

Pennsylvania: Meeting of State Board of Management, Monday, April 20, 2 p.m., National Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall. Luncheon, Tuesday, April 21, 12:30 p.m., Blue Room, Shoreham Hotel—$5.00. Tickets before Congress: Miss Jane R. Rex, 1210 DeKalb Street, Norristown, Pa.; during Congress: April 20 in Pennsylvania Foyer from 10:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.

Rhode Island: Meeting, Monday, April 20, 10 a.m., Rhode Island Room. Dinner, Tuesday, April 21, 5:45 p.m., District Room, Washington Hotel—$6.25. Tickets before Congress: State Regent; during Congress: Rhode Island Room, Monday, April 20, 10 a.m.

South Carolina: Meeting, Monday, April 20, 10 a.m., State Regent’s suite, Mayflower Hotel. Luncheon, Tuesday, April 21, 12:30 p.m., East Room, Mayflower Hotel—$5.00. Tickets before Congress: Miss Lola Wilson, 1109 Ella Street, Anderson, S. C.; during Congress: Miss Wilson, Mayflower Hotel.

Texas: Meeting, Monday, April 20, 10 to 11 a.m., Maryland Room, Mayflower Hotel, tea, Monday, April 20, 4 to 6 p.m., Chinese Room, Mayflower Hotel—$4.00. Tickets during Congress: Mrs. Walter G. Dick, Mayflower Hotel.

Vermont: Meeting, Monday, April 20, 10:30 a.m., Vermont Room. Luncheon, Monday, April 20, 1 p.m., Cabinet Room, Willard Hotel—$4.00. Tickets before Congress: Mrs. Bernard D. Dooley, 28 Beaman Street, Poultney, Vt.; during Congress: Mrs. Dooley, Mayflower Hotel.

Virginia: Reception, Virginia Room, Monday, April 20, 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. Luncheon, Tuesday, April 21, 1 p.m., Grand Ballroom, Willard Hotel—$3.75. Tickets before Congress: Mrs. H. H. Hardenburgh, 724 S. St. Asaph Street, Alexandria, Va.; during Congress: Mrs. Hardenburgh—1E 6-4723.

Washington: Luncheon, Tuesday, April 21, 12:15 p.m., North Lounge, Kennedy-Warren, 3133 Connecticut Avenue, N. W.—$4.00. Send money for reservations to Mrs. A. M. Britton, P. O. Box 23, Touched, Wash., by April 18. Luncheon tickets urge to attend.

West Virginia: Luncheon, Wednesday, April 22, 12:30 a.m., East Room, Mayflower Hotel—$5.00. Tickets before Congress: Mrs. Grant P. Hall, Jr., 1633 Quarrion Street, E., Charleston, W. Va.; enclose self-addressed envelope with check. Miss Eleanor Town, National Chairman, Program Committee.

Wisconsin: Meeting, Monday, April 20, 9:30 a.m., Wisconsin Room. Banquet tickets, badges and information will be given to members at this time.

Administrative Committees

Insignia: Meeting, Wednesday, April 22, 8 a.m., Indiana Room, 3rd floor, Administration Building.

Resolutions: Meetings, Assembly Room, Tuesday, April 22, 14, 2 p.m. Wednesday, April 23, 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.; Assembly Room, April 23, 9 a.m., National Officers Club Board Room.

Special Committee


National Committees

American Heritage: Joint coffee and meeting, Tuesday, April 21—7:30 a.m.—coffee; meeting, 8 to 9 a.m. with American Music, Motion Picture, Program, and Public Relations Committees, at Banquet Hall.

American Indians: Breakfast, Wednesday, April 22, 7:15 a.m., State Room, Mayflower Hotel—$3.50. Tickets before Congress: Mrs. Benjamin Martorelli, 737 Asbury St., New Milford, N. J. (enclose self-addressed envelope); during Congress: Coordinator, Constitution Hall, and St. Mary’s School booth. Speaker: Solomon McCombs, Creek Indian from Oklahoma, famous artist and speaker. He will bring an exhibit of his paintings.

American Music: Joint meeting and coffee, Tuesday April 21, 7:30 p.m.—9 a.m., Banquet Hall, with American Heritage, Motion Picture, Program, and Public Relations Committees. Rehearsals of all States Chairmen for Monday, April 21, 7:30 a.m.—9 a.m., Monday, April 21, 9 a.m., Banquet Hall; and Constitution Hall, Tuesday, April 21, immediately after evening session.

Americanism and DAR Manual for Citizenship: Meeting, Monday, April 20, 11 a.m., Red Cross Building, 17th & D Streets, N. W., Executive Committee Room, 2nd floor.

Conservation: U. S. Department of Agriculture will have an interesting exhibit in lobby of Constitution Hall. Representative from the Department will be there to explain the exhibit.

C.A.R.—DAR: Meeting, Monday, April 20, 10 to 11:30 a.m., C.A.R. Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall, 3rd floor.

DAR Good Citizens: Breakfast, Tuesday, April 21, 7:30 a.m., North Room, Mayflower Hotel—$3.50. Tickets before Congress: Mrs. Jackson E. Stewart, P. O. Box 3481, Orlando, Fla.; during Congress: Mrs. Stewart, Mayflower Hotel. All National Vice Chairmen and State Chairmen urged to attend.

DAR Magazine and Magazine Advertising: Open house, Thursday, April 23, 8 to 9:00 a.m., Magazine Offices.

DAR Museum: Meeting, Monday, April 20, 10 a.m., Museum Room.

DAR School: Luncheon, Wednesday, April 22, 12:30 p.m., State Room, Mayflower Hotel—$5.00. Tickets before Congress: Stamped, self-addressed envelope to: Mrs. Thomas B. Dimmick, 440 North Nelson St., Arlington 3, Va.; during Congress: Constitution Hall corridor, DAR School luncheon ticket table.

Honor Roll: Meeting, Monday, April 20, 10 a.m., Junior American Room.

Junior American Citizens: Meeting, Monday, April 20, 10:30 a.m., Assembly Room. Contest books, JAC publicity scrap book, and club activities scrap books will be displayed in this room throughout Congress.

Junior Membership: Meeting, Monday, April 20, 9 a.m., Red Cross Building, Executive Committee Room, 2nd floor, 17th & D Streets, N. W. Dinner, Colonial Room, Mayflower Hotel, Monday, April 20, 5 p.m.—$6.50. Reservations: Until April 19 to Mrs. Howard F. Running, 7215 Central Avenue, Takoma Park, Md.

Motion Picture: Joint coffee and meeting, Tuesday, April 21, 7:30 a.m., Banquet Hall, with American Heritage, American Music, Motion Picture, and Public Relations Committees.

National Defense: Luncheon, Monday, April 20, 12 noon, Federal Hall, International Inn, 14th and M Streets, N. W.—$5.00. Tickets (until April 15) Mrs. Benjamin Y. Martin, 1776 D St., N. W., Washington, D. C.; pick up tickets National Defense Office Friday or Saturday before Congress; door of Inn, Monday, April 20, 9:30 a.m. to 10:30 a.m. C.A.R. Board Room.
CONCESSIONS IN LOUNGE
OPEN
MONDAY, APRIL 20

after 10 a.m. Dr. Robert Morris will be speaker.

Program: Joint coffee and meeting, Tuesday, April 21, 7:30 a.m., Banquet Hall, with American Heritage, American Music, Motion Picture, and Public Relations Committees.

Public Relations: Joint coffee and meeting, Tuesday, April 21, 7:30 a.m., Banquet Hall, with American Heritage, American Music, Motion Picture, and Program Committees.

Congress Committees

Corridor Hostesses: Meeting, Monday, April 20, 10 a.m., corridor near President General's Reception Room.

Guest: Meeting, Monday, April 20, 10 a.m., President General's Reception Room.

Hospitality: Meeting, Monday, April 20, 2 p.m., President General's Reception Room.

House: Meeting, Monday, April 20, 9 a.m., Constitution Hall.

Marshal: Meeting, Monday, April 20, 10:30 a.m., Platform Committee Room backstage. Breakfast, Monday, April 20, 8 a.m., Mayflower Hotel, Potomac Room.

Pages: Meeting, Constitution Hall, Monday, April 20, 1 p.m. Pages Registration in lounge, Monday, April 20, 11:30 a.m.

Platform: Meeting, platform, Constitution Hall, Monday, April 20, 11 a.m.

President General's Reception Room: Meeting, President General's Reception Room, Monday, April 20, 11:30 a.m.

Program: Meeting, Saturday, April 18, 10:30 a.m., Indiana Room, 3rd floor, Administration Building.

DAR Organizations

DAR Executive Club: Dinner, Friday, April 17, 7 p.m., Colonial Room, Mayflower Hotel—$7.25. Tickets before Congress: Mrs. John M. Kerr, 4522 30th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20008; reservations must be in by April 6.

National Chairmen's Association: Breakfast, Sunday, April 19, 8 a.m., East Room, Mayflower Hotel—$3.50. Tickets before Congress: Mrs. George B. Hartman, 5234 Duvall Drive, Washington, D. C. 20016; during Congress: Mayflower, Sunday morning.

National Officers Club: Meeting, Executive Board, Thursday, April 16, 3 p.m., National Officers Club Board Room. Annual meeting, Friday, April 17, 10 a.m., National Officers Club Room. Banquet, Saturday, April 18, 7 p.m., State Room, Mayflower Hotel—$7.50. Tickets before Congress: Mrs. Charles Locke, 23 Delano Park, Cape Elizabeth, Maine, 04107; during Congress (April 4–17) Mrs. Locke, Mayflower Hotel.

New York State Officers Club: Dinner, Monday, April 20, 6 p.m., State Room, Mayflower Hotel—$6.75. Tickets before Congress (reservations must be in by April 6): Mrs. Wm. H. Sullivan, Jr., 10 Scarsdale Avenue, Scarsdale, N. Y. 10583.

State Vice Regents Club: Luncheon, Thursday, April 23, 12:15 p.m., Chinese Room, Mayflower Hotel.

Vice Presidents General Club: Breakfast, Monday, April 20, 7:30 a.m., East Room, Mayflower Hotel—$4.00. Tickets before Congress: Mrs. Charles Carroll Haig, 3726 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., during Congress: Mrs. Haig, Mayflower Hotel.

N. S. C. A. R. National Convention

Thursday and Friday, April 23 and 24, Senior National Board of Management, National Officers Club Room, 2nd floor, Constitution Hall Building—9 a.m.

Friday, April 24, Opening of Convention, Sheraton-Park Hotel—8 p.m.

Saturday, April 25, Convention Business Session, Sheraton-Park Hotel—8:50 a.m.

Saturday, April 25, National Banquet, Sheraton-Park Hotel—7 p.m.

Sunday, April 26, Annual Pilgrimage.

PATRONIZE
SNACK BAR

COFFEE • SANDWICH BUFFET

Continuous Service—8 a.m. to 3 p.m.

SATURDAY THROUGH THURSDAY OF CONGRESS WEEK

LOWER LEVEL  ***  ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
MARCH 1964

NSDAR SPOTLIGHT ON YOUTH: Excited enthusiasm attended the February 1st meeting of the National Board of Management, with the assignment of "Membership #500,000" to Miss Bonnie Jean Willis, a member of Dewalt Mechaline Chapter, Chicago, Illinois. Her mother, Mrs. John R. Willis, and her grandmother, Mrs. Merritt M. Ranstead, are also members of the same Chapter, as is her aunt, Mrs. Robert E. Steward. Twenty-three-year-old Bonnie Jean, the 500,000th member of the NSDAR since it was founded in 1890, joins the Society as a Junior Member on the Massachusetts line of Isaac Lewis, a private at the Battle of Bunker Hill. (Picture, page 284.)

Another Junior Member, Miss Corrine Chapline Bennett of Frederick, Maryland, a member of Frederick Chapter DAR, is her mother, Mrs. George Bennett, was awarded a $500 medical scholarship. Corrine, 21, is a student nurse at Maryland General Hospital, Baltimore. (Picture, page 284.)

A medical scholarship for $500 was also awarded to 23-year-old Thomas R. White of Damascus, Maryland, a freshman at Nebraska University Medical School, Omaha. (Picture, page 284.)

HEADQUARTERS SOCIAL EVENT A SUCCESS: The reception on January 30th, a first in the series initiated by the DAR Museum's Special Events Committee, Mrs. Malcolm Matheson, Jr., Chairman, enabled officials of various historical, genealogical and patriotic organizations to participate. The date was chosen to coincide with the National Board of Management meetings so that Daughters attending from all over the country could also enjoy the gala evening.

"CITIZEN...U.S.A." FOLLOW-UP: Excellent response to the preview of "Citizen...U.S.A." the newly-recorded series of programs based on the DAR Manual for Citizenship and presented at the National Board luncheon, with first orders to be delivered in time for American History Month programs... Of interest is news that Prof. Donald Hansen, who produced "Citizen...U.S.A." has been engaged by the American Bar Association to produce a similar series entitled "Law...U.S.A." for release next year.

TRAFFIC SAFETY MEETINGS: Recently announced and of note to Daughters serving on Transportation Committees are plans of the President's Committee for Traffic Safety to hold regional meetings. The Eastern Regional Conference is scheduled for New York City, April 13-15, and the Western Regional for San Francisco, May 4-6. Details of Midwestern and Southern Regional meetings are still to be finalized.

INTERESTING LETTERS: Several Daughters present in Panama during the recent difficulties have forwarded to National Headquarters interesting on-the-scene accounts of events as they happened, together with newspaper reprints of stories carried in that area...Received from Mrs. Stanley C. Johnson, Acting Regent, Walter Hines Page Chapter, London, a program of services: St. Paul's Cathedral --John Fitzgerald Kennedy, 1917-63  President of the United States of America --Sunday, December 1st, 1963 at 3 p.m., attended by the Duke of Edinburgh, representing Queen Elizabeth. This program is now in the Historian General's office for inclusion in the Americana Collection.

CONSTITUTION HALL PROGRAM: Appropriately scheduled for American History Month, on Sunday, February 23rd, is a special Francis Scott Key Sesquicentennial concert by the National Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Howard Mitchell conducting, with the choirs from St. Albans and National Cathedral schools.
We have asked Mary S. (Mrs. Henry) O. Patterson of Swarthmore, Pa., cochairman with Sarah P. (Mrs. Lynmar) Brock of Newtown Square, Pa., in the effort to save the Pusey House, to write about this old home, which has been a concern of many members of the DAR.

Mrs. Brock was appointed by the Delaware County Chapter to see what her group could do to preserve this old dwelling. She suggested to the Delaware County and the Lansdowne Chapters that the Delaware County Historical Society in the Orphans Court be put in to restore the house, which had been abandoned.

As far as is known, its only connection with the American Revolution was that, after the Battle of Brandywine, when the English troops rushed to Philadelphia, General Washington gave directions to General Potter that the stones at Chester Mills be buried so that the British could not grind their grain. This house has been bought and sold with the Chester Mills since 1706. It has been a miller's home and much business has been transacted there. It is associated with a number of the important early settlers of Pennsylvania.

Caleb Pusey, who was born in Berkshire, England, in 1651, joined the Society of Friends and wrote many pamphlets for them. He is considered Pennsylvania's first historian, since he collected information about the early settlers. He died in 1682, and the mill was taken over by the Delaware County Historical Society.

It was a hot summer Sunday in August, 1963. Mrs. Herbert O. Albrecht of Springfield, Delaware County, Pa., looked up from the screen through which her gloved hand was forcing the earth. It had come up in buckets from the cellar of Caleb Pusey's house. In England this would be known as a cottage—this 1683 dwelling which has been singled out by the State of Pennsylvania as "of prime importance" to the Commonwealth. Each bucket of earth disclosed treasures from the past—a coin, a bone (which might have indicated what the early colonists used for table food), the stem of a clay pipe, a broken piece of pottery, handmade nails of ancient vintage, a bone button, a tiny thimble.

"It seems to me," said Mrs. Albrecht, "that this is going to be the best researched, the best dug, and the best possible restoration of any house on the eastern seaboard. And that is because we have taken the time to do it right." The children of Upland, who worked so faithfully beside her on Sundays, following the directions of this former schoolteacher, who is six times a grandmother, seemed less impressed with this statement than the adults who heard the remark. Several of them were working on another screen, while a few competent persons were inside digging in the cellar. Her re-
Early Pennsylvania Restoration

by MARY S. (MRS. HENRY C.) PATTERSON

mark was so true. But for a series of lucky incidents, this old home might only have been restored to a good appearance, with its many secrets lost forever.

The Friends of the Caleb Pusey House, Inc., formed in August of 1960, had been working steadily since that time to raise $35,000, plus expenses, to save this house. There was an agreement with the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission that efforts would be made to provide a matching sum from the Legislature. The total cost was estimated at $70,000. The local group had already raised $30,000. The State of Pennsylvania, lagging behind, had paid out $4,000 during the Lawrence administration. Governor Scranton had just signed a bill for $10,000 more.

In the spring of 1962, with a substantial amount in hand, the restoration was about to begin. A day had been selected, and much publicized, so that neighbors and contributors could go through the house, stripped of later adornments, and see this 17th century dwelling very much as it had been—or so we thought—in Caleb Pusey's day. It had been decided that this home was so hastily erected the first occupants did not even have a cellar.

Among the many strangers who came out on that April afternoon were Dr. and Mrs. Albrecht (the former a Ph.D. in chemistry). After inspecting the gloomy and unlighted interior they sought out a member of the board.

"Do you mean to say that you are going to restore this house without digging it?" they asked.

"Digging it?" The architect had employed four men who had spent several unsupervised days probing in various areas, inside and out. They had recovered a few interesting artifacts, including a 1693 William and Mary coin, outside the east door (on the right side in the picture). The architect had hoped they would find evidence of diamond-paned windows, such as were discovered while digging around the 1704 Brinton House. Then our treasurer had rebelled. The contributions coming in, he said, were a public trust, and we could not go on spending so much for a hole in the ground. The architect was pretty well satisfied, so the restoration was about to begin, although, as yet, no drawings had been presented to the board for approval.

The upshot of the conversation between the Albrechts and the board member started a correspondence and some phone calls. The Albrechts and Dr. Jacob Gruber, archaeologist of Temple University, recommended that we contact Dr. Allen G. Schiek of Claymont, Del. This 6-day-a-week dentist, with a consuming passion for archaeology (fortunately shared by his wife and daughter), was the President of the Archaeological Society of Delaware and Chairman of the Board of Archaeology for his State. He would come up to see the place on Memorial Day. Arriving early, he pushed a testing rod into the ground. Since 1683 a good deal of soil had piled up around the outside of the house, perhaps as much as 4 feet in the back, where the bulge was bad.

Dr. Schiek wanted to go inside, though he was assured it had been adequately dug in there by the paid hand. "This isn't what I would call adequate," he said. Then he gave his verdict. "This is an historical site, and we would like to come and dig it. But we will only do it if you will give us enough time for a thorough and complete job. Then we must make a trench around the outside to see if there were ever any additions. We also want to have time to evaluate our findings and see that everything is historically correct before the restoration begins."

The Schieks had already taken part in six historical diggings, but in every one they were given insufficient time. Either the house was about to be moved to a new site or an impatient architect was anxious to get on with the job. The writer, who was present, made a mental cal-
calculation that all of this would take about 6 weeks. She was so wrong! She thought too that the 1693 coin, which she had taken down for his inspection, might be the reason why Dr. Schiek was willing to undertake the job. He said later that this was not so. What really interested him was that we had fairly definite information that this house had been occupied from 1683 until the last tenants left in 1961, a period of 278 years. "Very few American houses have been occupied for so long," he commented. We know that this house, or at least the east end, was built by 1683, for it is shown on the Charles Ashcom map of that year.

From then on we began to learn something about our house. Each Sunday a crew of interested workers arrived, wearing old clothes and bringing a picnic lunch. Some were from the Delaware Society, some our Pennsylvania neighbors, all volunteers and with a passion for the truth. The ranks were swelled by the boys and girls of Upland, who, having nothing better to do, stopped to watch and joined our treasure hunt. They were for the most part a faithful and dependable crew.

Dr. Schiek began the digging in the back corner of the east room (at right in floor plan). Working carefully with trowels so that no artifacts discovered would be broken, Dr. Schiek uncovered in a short time what turned out to be a stone step, the first of several that led down into an unknown basement. The stone cellar walls, which were slowly uncovered, were much sturdier than the outside walls of the house.

Although Swedes lived on adjacent plantations, we have no evidence that they, or the Dutch, had ever occupied this particular land though it was close to the old Indian and Swedish trail that crossed the creek nearby. It is possible that Caleb Pusey, coming out in the summer of 1682 with his family, had first built this cellar, put a roof over it, and used it for a shelter before the house was built around it. The inside dimensions of the cellar are 15 feet by 7 feet 10 inches, and it is 7 feet in depth. This would have made a fairly compact home for the first few months for Caleb, his wife, her two sons by her first marriage, and baby daughter who died during the first year.

The careful digging of this cellar, which was to take about 35 Sundays, was a fascinating occupation. True enough, it had not been discernible before. Higher up there were narrow slots around the stone walls of the house showing where the oak floorboards had once rested. All the flooring was gone, and four layers of linoleum had been taken up after the last tenants left. Below, the earth had been tamped down as though it had always been that way. Two or three stones in a straight line, parallel with the outside and center walls, did show. It had been thought that a stone hearth might have extended out this far from the fireplace, but what we had actually been seeing were three stones along the top of the cellar wall.

Dr. Schiek drove wooden stakes in a straight line and marked off the tamped earth into blocks 1 yard square. These he numbered, beginning along the back wall, so that a permanent record could be kept of where each artifact was found, and at what depth. It was a rude shock to Dr. and Mrs. Schiek and the learned group who helped them, when they found a 17th century pipe near the top level, some 1750 salt-glaze pottery several feet below, and an 1826 U.S. penny still farther down. At the end of each day the pottery went home with the Albrechts, so that it could be washed, assembled, and glued with cement. The assorted bags of artifacts went home with the Schieks, where it now overflows more than a double garage.

The Schieks were in utter consternation. They went to Williamsburg and Jamestown for help. What was wrong? Why had the artifacts come out like this? The experts knew at once. This was a filled cellar. They
were extremely impressed with the pieces which the Schieks had brought along. Some were "as good as any found in America." Two archaeologists made a game of identifying and dating the pottery and glass, and usually reached the same decisions. These men had wide experience.

Authorities at Williamsburg gave other valuable advice which has been heeded. They suggested that we keep a series of good close-up photographs of all sections of the house. This is an excellent plan, for often a picture will show what the naked eye cannot catch. They said that there are all too few 17th century houses left in this country, and that it is well to have the advice and assistance of several who are familiar with this period. They especially recommended Dr. H. Chandlee Forman of Easton, Md., who has worked on many early Virginia and Maryland houses, and Charles E. Peterson of Philadelphia, the restorationist of Independence Hall. Both men have since given time and made suggestions for the Caleb Pusey House.

Coming back to Upland with their problems solved, Dr. Schiek arranged for John Witthoft, Chief Archaeologist for Pennsylvania, to visit the house. He went down into the cellar and soon gave his verdict. "This is indeed a filled cellar. What is more, it was filled after 1840." He made this observation because he found coal and coal ash all the way to the bottom, and coal was not in general use in the homes of this area before that time.

The supposition is that John P. Crozer, buying this house with 66 acres of land in 1845, so that he could set up his cotton mills, had real appreciation of this house and its connections with William Penn and the first settlers. The house had already been described in two books, by John Fanning Watson, and it was also illustrated by Sherman Day in 1843. The Crozers realized that the outside walls in the east end, where the cellar is, were weak and knew they would be strengthened if the cellar was filled. Outside, and probably right in back, was a huge pile of trash which had accumulated over the years, and this would have been repugnant to the new owners. They were accustomed to building model villages for their workmen and in turn insisted that grounds be kept in good condition, walls freshly whitewashed, etc. When they ordered this trash pile taken inside to the cellar the newest objects were carefully spread upon the bottom. So everything was found in reverse order, the oldest artifacts coming at the top!

Another surprise, discovered the same summer, was that there was a well, still with water flowing at the bottom, though completely closed off and filled in, near the front corner of the west room. This was built with a dry wall, each stone exactly shaped by some master builder. Not a stone was out of place. It was 36 inches in diameter. The top of the well was 2 feet below the floor level, indicating that this side had originally been lower and may have been used as a shed or outbuilding in the early days. Water was found at the 11-foot level, and the bottom was 4 1/2 feet below.

Here, too, were indications of time and change. Part of the wooden cucumber pump, formed from a tree trunk, was found, well preserved, below the water line. The water was (Continued on page 340)
SINCE a great many DAR Officers and Chairmen will be preparing their Annual Reports for the Smithsonian Institution this month, it was felt that the Daughters of the American Revolution had unusually close ties with that Government organization. According to the DAR Handbook, it is the responsibility of the Reporter to the Smithsonian Institution to assemble these reports of Officers and Committees into an Annual Report, which is published as a Government document and is submitted to the United States Senate through the Institution.

The magnificent new Museum of History and Technology was dedicated on January 22, in the presence of a distinguished group of invited guests, including our own President General. Ever since it was opened to the public, on January 23, it has been thronged by thousands daily, eager to see many of the articles closely associated with our Nation's history. Some of the exhibits have been moved from other buildings of the Smithsonian, such as the gowns of all First Ladies. Many original patented devices have come from the Patent Office; and, as time goes on and other sections of the building are opened, the collections will constitute what one Washington paper called a "Treasure Trove of Americana."

Exhibits Now Open

The exhibition halls open at present are as follows: American Costume, Farm Machinery, First Ladies Hall, Flag Hall, Life in the American Past, Railroads, Special Exhibits Gallery, Timekeeping and Light Machinery, Tools, and Vehicles. We are delighted to state here that the Curator of First Ladies Hall is Margaret B. Klapthor, wife of the Curator of the DAR Museum, Frank Klapthor.

Future Delights

The long list of exhibition halls yet to be opened is given to show the scope of the entire Museum project. We fear that the exhibits will prove so tempting that many American Heritage Chairmen will go A. W. O. L. during Continental Congress in their eagerness to inspect them. The additional halls are: Armed Forces History, Ceramics, Chemistry, Civil Engineering, Coal, Electricity, Forest Products, General Manufactures, Glass, Graphic Arts, Growth of the United States, Health, Heavy Machinery, Historic Americans, Iron and Steel, Medicine and Dentistry, Merchant Marine, Military and Naval Heraldry, Monetary History and Medalllic Art, Musical Instruments, Nuclear Energy, Ord-
Above: An early line etching of the Smithsonian Building. Left: The new Museum of History and Technology from a drawing by Elliot Glushak.

INSTITUTION

Museum of History and Technology

nance, Petroleum, Pharmacy, Philately and Postal History, Photography, Physical Science, Prints and Photographs, Textiles, and Underwater Exploration.

For your information, the dedicatory speech of President Lyndon B. Johnson and excerpts from the address of Senator Clinton P. Anderson are appended.

Remarks of President
Lyndon B. Johnson
Smithsonian Institution,
January 22, 1964

The gathering of knowledge is the supreme achievement of man.

Four hundred years ago, Francis Bacon could immodestly declare:

"I have taken all knowledge to be my province."

Bacon would find this new Museum of History and Technology of the Smithsonian Institute to his taste, and to his aims.

For I believe this new Museum will do that which causes us all to celebrate: it will excite a thirst for knowledge—and promote it for all the people.

My earliest predecessor, George Washington, in a letter to the officers of the American Philosophical Society, founded in Philadelphia by Franklin, wrote these words:

If I have a wish ungratified, it is that the arts and sciences may continue to flourish with increasing lustre.

It was also Washington who said, in his Farewell Address:

Promote, then, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge. In proportion as the structure of a government gives force to public opinion, it should be enlightened.

So, it pleases me to perform the role of dedicator in this building of knowledge, which is the inheritor of all that has gone before.

Here, for all to see and for all to absorb, will be exhibited the pageant of history of a youthful Nation that is today as it was when Jefferson described it: "In the full tide of successful experiment."

I would hope there would come to this building the children of the Nation. For here is recorded, as William Faulkner expressed it, the agony and the sweat of the human spirit, the victory of the freedom and genius of our country. Here young children see, with their own eyes, yes, even touch with their own hands, the ripe fruit of America's historical harvest.

Whitney's cotton gin, Singer's
sowing machine, McCormick's reaper, Edison's phonograph, Bell's telephone; they're all here, a part of this treasurehouse of our inheritance. The more we understand the meaning of the past, the more we appreciate the winning of the future.

I hope every schoolchild who visits this Capital, every foreign visitor who comes to this First City, and every doubter who hesitates before the onrush of tomorrow, will spend time in this Museum.

In truth, this new Museum could become an open window through which could look the children of Asia, Western Europe, South America, and the Soviet Union. What greater thrust toward peace is there than the invitation to young people of the world, particularly those behind the Iron Curtain, to come visit us and this Museum of History?

Why not open our historical doors and let the visitors see what kind of people we really are—and what sort of people we come from?

They would instantly realize that we were not always the affluent Nation, the powerful Nation, the fortunate Nation. From the exhibits in this Museum they would learn that the demagogues' dingy slogans around the world have no basis in fact.

Our ancestors moved across the prairies, working to build something where nothing existed before. This Museum would show to the skeptics and the doubters that what we have today was wrenched out of the earth and sweat of pioneers who, in the face of a thousand disappointments, refused to abandon the American dream.

We would show visitors from newly emerging nations that their labors are not in vain—for the future belongs to those who work for it. Let them go back to their home secure in the knowledge that from coarse and barren beginnings come the fulfillments of hope. They will have seen the evidence here.

If this Museum did nothing more than illuminate our heritage so that others could see a little better our legacy, however so small the glimpse, it would fulfill a noble purpose.

I am glad to be here.

I am always glad to be where America is.

Excerpts From Speech of
Hon. Clinton B. Anderson

(Note: Senator Anderson, United States Senator from New Mexico, is a Regent of the Smithsonian Institution and was Chairman of the Joint Congressional Committee on Constructing the new Museum Building)

This magnificent new Museum of History and Technology Building is a great modern expression of the inspired ideal of the Smithsonian's founder. More than a century ago, Smithsonian directed that this institution be dedicated to the increase of knowledge. Now, this vast storehouse of knowledge of the history and technology of our Country is a reality, to be visited every year by 5 million Americans, coming from every State in the Union.

When the Smithsonian Institution was established by the Congress in 1846, scientific research in the modern sense had hardly begun in America. The first Secretary of the Smithsonian, the distinguished Joseph Henry, did much to initiate and promote a program of diversified scholarly research on this continent. From the small beginnings that he made at the Smithsonian, the importance of the increase of knowledge to our national welfare has each year become more clearly recognized.

The Smithsonian was born in an age of pioneering. Science, industry, the exploration of our Continent, free education—all were making great strides and this Institution too, during those exciting years of expanding America, pioneered on many fronts.

(Continued on page 387)

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
Washington 25, D.C.
U.S.A.

January 31, 1964

Dear Mrs. Duncan:

Thank you very much indeed for your kindness in writing such a fine letter about the Smithsonian dedication.

Through the years that I have been in Washington I have always been especially happy to think of the close relationship between the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Smithsonian Institution.

May I take this opportunity to send you my best personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

Leonard Carmichael
Secretary
CONVENENCE PUBLIC RELATIONS

Highly successful Public Relations programs for State Conferences and meetings of like importance depend on good advance preparations—particularly with a view toward the best possible relations with the news mediums.

Chapters throughout the State should assume all responsibility for securing publicity via their respective local newspapers, radio and television stations. This offers the opportunity to provide the home news mediums with local names and information necessary to build local reader-interest into the advance conference publicity. The same procedure applies in reporting the results of the conference to the home town mediums.

At the State level, primary consideration must be given to ALL NEWS MEDIUMS serving the area where the conference is to take place.

Please note the emphasis on ALL NEWS MEDIUMS, which means every newspaper, every radio station and every television station within the locale of the conference, and in some instances includes mediums located elsewhere—such as large State newspapers with broad news coverage and circulation throughout the State.

It is absolutely unwise to be selective or neglectful in this respect as either case serves only to alienate relationship with the offended mediums.

In dealing with the mediums of immediate concern, personal contact well in advance of the conference is highly desirable. This will alert them to the dates of the meeting and extend a direct invitation for their mediums to be represented at open sessions and press conferences. Also, it is the time to obtain the names of staff members to whom information should be directed as program plans develop.

Every news medium in the area, whether coverage is anticipated or not, should be provided an advance press kit containing information pertinent to the conference, the State Society and the National Society. Always welcome and assist members of the press who attend, and make certain those who can't attend will be able to obtain information by messenger or telephone.

SALESMAHNSHIP

SALESMAHNSHIP is an important part of PUBLIC RELATIONS. So often one thinks of salesmanship as applying exclusively to the specialized training and ability necessary to create a desire for a specific object (appliance) or service.

Every individual, however, practices the art of selling in all of his personal or written contacts.

In all contacts the basic principles of salesmanship are the same:

1. Make an immediate good impression.
2. Know your subject thoroughly.
3. Approach the prospective "buyer"—be it a newspaper editor, other news medium representative, organization, acquaintance or friend—from the standpoint of his or her interests or needs which can be filled through DAR.
4. Sell one idea at a time. Avoid confusion.
5. Do not try to convince anyone unless you are convinced.
6. Show enthusiasm.
7. Avoid negative suggestions.

"CHEERFULNESS, COURTESY AND TACT are the lubricators of human relations."

Flash!!!

"Know DAR"

Do DAR

Tell DAR
A VISIT to Montpelier, in Prince Georges County, is a journey to the past—to an era of gracious living and historical significance. It was here that George Washington stopped on his way to and from the Constitutional Convention in 1787. It was here that Abigail Adams rested on a journey between Baltimore and Washington, D.C. A roster of visitors to Montpelier would read like a “Who’s Who” of American history.

Today, a visitor may look at the mansion, the lawns, the trees, and the unparalleled magnificence of the boxwood gardens, and he may appreciate them for what they are. How this appreciation is enhanced, though, if the observer is aware of what has come before!

The Snowdens and Their Land Holdings

The Snowden name is as well-known in Maryland as the Cabot name is in Massachusetts. The Snowdens were an extremely wealthy Welsh family; and the first to come to America was Richard, “The Immigrant,” who arrived in Maryland after serving under Cromwell. The exact date is uncertain, but records do show that in January, 1669, Richard Snowden and Thomas Linthicombe paid 11,000 pounds of tobacco to a George Yates of Anne Arundel County. In return, they received 500 acres described as “The iron mine at the head of the South River, on the west branch of said river.”

This purchase, plus original grants, continued the acquisition of Snowden land holdings that would eventually extend from the South River up as far as Sandy Spring, encompassing a great portion of the four counties that join in this region. In 1686, for example, Richard Snowden patented a 10,000-acre tract...
Although the Snowdens engaged in agriculture, their vast wealth (in addition to what they already had in Wales) was obtained from the mining and smelting of iron ore for a growing country. Richard, "the Immigrant's" son became known as Richard, "the Ironmaster," and records show a land patent to the "Patuxent Iron Works" at Mairlirk, of which he was a part owner. Later records show reference to a "Snowden Iron Works." Because of the nature of their smelting operations, the Snowdens built their homes in proximity to the Patuxent River, which was at one time known as "Snowden's River." Richard, "the Ironmaster," built the original Snowden manor house in 1690 and called it Birmingham, in fond memory of the famous city in his native land. Although this manor, with its unique medieval character, burned in 1891, the foundations remain, some 2 miles from Montpelier and just east of what is now the Baltimore-Washington Parkway.

The Two Thomas Snowdens, Builders of Montpelier

Richard, "the Ironmaster," had a son, Thomas (1722-70). (See the genealogical chart.) It was Thomas who initiated the building of Montpelier. The exact date when construction was begun is unknown, but the most commonly mentioned date is 1740. The main section, with its steep roof and two lofty chimneys, was the complete house until 1771, when Thomas Snowden's son, Maj. Thomas Snowden (1751-1803), added the hyphens and the flankers (wings). The unusual semioctagonal design of the wings leads architects to believe that they were designed by the very prominent Colonial architect William Buckland. It was Buckland who designed the strikingly similar Hammond-Harwood House in Annapolis.

Maj. Thomas (so-called because of his service with the "Maryland Line" during the Revolution) is also credited with embellishing the somewhat austere interior by adding the singularly beautiful interior woodwork. The carving was supposedly executed by an indentured Hessian woodcarver sent to Snowden by Washington.

When the major married Ann Ridgely, an heiress, two vast fortunes were united. Legend has it that Snowden's Quaker church felt him to be "sinfully wealthy," as a result, he was not accepted into the fold again until he had freed 100 of his slaves.

It was also upon his marriage to Ann Ridgely that the estate became known as Montpelier in honor of the bride's birthplace in Anne Arundel County. In the fireplaces of the southeast and southwest bedrooms of the second floor are back plates with the identical inscriptions, "T A S 1783." The initials, of course, stand for Thomas and Ann Snowden, and the date is thought to mark the year that Montpelier was completed.

Snowden Descendants

The major and his wife had five children: Caroline, Thomas, Richard, Mary, and Nicholas. Caroline and Thomas never married. Richard married Eliza Warfield (and later her sister, Louisa) and built the beautiful home, Oaklands, for her as a wedding present in 1798. Oaklands still stands a short distance west of Montpelier on Contee Road. Mary Snowden married Col. John C. Herbert of Washington, D.C. More childen were subsequently born of the union. (See the genealogical chart.) The estate next passed to one of their daughters, Juliana Maria, who married Dr. Theodore Jenkins. After Jenkins' death in 1866, his widow managed the estate for many years. Her daughters, the Misses Jenkins, were the last Snowdens to own the property. The Snowden presence may still be felt by a visit to the family burial grounds in a grove of locust trees southwest of the house; a few well-worn markers may still be seen.

More Recent Owners of Montpelier

In the early 1890's, the estate was purchased by two land speculators, W. P. Davis and Martin W. Choller. They, in turn, sold the property and house in 1900 to Mrs. Josephine Taylor of New York City, who used it as a summer residence. In 1904, Lewis Blakeman bought Montpelier and sold it two years later to Edmund H. Pendleton, an author, who lived in the home until his death in 1910. The next owners were the Otto von Schraders of St. Louis, fol-
The Boxwood Gardens

Mrs. Long’s favorite hobby on the estate was to supervise personally her gardens of *buxus sempervirens* or English boxwood, considered among the most beautiful in America. The garden directly in front of the house is composed of three terraces; the boxwood here is laid out in the form of a cross. The trunk of the cross was once a walkway from the front door down to the lowest terrace. The boxwood maze beyond the south wing is over 200 years old, and the box, in some instances, is over 9 feet high. An alley runs through this garden to the “Summer House,” an historic structure in its own right. Before it was replastered a number of years ago, the walls were covered with writing—poetry and the names of people who had visited there for a span of over 100 years.

Congress Announcements from the Chaplain General

**Chaplain General’s Breakfast**

Sunday morning, April 19, is the date of the Chaplain’s Breakfast in the Chinese Room of the Mayflower Hotel. The time is 7:30 A. M. and the price, $3.50. Immediately after the breakfast, transportation will be provided to Arlington Cemetery and Mount Vernon, where wreaths will be placed by our President General. As we are indebted to the District of Columbia Daughters for this service, only breakfast guests and those indicating their desire to attend these ceremonies can be assured of space in cars. Reservations for the breakfast and tour to Arlington and Mount Vernon, with check and a self-addressed envelope enclosed, should be made by mail to Miss Grace Witherow, 4707 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C. 20008. On Saturday, April 18, Miss Witherow will be in the Business Office at DAR Headquarters.

**DAR Memorial Service**

The Memorial Service will be conducted on Sunday afternoon at 2:30 in Constitution Hall. There will be a place on the platform for each State Chaplain. All participating in the service, as well as the State Chaplains, are asked to assemble in the President General’s Reception Room by 2 P. M. It is not necessary to wear black, but I suggest that dark or subdued colors be worn. State Chaplains, please let me know if you will be present. Urge members of your State Societies to attend this service for our beloved dead, and ask your State Regent to fill her box.

Mrs. Leonidas I. McDougle, past State Chaplain of the District of Columbia, will assist with arrangements for this service.

MRS. CHARLES M. JOHNSON
Chaplain General NSDAR

(Continued on page 369)
Proposed DAR Library

Expansion Project

By

ETHEL DUNMIRE (MRS. GEORGE B.) HARTMAN

Chairman, Proposed Library Expansion Project Committee

This remarkable record accomplished through the efforts of DAR members has made our Genealogical Library one of the finest in the Country. The growth in the number of volumes housed brought need for additional space, and the unused Library balconies offer excellent expansion areas. Necessary redesigning of the balconies of course involves expense. However, it was proposed by the 72nd Continental Congress that a Library Expansion Project costing approximately $100,000 be contemplated. Motion was made and adopted, as follows:

“Whereas there is need to expand the facilities in the DAR Library, that the current administration undertake the renovation of the balcony section as an expansion of the DAR Library in honor of the President General, Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, at a figure approximating $100,000.”

During the year exploratory investigations were conducted and estimates received. Mills, Petticord and Mills, architects, were selected to prepare plans. A Committee was appointed to consult with the architects and prepare plans which could be presented to the 73rd Continental Congress for approval.

Plans include restyling the unusable Library balconies into two levels: The upper section for bookstacks which will increase capacity by half or 25,000 volumes; the lower level, or front section, will be made available for additional reading space. Stairways will join the two balcony levels, while access to the balconies will be by the present corridor stairways and front elevator.

Support for the added bookstack weight will be provided by supplementing the present columns with two large columns (one on either side) at the rear of the room, and by reinforcing the existing eight columns with brick and replastering them. The focal wall on which the famous Peale portrait of Washington hangs, with the boxes at each side, will remain untouched and the present decorative balcony railing will be used to edge the new lower balcony reading section. Every effort will be made to add not only to the capacity of the Library, but to enhance its beauty.

Additional bookstacks and furnishings are not included in the $100,000 estimate. Emphasis, at this time, is on the construction phase of the project. In redesigning of this type many of the usual building items such as doors, windows, walls, etc., are already in place, but supporting columns, paneling, railing and flooring are required. These necessary items do not adapt themselves for individual gift marking. However, a plan has been devised by which contributors will be recognized!

1. A PLAQUE listing names of contributors of $600.00-$1,000.00 or more will be placed on the wall of the 17th Street balcony.

2. A LIBRARY EXPANSION RECORD BOOK will be kept as a permanent Library record. Lists will contain names of all contributors (State, chapter and individual) plus honor gifts and memorials.

An opportunity to pledge will be given at the 73rd Continental Congress following approval of the project. At present contributions are being received on a voluntary basis. It is hoped that sufficient amounts will come in so that construction may be done this summer.

All interested Daughters are invited to attend the Librarian General’s meeting at 9:30 a.m. on Monday, April 20, when the project will be discussed, architect’s drawings displayed and colored postcards and fact sheets available.
ORIGINALY, I had planned to entitle this talk—Family Films Versus “Adults Only” Pictures—but the more I reflected upon this title and its true meaning, the more I realized that “Family Films” are not wholly what they are indicated to be, while “Adults Only Films” are actually not always for adults only.

I am not speaking to you today merely as a film producer, or even as a former theater exhibitor, but simply as a parent and a citizen who is seriously concerned about this present situation. Before giving you my interpretation of “Family Films,” let me first point out the almost forgotten meaning of the word “family.” To me, the family is the most vital unit around which revolves our Nation's entire future existence.

Now for my interpretation of a “Family Film.” It is a motion picture to which you can take your children without worrying whether their morals might be corrupted, or their minds contaminated with depraved and warped ideas. . . . On the other hand, an “Adults Only Film” is a piece of commercial cinematic merchandise designed to lure into the theaters many curiosity seekers, under the pretext that this is art, and banking that this forbidden-fruit denotation will attract the more gullible younger generation as well.

The majority of these so-called “Adults Only Films” have all the ingredients of a devil’s brew—concocted in such an insidious manner as not only to destroy our ethical standards, morals, and traditions, but also to undermine our parental and educational authority and respect.

Some of you might wonder why I entitled this talk The Pied Pipers of Hollywood. Perhaps you can find a similarity or parallel between this legend and our present situation.

In the year 1284 or so, the legend goes, the town of Hamelin was hopelessly infested with rats. One day there came to town an oddly dressed man—from whence, no one knew—and he offered to rid the town of the rats for a certain sum of money. The town fathers were only too eager to promise him this monetary reward. Thereupon, the man brought forth a pipe-flute and played on it—and almost instantly every rat in town came scrambling out of the buildings and sewers, and followed the music played by this mysterious man whom legend calls “The Pied Piper.” When he reached the river he walked right into the water; and the rats, following him, were drowned.

No sooner were the people of Hamelin relieved of their distress than the town fathers, too greedy to part with their money, reneged on their promise and threw the man out.

But one Sunday, when all of the elders were in church, the man, now dressed as a huntsman wearing a red hat, entered the town again. This time the tune he played so fascinated the children that they could not resist following him and dancing to his melody. Slowly the man passed through the town gate toward the Keppelberg Mountain. When he reached it, it opened up, and all of the children disappeared into the darkness of a deep abyss. Only two boys remained behind. One, who was blind, could only tell what he had heard. The other, who was dumb, could only point to the place where his friends had disappeared forever.

Now what is the moral to this story? Who, in your opinion, is really to blame? The Pied Piper or the townsmen? Both—I would say, in their respective ways. . . . But why should the children suffer for the mistakes or shortcomings of the adults? . . . The same situation holds true right now—700 years later. We believe that history repeats itself, perhaps in other forms and dimensions. But today, instead of pipes and flutes, we have a more powerful medium for fascinating and captivating people's minds—the motion picture.

In the Middle Ages mankind faced the bubonic plague, which killed millions of helpless people indiscriminately. Today, figuratively speaking, we have in our midst another plague—a different kind of pestilence—which also could kill millions—yes, millions—of young minds in character and in morals. In fact, in many instances, this contagious disease even creeps into the sanctity of our homes, nothing being sacred to this negative force; and by the mere turning of a TV dial, millions of young minds, in a moment of nonsupervision by their elders, can be infected by this piped-in do-
I have spent 25 years in the motion-picture industry and am fully aware that the motion picture is the real teacher of our youth. I am not an alarmist, but I am a student of history. Rome didn’t crumble because of the lowness of her walls, but because of the lowness of her moral fibers.

Honor — integrity — character — ethics — pride — respect — dignity — tradition — principle . . . What has happened to their meaning? Are they merely words in the dictionary? And why do people laugh at these precious words? Is this the reason so few producers make films containing these noble and wholesome qualities and attributes? Is this why they glorify gangsters and women of loose morals? Are these the example-setting standards of our youth? There is no shortage of this kind of pictures . . . How long can we stand this erosion of principle and culture portrayed through the national education—the motion picture?

In one foreign film alone, which is being shown in our Nation’s theaters, an attempt was made to destroy every human trace of decency, such as religion, government, law, and marriage. I ask you, has the Pied Piper crossed over the halfway mark, towing along with him a portion of our youth so under his magic spell that they do not even realize that they have reached the point of no return?

Today, I am appealing to you ladies—who have a tradition to uphold—to help prevent this from occurring. And I would like to propose a positive, definite program which I hope you will support.

FIRST: Go to see family movies—with every ticket you buy, you voice your approval of this type of picture. You are the lost audience—fill the vacuum—and counterbalance the “Adults Only Films.”

SECOND: Speak about these pictures instead of discussing the negative kind. I firmly believe that silence is the best weapon against evil . . . The makers of these poison dispensers depend and bank on the condemnation ratings and the outright bannings in certain cities to excite the imagination of the curiosity seekers. If every organization, such as yours, instead of publishing a review of these “off-limit” pictures, would put forth the same effort in distributing a guide to better and saner pictures, suitable for the entire family, the results would bear fruit immeasurably.

THIRD: Show by your actions, not talk alone, that this is the sort of entertainment you want to see. And by all means, encourage your friends to patronize them and to tell others about them.

I wish a genuine effort could and would be made to unite all the forces of decency who, in order to rid our screens of smut, would aid in substituting pictures of another caliber.

As you know, many religious organizations have yearly budgets of millions of dollars with which to make films of their choice, but they are all directed toward their own respective aims. Why can’t they unite and make pictures with a common denominator of wholesomeness?

The same holds true of foundations, some of which have billions of dollars at their disposal for philanthropic purposes. What is more philanthropic than to help our own youth—our citizens of tomorrow—who learn and assimilate nothing but violence from movies, who think that the acquiring and carrying of guns is a normal pattern of behavior. But no, instead of supporting a program of wholesome pictures, these foundations spend, for example, enough money to make 30 such films in building new schools in darkest Africa, where they teach young natives how to type and to take shorthand, leaving the once happy natives more confused than ever. Meantime, a segment of our own youth, imitating what it has seen on movie screens, forms gangs of switchblade artists and bicycle chain carriers, who, in their spare time, vandalize school buildings and attack elderly citizens.

Last year, I addressed the Theater Owners of America at their convention in Miami Beach on the subject of wholesome pictures. Most of them voiced their approval, but said, “In order to keep our theaters open we are forced to play any product available.” So the more positive pictures they can obtain for their screens, the less negative pictures will they play. Let me read to you a few lines of the address I gave to them. I believe it will be of interest to you.

(Continued on page 368)
Early American Graphic Art

By
JEANNETTE THIELENS PHILLIPS
Dewalt Meclin Chapter, Chicago, Illinois

Colonial America was slow to develop art. The folk from the British Isles who crossed to this continent in the 17th and 18th centuries were not, as a race, endowed with the artistic sensibilities of the French or the Italians. They showed a true genius in the political structures they created following the Revolution, but they produced no sculpture and but little painting or poetry.

Kenyon Cox has written that before the French Revolution, art "had been distinctly an aristocratic art, created for kings and princes, for the free citizens of slave-holding republics, for the spiritual and intellectual aristocracy of the Church, and for a luxurious and frivolous nobility."

The dissenting Quakers of Pennsylvania and the Puritans of New England were definitely opposed to the use of art in connection with the ministrations of religion. To such folk beauty smacked of popery. In a time when aristocracies were almost the sole patrons of art, the temporal aristocracy in the British North American colonies had yet to acquire the traditions that come from a long heritage.

Art Makes a Slow Start in America

It has been the fortune of the American people to be compelled to found their art life at a time when the artists of western Europe were struggling to adjust themselves to the new freedom following the upheaval of the French Revolution at the end of the 18th century, and the few adventurous American students who did cross the Atlantic to study under foreign masters on their return found a people too engrossed with the task of forging a nation to give much heed to art. The frontier sweeping westward and the expanding commercial and industrial life of the East absorbed the fluid capital of America, so that there was little money available for the accumulation of art treasures or the encouragement and endowment of students.

Another cause of the dearth of early prints was that, for political reasons, those controlling Colonial affairs forbade the establishment of the printing press upon these shores for nearly a century after the first settlement; consequently, there was not much home production of the graphic arts in America before the Revolution. There was little time for the cultivation of fine arts, and the satisfaction of aesthetic wants had to come from Europe.

Although the various processes of engraving have always been used as a means of direct artistic expres-
vision (that is, original conceptions), still their main use has been for reproduction, the engraver copying and multiplying another man's designs. Scarcity of fine originals, therefore, means few worthwhile prints.

Some illustrated books concerning the new continent were published in Europe during the period of discovery and settlement—the 16th and 17th centuries—such as Raleigh's *Virginia Venture of 1585-86* issued by DeBry and illustrated by John White; and Champlain's *Voyages* had plates of American scenes, as did John Smith's *General History of Virginia* (1624). The famous map makers, William and Johannes Blaeu of Amsterdam, published a world atlas that included maps of America.

**American Views Prepared Abroad**

As the settlements grew and expanded, views were prepared in Europe, especially of Boston and New York, by Dutch, French, and English engravers. Many books treat of foreign engravers and their work, but there are woefully few sources of information about American engravers. These craftsmen, in the majority, were relatively obscure men; many were gold and silver smiths, only working upon copper to meet a limited, local demand, for during the pre-Revolutionary period American applied art was stimulated through the wants of the home. The silversmiths were the earliest to apply the ability gained in engraving on their handi-
craft to supplying line engravings for pictorial purposes. The only record we have of the existence of a number of these craftsmen is the few impressions of a plate accidentally preserved.

Paper Banknotes

The scarcity of metallic money made paper banknotes necessary. To prevent the prevalence of counterfeiting, the best engravers were employed to design the issues of money. There is an interesting account in *Hard Money* by Clarence Budington Kelland.

John Conny, who was working as early as 1700, was the first copperplate engraver known by name. He did the Massachusetts bills of credit in 1702-13, and probably those of 1690. Thomas Sparrow of Annapolis engraved title pages, bookplates, and some woodcuts, conspicuously signing his name to the plates for the Maryland paper money of 1770-74. Abner Reed was another of these early craftsmen, forrunners of the able engravers of the 19th century, who developed the art of banknote engraving to a remarkably high degree of mechanical perfection. The paper money issued to carry on the war represented some of the earliest examples of American graphic art, and today America stands unrivaled in the department of banknote engraving, no such work as ours being produced elsewhere.

Portraiture answered a natural want, even though executed with vigor rather than art. John Foster is supposed to have engraved on wood a portrait of the Rev. Richard Mathyer about 1670, and years later his descendant, Cotton Mather, was perpetuated in a mezzotint engraved in 1727 by Peter Pelham after his own painting. This was the first really meritorious portrait plate produced in America.

Commercial Art

Need for maps and interest in views brought a gradual increase in home production of prints. Bookplates were asked for; business cards, billheads, certificates of membership (such as Paul Revere's certificate of enlistment in his Majesty's North Battery, Boston), printers' ornaments, sheet music, tickets of admission to balls, auctions, and sales—all offered opportunities to local engravers to execute decorative examples of their art.

Francis Dewing, who came from England in 1716, announced of himself, "he likewise cuts neatly in wood and printeth calicoes," while in 1775 Henry Pursell advertised that he was ready to do "crests, door-plates, dog-collars, and etcetera." Such versatile craftsmen were hard and crude in the main, but they characterize our 18th century work. Even well into the 19th century our graphic art was essentially provincial—often weak reflections of European models. Grace and elegance were lacking, but their coarseness and crudeness of design and execution, their very grotesqueness, exercise a weird fascination on all who cherish the handiwork of our native early artists. These old prints appeal to us because they bear the very imprint of those days of gradual formation which preceded the final consummation of our recognized nationality. It is the human activity depicted more than art, that intrigues us.

Pictures of the Revolution

The Revolution brought a demand for something besides pictures of churchmen and college benefactors. A considerable proportion of the plates engraved related to the conflict; war maps and plans, views, battle scenes, portraits of the heroes—military and political—were depicted for an eager public, with dispatch, if not always neatness. They were exceedingly crude in design, but are cherished for their historical interest and rarity; besides, as a record of men and events connected with our early history, and as marking an evolution of art upon this continent, they are important.

Following the Revolution the American Colonists were obliged, naturally, to depend upon their own resources. Also, they were making history that called for illustration of events and portraits of the chief actors. Inevitably, a group of national engravers arose of mingled vigor and weakness, mediocre conventionality and fresh outlook. They turned, with Yankee ease of adaptation, from one process to another, working in line engraving, stipple, etching, aquatint, and mezzotint.

Engravings of Philadelphia

Cornelius Tiebout, a native of New York, descendant of Dutch-Huguenot ancestors, was the first American-born trained engraver of any real rank. Edward Savage mezzotinted a portrait of Benjamin Rush, the Philadelphia physician and Signer of the Declaration of Independence, in 1800, after his own painting. One of the most famous artists of the period was William Russel Birch (1755-1834), born in Warwickshire, England, who immigrated to America in 1794. Noted as an enamelist, portrait painter, engraver, architect, and connoisseur, in 1798 he produced by engraving from designs of his son, Thomas Birch (later noted for his marines), a series of views of the principal buildings in Philadelphia.

The buildings are the chief items, but the real attraction of the prints lies in the wealth of detail included in the foreground. The conveyances, street paving, and variety of costumes show the fashions and customs of that day; the occupations of those plying their trades is deftly indicated; the amusements, the industries, animations, and the social differences between artisans, laborers, and people of culture are clearly distinguished. The decorative quality, spirit, and accuracy of Birch's prints, which are true panoramas of the street life of the "City of Brotherly Love" in the closing days of the 18th century and the opening of the 19th, are the reasons for their high standing. It is rare that the genuine first impressions ever appear. Due to their historical appeal and to their scarcity they are very valuable.

Because there were no other such views, these had a unique position in Philadelphia, and in America, in general. Few copies can be found; even those in public libraries and museums are seldom perfect. No complete set has ever been discovered. During the artist's lifetime he wrote "there is scarcely one sett of the work in Philadelphia that was not sent to England. It may be easily conceived what the opinion of this work was with our Friend and best Dr. (Thomas Jefferson) that framed the Constitution of the Country, while it is recollected that during the whole of his presidency it lay on the sofa in his room at Washington till it became ragged and dirty, but was not suffered to be taken away."

The title was, *The City of Philadelphia in the State of Pennslyvania, North America; as it appeared in the Year 1800*, consisting of Twenty
DRAFTING THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

The Committee—Franklin, Jefferson, Adams, Livingston & Sherman
Eight Plates, Drawn and Engraved by W. Birch & Son. Published by W. Birch, Springfield Cot near Neshaminy Bridge on the Bristol Road; Pennsylvania, Dec. 31, 1800. Unbound and uncolored, the price was $28.00; bound, $31.00; colored in boards, $41.50.

There were 214 copies subscribed for in advance. When the views “became forward enough for delivery in part, I provided myself with a little gig and a little black mare of the canada breed, young and well calculated for my service, which became a favorite. I then packed up my work and journeyed towards the South, calling in my route upon those characters most distinguished in my former connections,” wrote Birch.

Birch expected to issue a similar series on New York, but found “the profits of the undertaking not equal to the expense.” Later in 1808 Birch engraved another series called Country Seats of America. They are not very artistic or decorative, and their main interest lies in their historical and architectural value, as many celebrated homes were included. These were issued by subscription also; the structures were all described, and the account of Mount Vernon is characteristic:

This hallowed mansion is founded on a rocky eminence, a dignified height, on the Potomac. During the French War, Admiral Vernon, who commanded the British fleet on this station, frequently made visits to his friend, the father of General Washington, and thence is derived its name. The addition of a piazza to the waterfront, and a drawing room are proofs of the legitimacy of the general’s taste. It is now the residence of Judge Washington.

The War of 1812 stimulated records of naval actions; marines were published abroad. As the country gradually became more settled and peace brought an opportunity for the cultivation of the arts, the engravers improved, and often the old prints were revised and again presented. Every portrait engraver of the period seemed to have an ambition to produce at least one presentment of the Father of his Country. Posterity has profited by this desire, for there is a real literature of prints after Washington; Franklin, Jefferson, and Lafayette were also favorites. John Chorley was working in Boston as early as 1818. About 1825 he married Maria Byron Doyle, the daughter of an artist, a portrait painter of
considerable reputation, formerly keeper of the Columbian Museum in Boston. He may have influenced his son-in-law, who engraved the famous *Landsdowne Washington* after the painting by Gilbert Stuart.

**Faking Portraits**

Necessity for quick production led to fakes. It was easy to remove the head from a plate already engraved and substitute another. The *James Madison* signed *Bona del Parte* is really Aiken’s portrait of Benjamin Rush, with head and signature changed. It was done so hastily and carelessly that a faint impression of Rush’s queue remains in the background. The full-length Washington “in Roman dress as ordered by Congress for the monument to be erected in Philadelphia” was transformed from that of Sir William de la More in full coat of mail. One collector who appreciates a joke has framed together five 18th century woodcuts, each representing the profile of a gentleman in a three-cornered hat, and obviously from the same block, but supposed to be likenesses of Richard Howel, Samuel Adams, Henry Lee, Governor Bradley, and Christopher Columbus. But, of course, “a portrait’s a portrait although there’s nothing in it,” and why not run in a picture to lend glamour, using the caption “from an old print,” a term used impartially for one or two centuries old, or only 50 years?

**Stippling and Wood Engraving**

Stipple engraving was used a good deal for magazine illustration in such periodicals as *Royal American Magazine* (Boston-Revere, Callender); *Pennsylvania Magazine* (Robert Aiken, Poupard); *Boston Magazine* (J. Norman); *American Universal Magazine* (Philadelphia); and so on. Advertising cards used views. Editions of the Bible, encyclopedias, books on science, natural history, and many useful arts had engraved plates. The artists handled their tools with assurance, skillfully, more vigorous, varied, and richer effects resulting. J. B. Longacre, who became engraver to the U. S. Mint, had a noteworthy part in raising the standard of engraving. He undertook, in connection with James Herring, the publication of *The National Portrait Gallery of Distinguished Americans*, in four volumes, in New York, 1834-39.

Wood engraving, the relief method, flourished, too, probably due to the ease in printing with the letter press. Headings for newspapers, sheet ballads, primers, business cards, tobacconists’ devices, wrappers of playing cards, diplomas, and newspaper cuts of every sort to magazines; scientific treatises, juvenile literature, and Bibles contained wood engravings. Alexander Anderson was considered one of the best wood engravers. Born three days after the battle of Lexington, he grew up destined to become a physician. He studied medicine and passed the examinations, but his fondness for art led him at last to “throw the physic to the dogs,” as he expressed it, and become professionally an engraver. Anderson did many of the plates for the title pages in *Godfrey’s Ladies Book*.

The growing country, with its natural beauties and wonders, and its urban aspects as well, won recognition from the native painters who found loveliness in their homeland and told their compatriots of it. The message was spread farther by the engravers who reproduced the paintings. In the twenties to the fifties came aquatint views of cities and then landscapes. Aquatint is a response to the demand for tone, for a certain completeness of effect instead of the suggestion of etching, for a fuller rendition of light and shade than line engraving gives, for the imitation of wash drawings or watercolors. It was used somewhat in the 18th and early 19th centuries in America for occasional portraiture and for views, such as John Hill’s *Hudson River Portfolio* and New York scenes that were colored by hand.

**Prints as Premiums**

Many of these prints were issued as premiums by the American Art Union, successor to the Apollo Association, which flourished in the forties and fifties. The Union did a useful work in encouraging painting. It bought pictures and raffled them to its members; it gave annually to its subscribers a print after an American painting; it conducted an *Art Bulletin*, the first of the kind in America which offered, not only considered criticism of our own art, but also valuable extracts from the current criticism of England.

Similar associations were the Art Union of Philadelphia and the Western Art Union. The western Methodist Book Concern, “by its publication of good engraving, exercised a decided influence on public taste in that section of the country,” meaning the Middle West. These art unions conceded to popular taste with prints from “genre” paintings; and, of course, many were weak and colorless, illustrating no national spirit or characteristics, just examples of fantastic story-telling art. But the better ones perpetuate the work of painters of a bygone day, giving us a decided interest record of the customs and costumes, the habitation, activities, the mental and moral viewpoint of our people at that time. On the whole, the engravers were real artists, members of the National Academy of Design. Always there was the activity in engraving banknotes, the vignettes having greatness of line expressed by both boldness and delicacy. A collection of them would form a portrait gallery of our Nation’s public men.

**Magazine Illustrations**

The illustrations appearing in 18th century magazines, poor and rough as they were, have for us an antiquarian interest and the glamour of sentiment which age adds, but the illustrations in later periodicals did not improve particularly. For all their quaintness, there is little that is worse artistically than the plates in magazines of the *Godfrey’s Ladies Book* type. The “gift books,” “keepsakes,” and “annuals” of the period, what the advertisements named “elegant ornaments of the drawing room table,” had much superior illustrations. Some of these annuals, such as *Affection’s Gift* (1854), *Lady’s Album*, *Moss Rose*, *Atlantic Souvenir*, occasionally contained choice examples of pure line work.

Actors were produced in florid engravings. Bucurred, simpering, doll-like damsels, engraved in mezzotint (Continued on page 329)
KANSAS is named for the Kansa Indians who, in early days, inhabited the part of the State that is now Johnson County. The Osage Indians were to the south, the Pawnee to the north and west, and the Comanche farther west. The word "Kaw" is a term of derision meaning "coward" and was applied to the Kansa Indians when they refused to join the Osage in a war against the Cherokee.

The first white man to acquire knowledge of the Kansa Indians was the Spanish adventurer, Juan de Onate, in 1601. In 1724, the Frenchman, Bourgmont, reported two Kansa Indian villages on the banks of the Missouri above the mouth of the Kansas River. Lewis and Clark reported the same two villages on June 28, 1804.

Clark’s Treaty With the Kansa Tribe

William Clark, of that expedition, was eventually made Superintendent of Indian Affairs and Governor of Missouri Territory. On June 3, 1825, he concluded a treaty whereby the Kansa ceded all their lands to the United States Government, and they were moved to a reservation farther west. The strategy behind this became apparent when, on November 7, 1825, this same William Clark concluded a treaty with the Shawnee Tribe at Cape Girardeau, Mo. The white settlers there wanted the Indians removed. The Shawnees were given the recently vacated Kansa lands. The grant included all of present Johnson and Douglas Counties and portions of Miami, Franklin, Lyon, Osage, Shawnee, Wabunsee, Morris, and Geary Counties. The northwest corner of the tract was 3 miles southeast of present Junction City. It has been variously described as an area 50 miles square, or 1,600,000 acres, and again as roughly 2,000,000 acres. The treaty gave the Indians the land in perpetuity, "as long as the grass grew." It began to wither in 1853.

Marking the Santa Fe Trail

Two other events important to the local scene occurred in 1825. On March 3, the Congress authorized the President to mark the Sante Fe Trail from western Missouri to New Mexico, and sometime during that year Francis and Cyprian Chouteau built a trading post on the south side of the Kansas River, near the present town of Muncie. This was a wilderness with no roads, and all articles were transported on packhorses, using trails through the bush. Nevertheless, the trading post was big business.

The big recorded event in 1826 was the floods, on both the Missouri and Mississippi, the water being the highest within memory. The Chouteau Trading Post was completely washed away.

Cantonment Leavenworth

Cantonment Leavenworth was located in 1827, and Daniel Morgan Boone, son of the original Daniel, was appointed farmer to the Kansa Indians still living in Jefferson County.

In 1828, the Third Regiment, United States troops, arrived at Leavenworth, and the Fish or Jackson Band of Shawnee moved to the reservation, accompanied by Fred Chouteau, the third of the brothers. He established a trading post near the present town of Turner. William Johnson and Jerome Berryman were admitted on trial by the Missouri Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Thomas Johnson was already a minister at Fishing River, Mo.

The Shawnee Request a Missionary

1830 found George Vashon, agent for the Shawnee, writing at the request of their chief, Fish, to the Missouri District of the Methodist Episcopal Church, asking that a missionary be sent to them. According to some historians, the Wyandot, who were cousins to the Shawnee, had a Quaker mission at their reservation in Wapakoneta, Ohio, since 1810. The
The Shawnee Methodist Mission was where the "Bogus" Legislature convened in 1855 after adjourning at Pawnee.

Wyandot are supposed to have agreed to move to Kansas from Ohio on condition that the Quaker mission would accompany them. Hearing this, the Shawnee at Cape Girardeau are said to have petitioned the Methodists for a mission on the new reservation in Kansas. At any rate, Isaac McCoy of the Baptist denomination was very glum when he heard the plans for a Methodist mission. Baptist Campbell wrote, "Here among the Shawanoes we could hardly hope to make one good school."

**Thomas Johnson, Methodist Missionary to the Shawnee**

Thomas Johnson married Miss Sarah Davis of Clarksville, Mo., on September 7, 1830, and came to work among the Shawnee. His bride rode a horse, and he walked along beside. They arrived on the wooded bluffs above the Kansas River about December 1, 1830. There, three-fourths of a mile southeast of the present town of Turner, Kan., he began building a double, two-story, log edifice. The two rooms, each about 20 feet square and 15 feet apart, were connected by what was probably the first "breezeway" in Kansas. This covered space was used as a hall. The Indians appointed a committee to hear Johnson preach. They reported, "The preacher knew just what they did, only better."

1831 was an eventful year. The Indian chiefs consented to Mr. Johnson opening a school to instruct their children in the "arts of mechanism," as well as literature. Moses Grinner installed a rope ferry across the Kansas River near the Choteau's Trading Post and charged 50 cents for passengers and $2 for wagons. Johnston Lykins arrived to establish the Baptist Mission; the Indians at Wapakoneta, Ohio, agreed to move to Kansas; and a horrible smallpox epidemic raged among the Indians and many left.

July 11, 1832, Alexander S. Johnson, son of Thomas, was born at the Shawnee Mission near Turner. On September 17, the Missouri Methodist Conference created the Indian Mission District, with Thomas Johnson as District Superintendent, $4,800 was appropriated to the missions. Edward T. Peery was appointed to the Shawnee Mission School, and William Johnson, brother of Thomas, was assigned to the Delaware Mission.

**Other Indian Bands Arrive**

Toward the end of the year, Chief Charles Bluejacket arrived in Kansas with the Wapakoneta Band from Ohio. Actually, he, like so many of the others, was more white than Indian. His grandfather, Marmaduke Van Swerangen, was born in Virginia and immigrated with his parents to Ohio. Marmaduke, at 17, was captured by the Shawnee during the Revolutionary War. He liked the Indian life, married a Shawnee, and took the name of Bluejacket from the blue linsey blouse, or hunting shirt, he was wearing when captured.

Capt. Joseph Parks arrived from Ohio with the Hog Creek Band of
Shawnee. Parks was a halfbreed married to a Wyandot. He eventually became almost legendary. He lived in an elegant, well-furnished, brick house at what is now Ward Parkway and State Line Road (the Kansas-Missouri boundary line).

The First Printing Press
Another 1833 arrival, better known in history, was Jotham Meeker from Cincinnati, who brought a printing press with him. He was at the Baptist Mission in what is now Shawnee, Kan.

The year 1834 saw many conversions among the Indians. Forty joined the Methodist Church at one Sunday service. On March 21, Meeker completed the first Indian book printed in Indian territory. This was the first office desk ever manufactured in Kansas. The Indian boys had been receiving some training in farming, blacksmithing, and similar skills. The girls were taught housekeeping and sewing. Soon they were making all the clothing for those at the mission. The only exception was the ministers' dress coats. From this beginning came the idea for the Manual Labor School.

Thomas Johnson went to New York in May 1838 to confer with the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church in regard to establishing such a school. The board pledged $10,000 and sent its corresponding secretary, Dr. Samuel Luckey, and Thomas Johnson to Washington to solicit aid from the Government. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, a Division of the War Department, promised $5,000, or half the cost of the buildings to be erected, and half the expenses of no more than 50 pupils at $100 each per year. Gen. William Clark, St. Louis, was instructed to impress the Indians with the fact that here was the place for them to expend their educational funds.

On October 18, 1838, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs was informed of the site selected. Richard Cummins, local Indian Commissioner, wrote the following description to his superior in Washington. The site is on a butiful elivated rich prairie near and adjoining a butiful grove of timber on the south, and a small creek known by the name of brush creek which is near the site and always affording watter in abundance for stock, there are also three springs which are in a line at the edge of the timber, parallel with and close to the edge of the prairie which we believe will afford watter sufficient for all the purposes of the establishment, the country in the immediate neighbourhood although very rich has a healthy appearance, no lakes, ponds, or stagnated watter near.

The Indians Give Three Sections of Land
The Indians were agreeable and set aside the requested "THREE SECTIONS," or about 2,000 acres. By May 1839, 400 acres were fenced, the Indians having made 40,000 fencerails. Some 12 acres were planted to apple trees, Irish potatoes, and garden vegetables. David Locke and his mechanics from Carrollton, Ill., had made brick, 30,000 feet of lumber, and 2,500 lights of window sash, in addition to quarrying stone.

The School Is Opened—and Prosper
Thomas Johnson and his family moved down to the new school on (Continued on page 378)
At the November 6, 1963, Naturalization Court in New Orleans, La., Mrs. Rudolph J. Holzer, Jr., State Regent, and the Americanism and DAR Manual for Citizenship Committees of the seven DAR chapters in the city proudly attended a "first-time" event, when Elizabeth Ridnour (Mrs. Edwin) Haak delivered the welcoming address to the 55 applicants for citizenship. The speaker, a member and previous Americanism chairman of Vieux Carré Chapter, is a practicing attorney. She was introduced to the audience by Harold J. Neubauer, citizenship attorney for the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service, as "an outstanding attorney, a member of the New Orleans Bar Association, and also a representative of the Daughters of the American Revolution." The presiding judge quoted excerpts from her speech for emphasis in his own address to the prospective citizens.

Mrs. Robert C. Wilson, a member of Peter Muhlenberg Chapter, Pennsylvania, was awarded the Teacher's Medal and Scroll of Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge, Pa., in an impressive ceremony at the 11 o'clock service of Old St. Peter's Church in Philadelphia on Sunday, December 15, 1963. Taking part in the service were the rector of the church, Rev. Joseph Koci, Jr.; Lt. Gen. Milton G. Baker, a trustee of Freedoms Foundation and Superintendent of Valley Forge Military Academy; Capt. John Cadwalader, U. S. N.; and Raymond C. Snyder, V. M. D., Chairman of the St. Peter's School Managing Committee. Mrs. Wilson is a teacher of mathematics and science at St. Peter's School and for many years was active in the public schools of Philadelphia. During all this time she has done outstanding work in Americanism and has been cited by many organizations.

Muriel Earhart (Mrs. Henry A.) Morrissey, of Sarah Bradlee Fulton Chapter, Medford, Mass., has written a biography of her older sister, the legendary aviator, Amelia Earhart, entitled Courage Is the Price. We hope to review this intriguing volume in a later issue. Meanwhile, let us quote an appraisal by Emily Flint, Managing Editor of the Atlantic:

This book presents an Amelia whom very few knew—a determined, ingenious, self-sufficient child who grew up to be the courageous pioneer in the world of flying. . . . No one can tell this story as well as Muriel Morrissey has told it.

Phyllis (Mrs. J. F., Jr.) Schlafly, past regent of Ninian Edwards Chapter, Alton, Ill., has been selected by the St. Louis (Mo.) Globe-Democrat as one of its 10 Women of Achievement for 1963. Since October, 1962, Mrs. Schlafly has conducted her own weekly radio program, America, Wake Up, now carried by 18 stations. She was the only woman invited by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee last August to testify regarding the United States-Soviet nuclear test-ban treaty. In her testimony, she urged the Senate to reject the treaty on the ground that it would "greatly increase the risk of a nuclear Pearl Harbor." She does the research for the monthly Minding Report, which has won national recognition for reliable evaluation of current communist tactics. Mrs. Schlafly is a member of the DAR's Resolutions Committee, has been a member of the Illinois State Board as Recording Secretary and Editor of the State Yearbook, was State Chairman of National Defense for two terms, is Chairman of the Illinois Resolutions Committee, and was chairman of the DAR National Defense Exhibit at the Annual Convention of the Association of American Physicians and Surgeons.

Mrs. Jonathan S. Willis, of Capt. Jonathan Caldwell Chapter, Milford, Del., was her State's first Mother of the Year, back in 1950. In the intervening 13 years she has kept busy with numerous club and civic activities. When questioned as to whether her selection as a Mother of the Year had changed her life, she answered that at least one pleasant association has developed from it—annual reunions and trips with groups of Mothers of the Year from other States. A notable cook, she likes to plan meals for large groups; and, for "covered-dish suppers," she can always be counted on to supply a favorite dish—peas and dumplings.

Work with the Indians of Wisconsin has earned Carolyn Everett Lange, Sr., of Stevens Point, Wis., a member of Stevens Point Chapter, a biography in the third edition of Who's Who of American Women. She is State Chairman of the American Indians Committee and a past National Vice Chairman for the North Central District. Mrs. Lange and her husband have a summer home on Fence Lake, near the Lac du Flambeau Reservation. Noting the need of the Indians for inexpensive clothing and household goods, Mrs. Lange established a resale shop there and has operated it for 13 summers. Owing to her energetic speaking campaign on behalf of the Indians of three reservations, Mrs. Lange receives hundreds of boxes of used clothing, which are sorted, classified, and sold. That found not usable is made into rugs, which are sold. Indian beadwork and baskets are taken in trade at the shop to promote native crafts and help support Indian families. From profits from the shop and funds from the DAR chapters and other groups, 14 Indian students have been given scholarships and dozens of Indian children sent to summer camps.

IMPORTANT NOTE: When sending in items to be used under Newsworthy Daughters, please give the maiden name as well as the married name of the person in question, and do not forget to include the name of her chapter as well as the town and State where it is located. If the person lives in a different town and State from that where the chapter is located, please include that information also.
February at National Headquarters

**IMPORTANT MEMBERSHIP CERTIFICATE SIGNED**

Mrs. Sherman B. Watson, Registrar General, NSDAR, signing application #500,000 as Miss Mary Moler, Chief Clerk, Registrar General's Office, looks on.

**NATIONAL MEMBERSHIP #500,000**

Miss Bonnie Jean Willis, Junior Member of Dewalt Mechlin Chapter, Chicago, Illinois, holder of the distinctive and significant number.

**NSDAR Medical Scholarship Awardees**

Miss Corrine Chapline Bennett

and

Mr. Thomas R. White
(I. to r.) Mrs. Kenneth G. Maybey, Chairman, DAR Magazine Advertising, conferring with Mrs. Peggy Stanley of the Magazine staff on ads for the next issue.

DISCUSSING NSDAR BUSINESS

Mr. Harold Maynard, Manager of Constitution Hall (and General Superintendent of Buildings & Grounds) with his secretary, Miss Dee Reddington.

GENEALOGICAL RECORDS GIFT

(I. to r.) Miss Gertrude A. MacPeek, Massachusetts State Regent, showing Mrs. Ivan T. Johnson, Chairman, Genealogical Records, one of the six microfilm reels, "Appendix to Massachusetts Soldiers & Sailors of the American Revolution," which adds 31,810 previously unpublished names to this State's 17 volumes in the DAR Library.

Mrs. Paul R. Greenlease, Chairman, DAR Magazine, views current magazine when at Headquarters.
United Nations Resolutions
DAR Endorsement to Repudiation, 1946-1963

The inspiration and outline for this article were provided by Mrs. Frank Shramek, Vice President General and Maryland State Chairman of National Defense. Additional material has been added to provide a more detailed answer to the often asked question: “Why the DAR stand on the UN?”

It is hoped the article will prove of interest and benefit to all Daughters—especially new members as well as others who may not be familiar or readily recall the background and facts pertinent to DAR Resolutions regarding the United Nations.

Significant resolutions are cited, together with highlights of the Society’s attitude and reasons behind the action taken. Today, when the American public daily reads and hears much of the UN and its activities, this article which reviews DAR consideration and action should be particularly timely.

It is a scarcely remembered fact so far as the general public and many members of the DAR are concerned that, in April, 1946, the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution adopted a resolution in support of the United Nations as an instrumentality to “promote international understanding and permanent peace.” Another almost forgotten fact is that the DAR had an observer present at the initial meetings of the United Nations.

The 1946 resolution stated that the Charter of the United Nations offered “for the first time in the history of the world practical and peaceful methods of settling international disputes by way of investigation, arbitration, conciliation, judicial review, and as a last resort only, application of enforcement measures.”

At the same time the National Society enunciated this support for the United Nations, it also pointed out that it intended to continue “its constructive campaign of education to prevent the confusion of this plan of world responsibility with any plan for World Government involving world citizenship, universal currency, free trade, and dominance of the United States by the peoples of other nations.”

President Truman echoed the sentiments of all peace-loving citizens in a speech at the opening session of the United Nations on October 23, 1946, when he said:

“The American people are resolved that the United States, to the full limit of its strength, shall contribute to the establishment and maintenance of a just and lasting peace among the nations of the World. The United States will support the United Nations with all the resources that we possess. The American people look upon the United Nations not as a temporary expedient, but as a permanent partnership among the peoples of the World for their common peace and common well-being.”

The Congress of the United States of America, in ratifying the United Nations Charter, committed the people of this Country to cooperation with the other nations of the World. This Nation entered this agreement in all good faith, meaning to be reliable and dependable, sincere and truthful in observance of the Charter, and it expected all other nations to do the same. Further, it should be noted that the interpretation of “nations” was sovereign nations.

For the first time in many centuries, hope for peaceful understanding among the peoples of the world seemed to be within the reach of possibility. In the light of that hope, it seemed almost inconceivable that any peace-loving person could argue against a proposal that all members of the United Nations live up to the terms of the Charter, pay their legitimate share of the costs of the United Nations, and call a halt to inciting war and subversion among fellow member nations.

There was great faith that the virus of world communism would be contained. It is a matter of record that from its inception in Russia in 1917, communism had spread to Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, the Ukraine and Byelorussia in 1922; to Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Eastern Poland and the Karelian Isthmus of Finland in 1939-40; and to Mongolia in 1945. Thus, the year 1946, the year of the birth of the United Nations, was indeed a year of great hope for all mankind.

Communism Continues its Expansion

The noble aspirations of peace-loving countries were to be dashed, however, almost before the ink was dry on the Charter of the United Nations. In 1946, Albania, Yugoslavia, Roumania and Bulgaria fell to communist domination. Poland was seized in 1947, Czechoslovakia, North Korea and Manchuria in 1948. The heavy heel of the Russian boot crushed resistance wherever it occurred.

As these events took place, did the United Nations object or even offer a token resolution of disapproval? No! Had it done so, it is possible that the Soviet Union would not have dared to communize East Germany in 1950 or to support the communist conquest of China’s mainland in the same year, or to later draw within its orbit the countries of Tibet and Laos in 1951, and of North Vietnam in 1954.

The foregoing is self-evident proof that communism has spread unchecked throughout the world during the lifetime of the United Nations.

Korean “War”

For many Americans, it was the Korean War—called a “U.N. Police Action”—which first shook once implicit faith in the value of the United Nations as an instrumentality to keep the peace. As a participant in this so-called “United Nations Police Action,” the United States paid a high price in casualties and found itself engaged in a war which, for the first time in its history, it was not allowed to win.

The heavy burden carried by the United States in the Korean War was
referred to by the late Trygve Lie, former Secretary General of the United Nations, in his book, *In the Cause of Peace*. He noted (p. 393) that a million young Americans were taken from their homes to fight in this war; that the casualties, both dead and wounded, came to more than 130,000; and then commented:

"The casualty lists mounted and mounted to make it the third most costly war in American history, next to the Civil War and the Second World War. Such an experience cuts deep."

It does indeed! America's bitter experience in this United Nations war can be said to have prompted this statement in a DAR resolution of 1957:

"The lesson of the Korean 'police action' is that the United States, while bearing 90% of the cost in American lives and dollars, was denied victory by the political considerations of the United Nations."

**UN Asked to Abide by Its Charter**

Meanwhile, it had become obvious to many Americans as well as the DAR that the great hope entertained for the United Nations, as an instrumentality for preserving the peace, was fast fading from realization. However, despite its growing disenchantment with the United Nations, in 1956 the DAR again passed a resolution in support of the United Nations. In doing so, it should be noted, it limited its support of the organization to "its ORIGINAL purpose as a group of SOVEREIGN NATIONS working together for world peace and understanding," and opposed the threatened conversion of the United Nations into a world government.

In the same year, and to clarify its position, the 65th Continental Congress passed a second resolution objecting to the various commissions and specialized agencies of the United Nations which were endeavoring to formulate domestic policies through such conventions or treaties as the Genocide Convention and the Covenant of Human Rights, which would deprive the American people of the individual liberties on which the Nation was founded, guaranteed in the Constitution and Bill of Rights—principles which have made the United States of America strong and great.

The Resolution then called on the United Nations to "abide by the objectives set forth in its Charter and desist from participation in any plan, project, agency or principle which would interfere in our internal affairs, interfere with our domestic legislation, or spread doctrines contrary to our American philosophies and way of life."

That an intent existed within the United Nations to interfere in the domestic affairs of member nations is revealed in the 1959 issue of *Everyman's United Nations*. On page 18, one finds, for instance, that the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations is responsible under the authority of the General Assembly for promoting:

"higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development...."

ALL of these were once considered "domestic" problems.

**Hope for Peace Dimmed**

The hope for peace in the world through the United Nations has dimmed as the communist Soviet Union and her satellites continue to infiltrate the free nations of the world and to use the United Nations as a base of operations for spying upon the United States. We have seen the United Nations apparently acquiescing in communist conquest of country after country. The non-communist world has been prevented from taking action by the combination of the vote of the neutralist nations with those of the communist bloc. Thus, while the "great forum" of the world gives an unexcelled opportunity for debates on each new aggression, the hands of the free world have been effectively tied from taking corrective action.

Many observant Americans have watched with grave misgivings the development of the United Nations into what might already be called a world socialist organization whose operations have been largely financed by this Country. Committed to pay one-third of the costs of the United Nations, millions more have been siphoned off to pay for UN foreign aid programs, replace deficiencies caused by nations delinquent in their dues, and help finance the numerous intergovernmental agencies.

The DAR has not been alone in its concern about the direction the United Nations was taking. *Paris-Match*, the French equivalent of *LIFE* magazine or *LOOK*, has described the United Nations as a "machine of war against the United States." Three adverse opinions of the United Nations have been given by eminent historians:

Major General J. F. C. Fuller, British author of the three-volume *Military History of the Western World* says, "the UN is sublime nonsense."

Midwest historian Orval Watts insists, "The UN is PLANNED TYRANNY."

Northcote Parkinson in his most recent book, *East and West*, said, "The UN died almost at birth."

**DAR Seeks Withdrawal From the UN**

In 1958, the DAR could no longer endorse the United Nations and, for the first time, requested the Congress of the United States of America to withdraw from that organization. Why did the Daughters, by an overwhelming vote, adopt this resolution? There were many reasons:

(1) They observed an anti-Christian philosophy motivating the United Nations, hostile to the fundamentals of the United States of America.

(2) In the light of events in Korea, Hungary, and the Middle East, the United Nations had proved itself a declining factor in the maintenance of "international peace and security."

(3) Various instances of the abuse of diplomatic immunity had shown it to be a harbor for international espionage.

(4) The United Nations had been used as a sounding board for attacks against the United States and the capitalistic system.

(5) Although this Country furnished one-third of the financial support of the United Nations, the organization developed in such a way that a bloc of small nations could outvote the United States in the General Assembly.

(6) Through the power of social, industrial, and trade conventions and by use of treaty law, the United Nations fast developed a means of shaping the domestic law of the United States, thereby jeopardizing the rights guaranteed American citizens by the Constitution and the Bill of Rights.

(7) American funds are being
used to finance and develop a socialized, one-world state through the technical assistance programs of the United Nations and its various financial arms.

Let us look back for a moment at the pre-United Nations world of 1946 and what we see: There were some 200 million people behind the Iron Curtain. What do we see in 1964? Today, by means of "peaceful aggression" and by use of the United Nations as a screen for operations, the communists control more than 900 million people. Millions more have gone to their death through starvation, imprisonment and torture. Eighteen years of wars such as is now being waged in Vietnam, and pocket wars, which are never called wars, have seriously damaged the image so hopefully projected in 1946—the image of an organization presumably created to bring international peace to a war-torn world.

The Warning of 1963

In 1963, the 72nd Continental Congress of the DAR again warned of the perils inherent in continued membership in the United Nations. The Resolution pointed out that under the Uniting for Peace Resolution, adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1950, "much of the business of the United Nations was transferred to the General Assembly where the United States of America has one vote and no veto." The Daughters expressed the belief that with the addition of many nations from the Afro-Asian bloc who are largely "neutrals" or communist oriented, an anti-western majority can and would thwart the efforts of the United States.

The validity of this warning has now been acknowledged by the United States, itself. January 1964 found Secretary of State Dean Rusk seeking a way to modify the Uniting for Peace Resolution and thereby curb the present power of the smaller nations. However, any tampering with the organization along these lines is likely to stir a heated controversy. As this is written, no acceptable formula has been devised.

The now admitted necessity for modifying the Uniting for Peace Resolution emphasizes the great changes which have taken place in the organization since 1946.

(1) The United Nations started out with 51 member nations. Today there are 113. It is now theoretically possible for nations representing only 10% of the population and 5% of the cash contributions to the organization to control a two-thirds vote in the Assembly. It is reported that at the General Assembly, which adjourned in December 1963, the underdeveloped nations combined informally to use this overriding power on three occasions, twice in open defiance of all the big powers. (Wash. Post, Jan. 18, p. A-18).

(2) America was led to believe in 1946 that the United Nations was established to keep the peace. UN intervention in Katanga, and the rape and pillage which accompanied it demonstrated for all to see that the United Nations is a political organization of force—a force which could be used as well against this Country as any other, especially if it permits itself to be disarmed and therefore helpless.

(3) The 1963 Resolution also noted that the Under Secretary of Political and Security Council Affairs is now, and has always been, by agreement, a communist. No less an authority than Trygve Lie described this position as "the premier Assistant Secretaryship" (p. 45). He pointed out (p. 46) that by agreeing to permit a communist to hold this key post, the Americans had entrusted the direction of the Secretariat department most concerned with "the preservation of international peace and security" to a Soviet national. This fact may be the explanation of why the United Nations is rarely able to thwart communist ambitions.

Disarmament and World Government

From the inception of the United Nations, the DAR was cognizant of the possible transition of the United Nations from a world forum and organization devoted to the promotion of international peace to a world government. In 1963, the reality of this transition seemed not only a possibility but a probability because of various disarmament proposals being offered and the gradual assumption of greater control over its constituent members by the United Nations.

Under consideration as the 1963 Resolution was written was the Limited Test Ban Treaty, since ratified by the Senate and sold to the American people as "a first step toward peace." Little publicity was given to the preamble to the Treaty which states that the principal aim of the contracting parties is:

"... the speediest possible achievement of an agreement on general and complete disarmament under strict international control in accordance with the objectives of the United Nations." (Emphasis added.)

The Test Ban Treaty was regarded by its proponents as a first and necessary step toward "general and complete disarmament" as proposed in April 1962, at Geneva, Switzerland, by the United States in a document almost unknown to the general public of this Nation. Titled, "An Outline of Basic Provisions of a Treaty on General and Complete Disarmament in a Peaceful World," this treaty outline provides for the eventual abandonment of United States military forces and for the creation of a United Nations Peace Force so powerful that "no state could challenge it."

In a resolution devoted to this subject, the DAR pointed out that if the above Treaty Outline were adopted, "it would establish the United Nations as a world government from which there would be no escape and would leave this Nation defenseless." The DAR has always insisted that control of the military is an essential ingredient of sovereignty. Thus, it appeared that the sovereignty of the United States and, therefore, its Constitution were gravely threatened. Once more the National Society warned that the "survival of this Country as a free and independent Nation depends upon its withdrawal from the United Nations."

It will require the strength and courage of clear-thinking, dedicated Americans to lead this Nation back to the Constitution. Divided from the United Nations, the United States of America would again control its destiny and be in position to return presently jeopardized freedoms to its citizens. The United States, its sovereignty secured, could once more be the master of its foreign relations. Respected then as the great power it is, the United States could effectively help bring peace with freedom to mankind.

This hope commands the prayers and efforts of all.
A NEED FOR PATRIOTISM AND PRAYER

The following editorial is reprinted from The Maryland Gazette, Glen Burnie, Maryland, January 2, 1964:

As the year 1963 reaches its end and we are ready to embark on a new one, we feel it is in order to pause and think seriously about our national interests and our international obligations.

If we reflect on our past, we have reason to be thankful for many blessings, but if we look to the future there are grounds for considerable concern. For example, the American people are digging deep into their resources to pay high taxes to support a mighty military service and to provide funds for a foreign aid program of doubtful value. The United States with 6 percent of the population of the world, and just 7 percent of the land, has a debt greater than all other nations of the world combined.

We are told that it is patriotic to support the foreign aid programs, though we know that friends cannot be bought. Many nations that get foreign aid from us have no love for the American people. They resent our alms. They feel we could do more for them, that we are not really generous at all.

Patriotism can have many different meanings. Let us say that it means love of freedom and hatred of tyranny. And, it is on this interpretation of patriotism that we have tried to teach the peoples of the world the principles of free government. We proclaim that public officials are the servants of the people, not their masters.

While we are spouting forth these fine words for others, we are sitting back ourselves and doing absolutely nothing about our complacent patriotism. It could be that we have our heads so high in the clouds that we are neglecting the welfare of our Nation. We seem to forget that the Federal Government is becoming more dominant every year and that its dictation governs much that we do, making us the servants of government. This trend should cause us grave concern. In our frantic fight for "rights" we are losing some of our individual "rights."

No doubt our government's intentions are honorable when they militantly direct our way of life. We ought to voice our objection to Federal rule while we are able to speak out. Our freedom is gradually disappearing. Ebbing with it to a dangerous extent is our economic might.

Much of the money taken from the pockets of the American people in the form of taxes—most of which are hidden in the price we pay for commodities—is given away to people in the other sections of the world. And, as we give, our enemies fare as well as our friends. What, then, is the advantage of being a friend of ours?

We know that the communist nations, headed by Russia and Red China, have charted their course to bury us. The success of these two great powers means only one thing—greater danger to peace in the world, and to the United States in particular.

And, what is our government doing about this Red threat? We are insisting upon maintaining and strengthening Communism abroad by feeding their people. Many of our foreign aid dollars are being spent in Communist countries to bolster their economy. This is fine, but we forget that these nations can swiftly divert our funds to finance military forces. We are keeping our enemies hale and hearty while knowing full well that Communism is "evil" directed against the people of the Free World.

We are being financially plundered to death because we are financing a One World Government. Our spending is destroying our wealth and in turn our productivity. . . .

The American people ought to be happy that differences have arisen between Russia and Red China, as both these nations are equally determined to destroy the United States. Khrushchev's plan is to wait until the American economy is in serious trouble. Red China is more impatient. Both wish to destroy us. Certainly Khrushchev has no peaceful intentions. . . .

We truly are a remarkable and gullible people when we give comfort to Communists anywhere. Our sale of wheat to the Soviets amounts to weakness on our part. The Russian people ought to be made aware that Communism has failed them miserably. Will they realize the wheat made available to them is from America? Of course not. And, there are sound grounds for us to suspect that Russia will raise some technicality and will not pay for the wheat. The Soviets have never kept their word to us, nor have they paid their agreed-upon share of United Nations costs. Through purchase of wheat from the U. S., Khrushchev has strengthened his personal position in Russia. America has gained nothing in return for its aid. Russia has not yet paid back the money the U. S. loaned the Soviets at the plea of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt, and do not merit our trust now.

America is being a dupe on other fronts, too. At the United Nations we are paying most of the bills, while our importance is obviously fading. As tiny new nations are admitted to membership, the vote of the U. S. means less and less.

Here in Maryland we are demanding reapportionment of the Maryland Legislature with represen-
tation based on population. In the United Nations fifty-four small nations, each with a vote equal to ours, have a total population no greater than that of the United States. We have one vote. These nations have fifty-four votes.

In addition, Soviet Russia is teaming up with the Afro-Asian group to demand that the Security Council be expanded from nine to fifteen members. The whole plan is to give Russia an advantage over us. This Afro-Asian bloc would not consider it wrong to confiscate private property. And this property could be our own should the United States ever get into a weakened condition that required United Nations jurisdiction over our lives. It seems to us that the U. S. is being neatly and firmly trapped in a world government that has no interest whatsoever in our nationalist beliefs. Our identity as a Nation is in peril.

The approach used by those who plan our destruction is not at the moment through the means of military invasion. They first plan to destroy our economic greatness and our free enterprise system. Though it was American production superiority which made us the greatest Nation on earth, this mantle is slipping away from us.

Once our country possessed 60 percent of the gold of the world. Today we have no actual gold reserve because there are foreign claims against our gold in excess of our reserve at Fort Knox. And our situation with silver is bad too. New paper money is no longer backed by silver. Owners of silver certificates can go to a bank and demand payment in silver. New paper money lacks the silver guarantee. We should be concerned about the trend toward cheap money.

Let’s look at steel. Once our Nation enjoyed 45 percent of the steel sales of the world. Today our steel sales amount to just 15 percent of the world total. The real cause of our slump in steel is due to our helping establish about 175 steel mills in foreign countries. As a result our home market received competition from abroad that it could not meet.

We have given steel mills, and factories of varied kinds, to unfriendly as well as friendly nations. United States manufactured equipment, located in foreign lands, is being operated by men and women who are paid just a fraction of the wages drawn by American workers doing the same work. As a result U. S. industries are being strangled and workers are losing their jobs. Our generosity to others has led to an increase in the size of our unemployment rolls, and a loss in Federal taxes.

The same situation exists in the textile industry and in many other industries. We are losing, if we have not already lost, our leadership in the world market. Studebaker has closed down all production in the United States but will continue to build cars in Canada. Taxes are much more favorable there than they are in Detroit.

Because of inflation, the buying power of the U. S. dollar has lost its prestige in the world market. And, here at home a look at the family grocery bill is all the proof one needs.

Our Government is deep in debt. This means that every citizen is in debt. Every year our national deficit soars and no end to this trend is in sight. If we the people aren’t about to become concerned over what is happening to the way of life that made our Nation great our children are in for a rude awakening. Without economic wealth the U. S. cannot retain its vitality and world leadership.

We must pray that President Johnson will have the courage to reawaken our spirit of nationalism. It is time to once again think of America first. We cannot risk flowing along with the tide of world government until we are engulfed by it.

If we believe that the Russia of today is any more truthful and reliable than it has been in the past we are due a rude awakening. The nature of the Russian bear hasn’t changed. He is still a nasty beast, though a friendly one on the surface when he is seeking assistance. But, when we run out of favors, we had best watch out for his claws.

Many historians question the need for our participation in World Wars I and II. Our tremendous loss in manpower and our economic sacrifices were partly in vain because of the poor deals we made at treaty tables. The perilous situation in Berlin exists because we gave Russia equality there without justification. We were the conqueror of Germany but held up our forces to allow Russian participation after the issue had been settled in the field.

The same type of bungling was true in Korea. We had the day won and could have smashed the Communists as Gen. Douglas MacArthur advocated, but we settled for a truce that amounted to a decision no better than a stalemate.

And, now Cuba. Just off our shores we find a Communist arsenal designed to harm us, perhaps cripple us. Our failure to see that the invasion of Cuba by friends of the U. S. succeeded, causes us to live with this danger lurking just minutes off our Florida coast. Now we have no solution to this tragedy, which should not have been allowed to happen.

Our mighty Nation is beset with serious troubles, and we should ask Divine help for our leaders in solving them. Through poor fiscal policies our economy is in trouble, and through foreign aid programs we are making fair weather friends, rather than staunch ones.

Every American must know that he cannot spend more than he earns, year after year, without going bankrupt. With this knowledge, we must take stock of the evil that is gripping us as a nation. Little or nothing will be done to change our position in the hostile world in which we live unless the American people become aroused and demand that our national leaders change their course to one that is safer for all of us here at home. We cannot continue to increase the Federal debt, and prosper as a Nation. Doing this is like living in a dream world. The interest alone on our national debt amounts to an appalling figure.

Federal purse strings must be tightened and taxes should be reduced along with spending. We can only hope that President Johnson will rise to greatness and force the pains of economy upon us. It would be wonderful if the Congress became a determined watch dog over unwise spending in the years ahead.

We must renew our resolves to make the United States a Christian Nation. Prayers in schools and at home are a daily need because our Nation truly needs God’s help.
QUESTION: In our chapter, much of the business is conducted by unanimous consent. What number of voters does it take to defeat unanimous consent?

ANSWER: We usually speak of "general consent," and one single objection defeats a request for general consent. The objection is equivalent to a "No" vote. A unanimous vote is one in which there is not a single negative vote. (R.O.R., p. 203, lines 18-20.) A single objection defeats a request for general consent. If any one objects, the regent will have to put the motion and take a voice vote.

QUESTION: Who may be voting members of a State Conference?

ANSWER: The voting members of a State Conference shall be the State Officers as provided in the Bylaws, the National Officers and the Honorary National Officers whose membership is within the State; the charter regent or in her absence the first vice regent or alternate and the elected Delegates or alternates of each chapter of the State entitled to representation at the Continental Congress or special meeting of the National Society. (NSDAR Bylaws, ARTICLE XIV, Sec. 2.) If the State bylaws provide for it, Honorary State Regents may be voting members of the State Conference.

QUESTION: How long may a State Regent serve as a State Regent on the National Board of Management?

ANSWER: The NSDAR Bylaws provide "No member shall be eligible to serve on the National Board of Management as State Regent more than three consecutive years." (ARTICLE XIV, Sec. 6.) However, this does not apply to a State Regent who has served less than half a term as State Regent because of a vacancy in that office. There is also a special provision relating to State Regents outside of the geographical limits of the 50 States and the District of Columbia. State Regents falling under the above classification may be exempted from the provision at the discretion of the National Board of Management.

QUESTION: Who may be elected an Honorary State Regent?

ANSWER: A State organization may provide in its bylaws for conferring the title of Honorary State Regent by election upon a member who has held the office of State Regent. (NSDAR Bylaws, ARTICLE XIV, Sec. 6.)

QUESTION: What is the form of a motion?

ANSWER: For one reason (and there are others), our NSDAR Bylaws require it to be called the Continental Congress of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. This is the proper title for our annual meeting, and the things to be done are set out in the same article. (ARTICLE VIII, Sec. 1, NSDAR Bylaws.)

QUESTION: How may a motion be correctly entered into the minutes? I wish to have the correct form given for inclusion in the minutes.

ANSWER: Some time ago I gave a number of forms but will restate a few of them.

A Main Motion—If the motion was not in the form of a resolution, the record should read: "The motion of Mrs. — that the chapter have a card party, was carried."

A Resolution—If the motion was in the form of a resolution, it would be recorded: "The following resolution, offered by Mrs. —, was adopted: RECOMMENDED That the chapter buy a silk Flag of the United States of America. If the resolution was amended before it was adopted, the record should read, "The resolution of Mrs. —, after amendment, was adopted as follows: ...

Recording Action on a Committee Report—The Committee on — submitted a report, with a series of resolutions, which, after discussion and amendment, were adopted as follows: ...

To Lay on the Table—On motion of Mrs. —, the question, 'that the chapter sponsor a tea,' was laid on the table.

To Call the Question—The question 'that the chapter sponsor a tea,' which was laid on the table at the preceding meeting, was taken from the table on the motion of Mrs. —, and, after being amended, was adopted as follows: ...

All these forms are taken directly from either Robert's Rules of Order Revised or Parliamentary Law.

QUESTION: May a motion be put to vote by a show of hands?

ANSWER: Yes, a motion may be put to vote by a show of hands. (R.O.R., p. 41, lines 27-32.) I like this form better: "As many as are in favor of the motion say 'Aye'; those opposed say 'No.' The ayes have it, and the resolution is adopted." or, "The ayes have it, and the resolution is lost." (R.O.R., p. 41, lines 11-15.)

QUESTION: In our chapter a member requested that a motion be changed after it had been stated by the chair. The member making the motion agreed to the modification of the motion, the chair accepted it as a proper amendment, and stated the question as though it were amended. A member rose to a point of order, saying that a request for modification of the motion was not in order after the motion had been stated by the chair.

ANSWER: We usually speak of "general consent," and one single objection defeats a request for general consent. The objection is equivalent to a "No" vote. A unanimous vote is one in which there is not a single negative vote. (R.O.R., p. 203, lines 18-20.) A single objection defeats a request for general consent. If any one objects, the regent will have to put the motion and take a voice vote.

ANSWER: The ruling of the regent was correct. The regent ruled that the point of order was not well taken, as the maker of the motion had agreed to accept the modification. Was the ruling of the regent correct?

ANSWER: No, the ruling of the regent was not correct. After a motion is stated by the chair, the motion cannot be modified without the consent of the assembly. The regent could have done this by general consent had she wished. The fact that the maker of the motion was willing to accept the change did not alter the fact that, after a motion is stated by the chair, the motion cannot be modified without the consent of the assembly, and only the assembly can modify it. If the member had asked the original maker of the motion to accept a modification of the motion before the question had been stated by the chair, and the maker had agreed—the procedure would have been in order. Only when the motion is stated by the regent, is it the property of the chapter and cannot be modified without the consent of the chapter. (P.L., p. 177, lines 11-15.)

QUESTION: How often may the motion to suspend the rules be made?

ANSWER: "The motion to suspend the rules cannot be renewed for the same purpose during the same meeting, but it may be renewed at another meeting held the same day." (P.L., p. 115, lines 26-28.) You may, in a convention having several meetings on the same day, renew this motion on the same day, at another meeting of the chapter would represent the time that the members did not separate longer than for a recess of a few minutes. "A recess or an adjournment for a meal terminates with the meeting, so that a convention lasting several days has usually three meetings each day." (P.L., p. 571, Definitions.) Each meeting of your chapter is usually both a meeting and a session. If your chapter adjourned to meet at another time the adjourned meeting is part of the same session.

QUESTION: May an associate member of our chapter serve as parliamentarian?

ANSWER: If the associate member is qualified and the regent wishes to appoint her—there is no reason why she should not serve as parliamentarian, provided your Bylaws do not list the parliamentarian as an officer. "The parliamentarian should never be an elected officer." (R.O.R.,* I.B.C. under the heading "The Parliamentarian.*) Since an associate member can neither hold office nor vote this would be an excellent appointment for a well-qualified associate member. (NSDAR Bylaws, ARTICLE XIII, Sec. 17.) Associate members must be counted toward representation or have a right to vote or to hold office in the chapter in which she holds associate membership."
Several highlights featured the annual fall meeting of the New Jersey State Society, November 7, in the Assembly Chamber of the State House, Trenton, with Mrs. John Kent Finley, State Regent, presiding.

First and foremost was the official visit of the President General, Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan; second, the welcome to Trenton given by Mayor Arthur J. Holland to the New Jersey Daughters and Mrs. Duncan and presentation to Mrs. Duncan of a key to the city; third, the amusing gift to Mrs. Duncan of a straw hat trimmed with miniatures of the various items she uses in her travels and in her office in Washington, which was made by Mrs. Finley; and fourth, the announcement by the State Regent of the signing of the 99-year lease of the Watson House, built in 1708, to be used as headquarters and museum by the State Society.

Mrs. Finley stated the lease is with the Mercer County Park Commission for a dollar a year and was authorized by vote of the State Society at a special meeting in September. She explained to the members that the house is not a large one and when reconditioned will not be a burden for the State Society to carry. She also said it is the Society's Tercentenary Project, since this is New Jersey's Tercentenary year.

The meeting opened with the processional, led by Mrs. Macon Craig Michaux, State Marshal, and Mrs. Everett M. Ballengee, State Chairman of Pages, and Pages escorting the honor guests.

Scripture was read by Mrs. R. Eliot Surtees, State Chaplain, and the Invocation by the Very Rev. Lloyd G. Chatten, Dean of Trinity Cathedral of Trenton. The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag and the Americans' Creed were led by Mrs. Richard N. Lovett, State Flag Chairman, and Mrs. F. R. Wyckoff, State Music Chairman, directed singing of the National Anthem.

The address of welcome was given by Mrs. Felix T. Kessler, Chairman of the Central District; Mrs. Frederick L. Ferris, General Chairman of Conferences, responded.

Mrs. Finley introduced the following: Mrs. George C. Skillman, Vice President General; Mrs. Raymond C. Goodfellow, Past Organizing Secretary General and candidate for Honorary Vice President General at the Continental Congress in April; Mrs. Ralph W. Greenlaw, Past Vice President General; Mrs. Edward F. Randolph, Honorary State Regent; Mrs. John W. Wagner, National Chairman of the Music Committee; and the presidents of other patriotic societies.

Mrs. Finley expressed her appreciation to Mrs. Ferris, Conference Chairman, and the following hostess regents: Mrs. Thomas F. Ingate, Capt. Jonathan Oliphant Chapter; Mrs. Harry Ensminger, Col. Joseph Stout Chapter; Mrs. Joseph C. Ely, Francis Hopkinion Chapter; Miss Alice E. Moore, Gen. David Forman Chapter; Mrs. Ivan Frank Bird, General Mercer Chapter; Mrs. James L. Baxter, General Washington Chapter; Mrs. Joseph L. Atkinson, Penelope Hart Chapter, and Mrs. Albert C. Cornish, Princeton Chapter.

When Mrs. Goodfellow was introduced, she presented a check for $500 to the State Society as her contribution to the Watson House project. This has been the largest contribution to date.

Following Mrs. Duncan's Forum, a talk on the Full DAR Story, the meeting recessed for luncheon at the Stacy Trent Hotel. Mrs. Duncan again addressed the group on the society's theme for the year, Be Strong and of a Good Courage.

When the Conference reconvened at 2 p.m., Mrs. Walter D. Cougle, State Vice Regent, called the roll of chapters, and Mrs. S. Clark Rogers, State Chairman of Credentials, made a report on the registration. Miss Jane Kennedy, soprano, gave a group of musical selections, then Kenyon Cull, Headmaster of St. Mary's School for Indian Girls, reported the school's progress during the past year and told of important needs to carry on the work.

After another group of songs by Miss Kennedy, the Benediction by Mrs. Surtees, State Chaplain, and the retiring of the Colors brought the meeting to a close.

A reception honoring Mrs. Duncan followed immediately at the home of Mrs. Mary G. Roebling, sister of the State Regent.—Myrtle G. (Mrs. Frederick L.) Ferris, General Chairman of Conferences.

**WEST VIRGINIA**

In appreciation of the important role our gracious President General, Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, played in making the Fifty-eighth State Conference a success, the West Virginia Society became the first State organi-
zation to present a per capita contribution for the National Library Expansion Project.

A check for more than $1200 was presented at the banquet by Mrs. Jackson H. Hammond, State Librarian, and in response, Mrs. Duncan offered the West Virginia Daughters the first chance to select their own project in the new library.

Under the able direction of Miss Virginia Bondurant Johnson, State Regent, and Mrs. George Zeppos, General Chairman, the conference proceeded efficiently through three days of intensive activities. The seven chapters of the Northern District were hostesses for the various functions, and their members served on key committees. They are Ann Royall, Blennerhassett, James Wood, Mound, Nathan Davis, Ohio Valley, and Wheeling.

Wilson Lodge in Oglebay Park, near Wheeling, W. Va., was a happy choice for the meeting, and the perfect autumn weather of October 22-24 enhanced the beauty of the park, one of West Virginia's prime vacation spots. Housing facilities in the Lodge and adjacent chalets, with ample free parking space, were added conveniences.

Mrs. Duncan charmed the West Virginia Daughters with her sincere manner and vivacious personality. In her two addresses she provided a deep insight into DAR matters, past and present, and lent a willing ear to members for even the smallest chapter problem.

A bevy of young women, lovely in their white gowns, gave expert service as Pages under the direction of Miss Sue Oiler, Chairman, and Mrs. John R. Kauff and Miss Susan Miller, Vice Chairmen. Miss Joan Adams and Mrs. Margaret Phillips Elliott were appointed Personal Pages to the State Regent, with Miss Rebecca Whelon and Miss Alice Phillips Pages to the President General.

As the first event on the agenda, Miss Johnson met her Board of Management at lunch in the Island Room of the Lodge for a preconference discussion. Attractive handmade match folders were presented by the State Regent as favors.

Mrs. John E. Graham, State Registrar, presided over an impressive Memorial Service for deceased members in Glessner Auditorium Tuesday at 2:30 o'clock; Mrs. Frank Noel was soloist, accompanied at the piano by Mrs. Chester Gayley.

The Chapter Organizing Regents Club met at 4 p.m., with Mrs. Grant P. Hall, Jr., President and State Corresponding Secretary, in charge.

At 6 o'clock, the State Officers Club dinner was held in the Red Room, Mrs. L. St. Clair Allen, vice president, presiding.

The conference was opened officially by the State Regent at 8:30 Tuesday evening in the Auditorium. Following the stately processional and ritual, welcoming speeches were given by Charles Ihlenfield, mayor of Wheeling; Mrs. Zeppos and Mrs. S. William Goff, Northern District Director. Mrs. Carl C. Galbraith, State Vice Regent, and National Chairman, Credentials Committee, made the response.

Greetings were brought from the Honorary State Regents by Mrs. William W. McClougherty, past Vice President General; from the Sons of the American Revolution by Dr. Dwight P. Cruikshank, State President; and from the Children of the American Revolution by Miss Carolyn Cruikshank, Honorary State President.

A delightful musical interlude was provided by Miss Cruikshank, who played a program of piano selections from contemporary American composers.

A beautifully appointed reception followed the session, and Miss Johnson headed a receiving line composed of distinguished guests and State Officers.

The Wednesday morning session got underway promptly at 9 o'clock and included reports of committees and State Officers. Mrs. Jack R. Adams, Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, read the Standing Rules. Much praise was given to Mrs. George Lundeen for her clear and interesting presentation of minutes throughout the conference. At this gathering, note taking was very much in evidence, as Mrs. Duncan outlined her program in a comprehensive coverage of DAR policies and procedures.

Mrs. Henry S. Jones, National Chairman of National Defense, in her stimulating address at the Conference Luncheon, emphasized the need for revised educational programs and youth activities in order to thwart subversive influences. J. Boyd Davis, past Vice President General,

Pictured when a wreath was placed at the Madonna of the Trail Monument in Wheeling City Park, on the old National Road, after the West Virginia State Conference Memorial Service: (L to r.) Joan Adams, Page; Mrs. Jackson A. Hammond, State Librarian; Mrs. William W. McClougherty, Honorary State Regent and past Vice President General; Mrs. John E. Graham, State Registrar, who conducted the Memorial in the absence of the State Chaplain; Miss Virginia B. Johnson, State Regent; Mrs. Alice Bayne Phillips, Honorary State Regent; Mrs. Peter Vames, regent, Wheeling Chapter; Ann Samsell, Page; Alice Elizabeth Phillips, Page; Mrs. W. H. S. White, Honorary State Regent.
Sons of the American Revolution, also gave a stirring patriotic address at the luncheon meeting. Mrs. Dwight P. Cruikshank, State Chairman of National Defense, introduced the speakers with timely and appropriate observations.

In honor of the West Virginia Centennial celebration, our beauteous State Regent and many others appeared at the formal banquet in costumes pertaining to the 1860 period. Chapter regents' reports following the dinner focused attention on the varied and widespread DAR activities being carried on by the West Virginia chapters. Awards were presented and received with enthusiasm.

Special music included a group of songs by the DAR State Chorus, directed by Mrs. William Lyl Wilson, and presentation of an original composition, The Ageless Constitution, the music of which was written by Mrs. Felix Garrett and lyrics by Mrs. Mildred Jones. A fashion show and contest completed the evening's festivities. A handsome afghan knitted by our versatile State Regent was auctioned off, and Mrs. C. William Moore, State Treasurer, was the lucky highest bidder.

Later, Miss Johnson entertained informally in her suite for distinguished guests, State Officers, and chapter regents. At this time, Mrs. Duncan was presented with a gift of West Virginia crystal "for remembrance" from the State Board of Management.

Mrs. Charlotte W. Sayre, attractive State Regent of Pennsylvania, showed slides of St. Mary's School for Indian Girls at the State Chapter Regents Club Breakfast, and during the Thursday session, interesting experiences as headmaster of the school were related by Kenyon Cull.

At the final luncheon, Mrs. Samuel Solins, National Chairman of Constitution Week, gave an inspiring talk, and Mrs. Henry S. Bell, Chairman of the Junior Bazaar, reported that $340 was raised by sale of articles donated by the chapters. This money will be used to send C.A.R. members to the second American Heritage Week Camp, sponsored by the West Virginia DAR.

Amid farewells of parting guests and compliments for a job well done, the Fifty-eighth West Virginia Conference sessions came to a successful close. We trust that the information and inspiration of the three days will go home with the delegates to build stronger local chapters and through them a stronger America.—Dorothy Dering (Mrs. Louis D.) Meisel, State Historian.

**INDIANA**

In all, 329 Daughters, representing 83 of the State's 95 chapters, answered the call to Indiana's Sixty-third Annual Conference, which met October 2 and 3, 1963, at the Sheraton-Lincoln Hotel in Indianapolis.

Mrs. Alvie T. Wallace, State Regent, presided at all meetings of the last Conference of her administration, except the District Breakfast and the C.A.R. Luncheon.

Highlights during the two days included election of new State Officers for a 3-year term, the speakers, and the musical programs. Both Hon. Donald C. Bruce, M.C., 11th District, Indiana, who spoke on opening night, and Don Tabbert, who was appointed United States Attorney by President Eisenhower in 1958 and who spoke at the Banquet, reminded us of the problems we are facing in America today and that each one of us should do her part in helping to handle this situation. Kenyon Cull, M. E., Headmaster of St. Mary's School for Indian Girls, as he spoke Wednesday afternoon on From the Blanket to the Electric Blanket, gave an account of present conditions among the Indians. A musicale on opening night, And There Shall Be Music, was presented by Ethel Stuart Gaumer and her Philharmonic Singers from South Bend. Mrs. Gaumer is Indiana State Chairman of American Music. "The Counterpoints," an outstanding choral group of girls and boys from North Central High School, Indianapolis, sang several numbers for the Banquet, under the direction of Don Martin. On Monday evening preceding the Conference, members and guests enjoyed the Annual Dinner of the State Officers Club. Distinguished guests for the Dinner and throughout the Conference included Mrs. Alvie T. Wallace, State Regent; Mrs. Roscoe O'Byrne, Honorary President General; Mrs. John Garlin Biel, Vice President General; Honoraroy State Regents of Indiana—Miss Bonnie Farwell, Mrs. Furel R. Burns, Mrs. Wayne M. Cory, Mrs. Herbert Ralston Hill and Mrs. Harry Howe Wolfe; Mrs. Robert C. Hume, State Regent of Kentucky; and Miss Amanda A. Thomas, State Regent of Ohio. Also present were all of Indiana's State Officers and two National Vice Chairmen from Indiana—Mrs. W. Reed Boggs (JAC) and Mrs. M. Arthur Payne, Lineage Research.

Tuesday's activities opened with the State Regent's and State Chairmen's Breakfasts. Guests of Mrs. Wallace were the distinguished visitors and the State Board. The morning meeting was called to order at 9:30 after the processional of Pages escorting State and National Officers, guests, and chapter regents. Following the ritualistic opening, greetings were brought by Hon. Albert E. Losche, Mayor of Indianapolis. A welcome was extended by Paul Rupprecht, manager of the hotel, and Mrs. Ralph R. Bush, Central District Director, who, with her 34 chapters, was serving as hostess for the Conference. Distinguished guests greeted the assemblage as they were introduced by Mrs. Wallace. Miss Bonnie Farwell responded in behalf of all Honorary State Regents, closing with the thought, "Yesterday is today's promise and tomorrow is today's memories."

Reports of State Officers, the first reading of 12 resolutions by Mrs. Herbert R. Hill (State Chairman of Resolutions), the revision of the State Bylaws, as recommended by the State Board of Management, the election of Mrs. Ernest R. Alcorn as State Corresponding Secretary to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mrs. J. Russell Townsend, Jr., and endorsement of Mrs. Alvie T. Wallace for election as Honorary State Regent were all on Tuesday's agenda.

Mrs. Wallace presided at Tuesday's Press Luncheon. Owing to the illness of the State Public Relations Chairman, Mrs. Joseph Janowski, Mrs. Charlene Hillman, Press Relations Director of Clowes Memorial Auditorium, which has been built on Butler University campus and was soon to be opened. Mrs. Hillman also judged the chapter press books on display.

155 deceased Indiana Daughters were honored at the Memorial Serv-

(Continued on page 304)
The Cardinal: When the enormous bronze bell of St. Peter's peals over our heads, and we look down on the immense courtyard in front of it, swirling with spectators, we become Romans, and more, well wishers of Cardinal Stephen Fermoyle. We feel part of his audience when we listen with him to the Papal messenger, who formally lists his qualifications for his elevation, and then, during this ceremony, in a series of flashbacks, we follow his life from his ordination in Rome, back to the U.S. as a curate, lowest member of the hierarchy, until the moment when he becomes a prince of the church, a Cardinal. These soundstages dazzle our eyes, an effect heightened by the sounds of Rome. The story skips from episode to episode, none being treated more than superficially, leaving many tantalizing questions unanswered, yet the narrative is absorbing, the people, real and we care very much what happens to them. Tryon is ably cast as the hero of this film, with John Huston outstanding in his interpretation of the Boston Cardinal. This is a film of our times, and it moves us. One of our reviewers found this longest and tiring scene in the second half of the film.—Adults—Mature Young People—Young People.

Man in the Middle: After World War II, American and British forces were stationed in India. There were faction and friction among their units, and tension was high. The story deals with an American, Lt. Winston, who was accused of shooting a British sergeant. He is not found, but the narrative is absorbing, the people, real and we care very much what happens to them. The film begins with the airing of the charge, and ends with the accusation of Fred Winston (Keenan Wynn) proved to be a pretty convincing, while the counsel, Robert Mitchum, is ably cast. The director, Guy Hamilton, keeps the meaty story moving smoothly.—Adults.

It's a Mad, Mad, Mad, Mad World: United Artists has produced a long, long, long motion picture, which, in spots, is quite funny. The producers tell a simple cops-and-robbers story, with a cop who is also a robber. However, having a good idea, they have killed it with kindness; Jimmy Durante dies in a hair-raising automobile accident, but before expiring, he just has time to gasp out a story about hidden treasure to a group of Good Samaritans—five men and their three ladies (including two wives and a mother-in-law). This originally untangled group quickly becomes entangled. Jimmy Durante in their desire to get rich quick. (Jimmy, by the way, succeeds in doing the impossible—he actually makes his own death humorous.) It's a long story from here on, but just when you decide its fun has been overrated, it becomes rib-tickling again. There are also embarrassing moments that make one squirm. Certain incidents and discussions have no place in a comedy aimed at family patronage. If the whole thing could be drastically cut so that it would run within two hours, the resulting motion picture would be one that the fans could enjoy.—Adults—Mature Young People.

Seven Days in May: Based on the best-selling novel by Fletcher Knebel and Charles Bailey, II, set in Washington, time, the future. With nuclear warfare a constant threat and in a pervading atmosphere of fear, the President (Frederic March) proposes universal disarmament, hopeful that this will be honored by the Russians. A prominent general objects to this proposal; and, as a side effect, pickets begin to riot in front of the White House, protesting against the end of armament production. The general, James Scott (Burt Lancaster) scents disaster ahead. An aide, Casey (Kirk Douglas) gives his counsel little information on which to base defense. There is some suspicion that the Russians have created a "playing down" of United States forces. Winston (Keenan Wynn) could have been more convincing, while the counsel, Robert Mitchum, is ably cast. The director, Guy Hamilton, keeps the meaty story moving smoothly.—Adults—Mature Young People—Young People.

Point of Order: This is the film version of the so-called "Army-McCarthy Hearings" of 1954. It is a composite of the televising, between April 22 and June 16, of the proceedings in the Senate Caucus Room in Washington. The continuity deals primarily with the Schine case and concludes with the accusation of Fred Gusher, protégé of Joseph Welch, by Senator McCarthy. It is colorful, engaging, and dramatic. However, there seems to be little justification for resurrecting this episode.—Adults—Mature Young People.

One Man's Way: A strong, moving drama on one man's "positive thinking" and the empathy of Dr. Norman Vincent Peale for those who suffer mental anguish. Happily married Dr. Peale, son of a minister and a trained newspaper reporter, felt called by God to the ministry as a young man, following his newspaper experiences with the mentally troubled. His deep spiritual trials and the effort of publication of his book are vividly pictured, and the way his own problems are resolved is inspirationally portrayed. Adults—Mature Young People—Young People.

MARCH 1964

MRS. WILSON D. MCKERROW NATIONAL CHAIRMAN

MOTION PICTURE COMMITTEE

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SAN CLEMENTE (San Clemente, Calif.) celebrated its Fifth Anniversary on October 9, 1963, with a birthday party in the Century Room at the San Clemente Inn. Mrs. William C. Houghton, organizing regent and first elected regent, cut the first slice from the birthday cake. The present regent, Mrs. Fritchif J. Bowman, delivered a congratulatory message from the chapter's only other past regent, Mrs. Ben Kleinwachter, now enjoying a round-the-world trip with her husband.

San Clemente Chapter, organized in October, 1958, with 15 members, now numbers 37. It derives its name from the offshore island of San Clemente, which has played a part in the history of Southern California since the days of the Spanish explorers four centuries ago and is still a part of the nation's coastal defenses. Chapter members are, for the most part, residents of the communities of San Clemente, Dana Point, Capistrano Beach, and San Juan Capistrano in the southwest corner of Orange County, Calif., an area redolent of American history and patriotic endeavor.

A highlight of the anniversary celebration was Mrs. Houghton's nostalgic and moving presentation of The DAR Story, recounting the history, objectives, and achievements of the National Society and the brief but active and colorful career of San Clemente Chapter. The chapter's own appreciation of its founder and guide was Mrs. Houghton's nostalgic and moving presentation of The DAR Story, "The tie that binds us is our love of God, home and country."

—Laura (Mrs. J. N.) Smith.

SILENCE HOWARD HAYDEN (Waterville, Maine) on September 18, at the home of the regent, Mrs. Dorothy Roundy, honored its active charter member, Mrs. Josephine Prince Drummond, on her 95th birthday. She was assisted in serving the birthday cake by officers of the chapter, Mrs. Alice Wyman, chapter and State Chairman, and Mrs. John Holland Kinkaid for Lineage Research.

Each year in January, San Clemente Chapter holds a benefit dessert card party, to help support its contributions to State and National, as well as local, DAR work, and this festivity has become a popular community event of the post-holiday season. Members don Colonial costume, serve refreshments featuring a variety of cakes baked from prized recipes, and donate a large assortment of door and table prizes—all of which adds up to a delightful afternoon's entertainment as well as a reminder of our Nation's historic past.

As Mrs. Houghton said in concluding her DAR story, "The tie that binds us is our love of God, home and country."

—Laura (Mrs. J. N.) Smith.

Mrs. Albert F. Drummond (center) cuts her birthday cake. At her right is Mrs. Arthur F. Roundy, chapter regent, and at her left Mrs. Rodney Wyman, State Americanism Chairman.

Silence Howard Hayden Chapter officially opened the 175th Anniversary of the town of Fairfield, Maine, with a tribute worth. At Fairfield Center an arrangement of flowers was placed on the grave of Lot Sturtevant and a wreath and Revolutionary marker at the grave of Elisa E. Byes, returning to Emery Hill Cemetery in Fairfield, was a dedicated Red Cross worker and American patriot.

The chapter also takes an active part in the work of the California Society, NSDAR, with two members serving as State Chairmen: Mrs. Houghton for the DAR Magazine and Mrs. John Holland Kinkaid for Lineage Research.

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In appreciation of her many services, the chapter has presented her with a 50-year pin. At a luncheon at the Asa Redington Museum in Waterville she received a service award with 7 other 50-year members. This year she has been presented with a DAR plate.

Mrs. Albert F. Drummond (center) cuts her birthday cake. At her right is Mrs. Arthur F. Roundy, chapter regent, and at her left Mrs. Rodney Wyman, State Americanism Chairman.

Silence Howard Hayden Chapter officially opened the 175th Anniversary of the town of Fairfield, Maine, with a tribute worth. At Fairfield Center an arrangement of flowers was placed on the grave of Lot Sturtevant and a wreath and Revolutionary marker at the grave of Elisa E. Byes, returning to Emery Hill Cemetery in Fairfield, was a dedicated Red Cross worker and American patriot.

The chapter also takes an active part in the work of the California Society, NSDAR, with two members serving as State Chairmen: Mrs. Houghton for the DAR Magazine and Mrs. John Holland Kinkaid for Lineage Research.

Each year in January, San Clemente Chapter holds a benefit dessert card party, to help support its contributions to State and National, as well as local, DAR work, and this festivity has become a popular community event of the post-holiday season. Members don Colonial costume, serve refreshments featuring a variety of cakes baked from prized recipes, and donate a large assortment of door and table prizes—all of which adds up to a delightful afternoon's entertainment as well as a reminder of our Nation's historic past.

As Mrs. Houghton said in concluding her DAR story, "The tie that binds us is our love of God, home and country."

—Laura (Mrs. J. N.) Smith.

SILENCE HOWARD HAYDEN (Waterville, Maine) on September 18, at the home of the regent, Mrs. Dorothy Roundy, honored its active charter member, Mrs. Josephine Prince Drummond, on her 95th birthday. She was assisted in serving the birthday cake by officers of the chapter, Mrs. Alice Wyman, chapter and State Chairman, and Mrs. John Holland Kinkaid, DAR Manual, was present. Ever interested in the Daughters, Mrs. Drummond has belonged for 65 years, serving as regent and for the last 6 years as chaplain; she has contributed greatly to the chapter's beneficial influence in the community. This fall she and her husband, Albert F. Drummond, a member of the Sons of the American Revolution since 1895, celebrated their 74th wedding anniversary; both are keen and active and have many patriotic descendants.

In appreciation of her many services, the chapter has presented her with a 50-year pin. At a luncheon at the Asa Redington Museum in Waterville she received a service award with 7 other 50-year members. This year she has been presented with a DAR plate.
Future gatherings will include a program on keeping Maine scenic, a travel talk, and material on an Indian reservation. Meanwhile, various money-raising projects are being carried on.—Mrs. Ina Stinneford.

COLUMBIA (Columbia, S.C.) was invited to prepare the material, and participate on World of Women, a WNOK-TV presentation, on August 13. The moderator, Mrs. Lois Quattlebaum, interviewed the regent, Myrtle (Mrs. Furman F.) Fulmer, and the chairman of Public Relations, Miss Cynthia C. Faris. The history of Columbia, member of all South Carolina chapters, some past accomplishments, and aims of DAR were told before the TV camera.

WNOK-TV “World of Women.” (L. to r.) Miss Cynthia C. Faris, Mrs. Furman F. Fulmer, and Mrs. Lois Quattlebaum.


The Constitution Week chairman, Sara B. (Mrs. H. B.) Shealy, decorated the window of Gittman’s Bookstore on Columbia’s Main Street, to remind the citizens of Constitution Week.

Mayor Lester L. Bates of Columbia proclaimed the week of September 17-23, “Constitution Week,” at the request of Columbia and six other chapters in the area. Mrs. Fulmer witnessed the signing of the proclamation. Newspaper coverage was good.

The Constitution Week chairman, Sara B. (Mrs. H. B.) Shealy, decorated the window of Gittman’s Bookstore on Columbia’s Main Street, to remind the citizens of Constitution Week.

At 12:30, when the guests started spilling into the Barn, they were first greeted by a sign and a painted wooden rooster with a checked gingham apron on one side of the door, and a 30-pound live turkey in a fancy crate on the other side. Artistic signs created by the talented Mrs. Robert Davies, chapter member, gave a lively and humorous touch.

When the guests reached the second floor, they saw 20 tables set with red-and-white tablecloths, and the room was decorated with corn shocks, pumpkins, a wonderful exhibit of American crafts, and a table appealing for the conservation of wildlife, with pretty bags of sunflower seed fresh from the Department of Agriculture. One corner had eye-catching Christmas gift suggestions with clever early American atmosphere. Christmas pecans were also for sale.

The guests filled their plates at the long “buffet” table, noticing the six busy hostesses in their red-checked aprons trying to keep casseroles filled. While they were still eating, the door prizes were drawn and announced—then suddenly a shriek followed by laughter came from the winner of the 30-pound live turkey. In quick succession, more and more door prizes were announced—all the contributions of generous local merchants. There were also favors and table prizes for those who stayed for bridge.

So it was in this friendly and very casual manner that the Brig. Gen. Rezin Beall Chapter tried to introduce to its friends and neighbors two of the high ideals of their National Society—the American Heritage Committee, “To aid and encourage the preservation of our rich American heritage in the fields of art, crafts, drama, literature and music,” and the Conservation Committee, which is in part “Education in the protection of wildlife.”

Part of the Americana exhibit at Brig. Gen. Rezin Beall Chapter’s festive holiday luncheon and bridge.

We Congratulate These Chapters

MINISINK
New York
★ for converting an historic old stone schoolhouse that may have been built as early as 1795 to a chapter house; on the verge of destruction, it was saved by funds contributed either by those who had attended school there or whose ancestors had been pupils.

DRUM HILL
Connecticut
★ for its project of erecting a series of explanatory markers at historic places in its locality.

ECOR ROUGE
Alabama
★ for its unique and prized possession—a gavel made from an elm Washington planted on the Capitol grounds in Washington.

FORT DEARBORN
Illinois
★ for supplying its members with an informative printed monthly schedule of chapter committee meetings, with subjects and speakers. The monthly meeting of the chapter itself is starred to attract attention.

NORWALK-VILLAGE GREEN
Connecticut
★ for inviting foreign high school exchange students to describe their impressions of this country at a meeting. *this month . . .
Charlotte Greenleaf, 2d daughter of the above, b. Dec. 2, 1832 Litchfield, Conn.
Harriett Elizabeth, 3d dau. of the above, b. Oct. 13, 1836, Litchfield, Conn.
Simon Greenleaf, 3d son of the above, b. Sept. 11, 1838, Andover, Mass.
Caroline Augusta, 4th dau. of the above, b. June 19, 1845, Cambridge, Mass.
James Robert, 4th son of the above, b. March 19, 1848, Litchfield, Conn.
Charlotte Greenleaf Fuller and Celeste Parmalea Bostwick, married May 23, 1861.
Charlotte Greenleaf Fuller and Ange A. Patton, married June 8, 1862.
Samuel Richard Fuller and L. C. Brainerd, married June 27, 1872 (he divorced from her Nov. 18, 1894).
Caroline Augusta Fuller and Wm. J. de Mauriac, married Oct. 23, 1873.
Samuel Richard Fuller and Lucy Derby (nee) Pond, married Aug. 22, 1895.
Samuel Richard Fuller and Hester Thackary Ritchie, June 1, 1927.

Deaths
Samuel, son of Samuel and Charlotte K. Fuller, d. March 19, 1831.
Hannah Kingman, dau. of Samuel and C. K. Fuller, d. Feb. 11, 1832.
Samuel, 2d son of Samuel and C. K. Fuller, d. Feb. 6, 1837.
Charlotte G. Patton, 2d dau. of Samuel and C. K. Fuller, d. July 24, 1865.
Harriet Elizabeth Fuller, 3d dau. of Samuel and C. K. Fuller, d. April 25, 1883.
Simon Greenleaf, 3d son of Samuel and C. K. Fuller, d. Nov. 21, 1872.

Charlotte Kingman Greenleaf Fuller, d. November 24, 1899, in Andover.
Lucy Derby Fuller, d. Sept. 3.
Samuel Richard Fuller, d. Dec. 5, 1929.
James Robert Fuller, d. Dec. 11, 1931.

CAPT. JACOB RUMPH'S COMPANY OF PARTISANS, ORANGEBURG DISTRICT, S.C. Compiled by Moultrie Chapter, Orangeburg, S.C.

Besides the regular military organizations during the Revolutionary War, there were brigades of militia or bands of partisans who very effectively aided the cause of the patriots, especially in subduing the Tories who ravaged the country. These companies were organized in regular military order. Some of the groups were composed of men who dispersed to their plantations and assembled, only in times of public danger or there was a chance of fighting.

One such band was known as Capt. Jacob Rumph's Company of Partisans, which was under the command of Colonel Thompson. Captain Rumph lived in Orangeburg (h) District, S.C., near the town of the same name. The members of his company were kinsmen and men of the neighborhood. Numerous descendants still live in Orangeburg County, and many members of the Daughters of the American Revolution trace their ancestry from members of Captain Rumph's Company. After the war he was known as General Rumph.

Roll of Captain Jacob Rumph's Company, dated 1783

Jacob Rumph, Captain
Jacob Wannamaker, 1st lt.
John Golson, 2d lt.
Frederick Snell
Henry Whestone (Whetstone)
Peter Snell
John Moorer
John Ditchell
Paul Stroman
Jacob Riser
Lewis Golson, sergeant
David Gissendanner, clerk
Jesse Pearson
Jacob Amaka (Amaker)
Jacob Hoegar (Horger)
Christian Inabnet
George Shingler
Anthony Robinson
John Cooney (Cooker)
Jacob Stroman
Abram Miller
John Lemmerman (Zimmerman)
Gamble - Walker - Motlow - Wants ances. and full inf. on William Gamble, who came to Bedford Co., Tenn., from Rutherford Co. in 1818, son of William 1801-52; Believe ebre came from N.C. Wm. father of Andrew W. Walker, b. 1778, who mar. Elizabeth Motlow, b. 1785, in Greenville Co., S.C.; believe father was Rev. soldier. - *Mrs. H. L. Noblit*, 307 Campbell Ave., Tullahoma, Tenn.

Hobbs - Shelby - Russell - Want full data on Vincent Hobbs and ffe., Mary Greene Orton, b. 1763, Bennington, Vt. Place in Canada, date, when their son Nathan Greene Orton, mar. Margaret McCann. Also date, place of birth, parents of Margaret McCann Orton. - *Mrs. R. C. White, Rt. 1, Vixerry, Ohio.*


Harrison - Bassett - Bowers - Sheets - Want to corres. with desc., and all inf. of Benjamin Harrison V; Elizabeth Bassett; and Harrison Bowes, b. 1816, of Mo. (a) Abigail Hisington, b. 1815, of Augusta Co., Va. - *Mrs. Walter Ball, Box 171, Oakville, Ind.*

Gardner-Brown - Wanted proof of the parentage of Ruth Gardner, b. 1750's, dau. of Henry and Ann Chaplin Gardner. Ruth mar. - Brown, thought to be Daniel; two known sons, John, b. June 1, 1773, and John Brown, Rev, soldier and wife. - Maude Potter, Weaverville, N.C.


**REFERENCES**

**Jerome B. M., 462**

**Blake (Blaulock)** - Would like to corres. with anyone that has done research on Blake (Blaulock) family of Va., N.C., S.C., Tenn., Ohio, Ga., Texas, Fla., etc. - Robert G. Blake, 400 Juni-per Lane, Falls Church, Va.
MINUTES
National Board of Management
Regular Meeting, February 1, 1964

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. Shramek, Mrs. Heaton, Mrs. Osborne, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Morse, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Skillman, Mrs. Estill, Mrs. Shackleford, Mrs. Tippet. State Regents: Mrs. Brooks, Mrs. Sturtevant, Mrs. Ragan, Mrs. Kendrick, Mrs. Killey, Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. McMichael, Mrs. Hume, Miss Wight, Mrs. Lovett, Miss MacPeek, Mrs. Wiedla, Mrs. Lynde, Mrs. Finley, Mrs. Howland, Mrs. Cordon, Miss Thomas, Mrs. Sayre, Mrs. Wilkins, Mrs. Richardson, Miss Harle, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Smith, Miss Johnson, Mrs. Barker. State Vice Regent: Mrs. Greenlease, Kansas.

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

Report of President General

On October 18th, following adjournment of the National Board of Management meeting, a DAR delegation left Memorial Continental Hall in two chartered buses, accompanied by several private cars, for Williamsburg, Virginia to spend the night, enroute to Yorktown for the annual observance of Yorktown Day—this year, the 182nd anniversary of the Surrender of Cornwallis. Full coverage of this pleasant historic trip appeared in the November issue of the DAR Magazine and will not be recounted here other than to express appreciation to those responsible for the warm greetings and gracious hospitality extended: the Governor of Virginia and Mrs. Albertis S. Harrison, Jr.; the State Regent of Virginia DAR, Mrs. Robert Bruce Smith, Jr.; the Comte de Grasse Chapter, Mrs. George A. Watts, Regent, and her predecessor, Mrs. William A. Bentien; Colonial Williamsburg, Inc.; Yorktown Day Association; the Colonial National Historical Park; and Officers of Williamsburg Chapter. It was a pleasure on this occasion for the President General to participate, giving the main address, “Positive Action—A Lesson from the Past.”

Highlight following return to Washington was attendance at the 58th West Virginia DAR State Conference held at Wilson Lodge, Oct. 22-24, 1963, Miss Virginia B. Johnson, State Regent, presiding. Mrs. Henry S. Jones, National Chairman of National Defense Committee, also a Conference guest, accompanied me to and from Wheeling. The President General addressed the group at the Opening Evening session and gave the Forum the following morning. Many delightful and enjoyable events were scheduled attendant to the business sessions. Of special note was the fact that the West Virginia Daughters at this time made the first Conference presentation of a full State Society contribution, a most generous one, to the Proposed Renovation of the NSDAR Library Expansion Project.

Combining business and personal pleasure on October 26th and 27th, Mr. Duncan and I drove to Wilmington, Delaware to enjoy a tour of historic Winterthur and that afternoon went to Cape May, New Jersey to be with our son, currently in the Coast Guard.

Following a meeting of the Congress Program Committee at National Headquarters on October 30th, it was my pleasure to be hostess to the Committee at an informal luncheon, in honor of the Chairman, Mrs. Wayne M. Cory. At this meeting, plans were drafted and later finalized for the holding of the 73rd Continental Congress, April 20-23.

On Wednesday, November 6th the President General was honored by Mrs. Siegfried Roebling at a beautifully appointed seated dinner for 50 in her lovely home in Trenton. Mrs. Roebling, outstanding in the field of finance and active in many women's organizations, is the sister of Mrs. John K. Finley, State Regent.

The next day, I attended the 1-day New Jersey State meeting, presided over by Mrs. John K. Finley, State Regent, and held in the Senate Chamber of the State House in Trenton. The President General's Forum was held that morning, followed by luncheon at the Stacy-Trent Hotel, after which I made the luncheon address. Concluding event was an elaborate reception honoring the President General, Mrs. John K. Finley, State Regent, and Mrs. Raymond Goodfellow, Past National Officer, was graciously tendered the delegates attending the DAR State meeting by Mrs. Roebling in her spacious Town House.

On Friday, November 8th, it was a pleasure to have the members of Mount Vernon Chapter, Alexandria, Virginia visit National Headquarters for a Chapter meeting and tour, followed by a tea honoring the Regent, Mrs. Malcolm Matheson, Jr., who serves as Chairman of Museum Special Events.

On the evening of November 10th, Mr. Duncan and I were honor guests at the Preview Reception of the 15th Alexandria Antique Show sponsored by John Alexander Chapter.

On Veterans Day, Monday, November 11th, the customary DAR wreath was placed at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington by the President General. At the same time, representatives of the District of Columbia DAR and the National Society, Children of the American Revolution placed wreaths. Appreciation is expressed to Mrs. Dorothy W. S. Ragan, District of Columbia State Regent, for assistance in arrangements.

November 12th, the President General caught an early train to New York to meet with Mrs. Wilson D. McKe row, National Chairman, Motion Picture Committee and a group of Previewers to see the controversial film “The Victors.” Thereafter, she attended the tea at the Waldorf Astoria for the Women's Advisory Council 1964-65 World's Fair, which meeting was held for the purpose of briefing leaders of various organizations on activities relative to the World's Fair, and to give a progress report.

On Wednesday, November 13th, the first of the fall
DAR Museum Special Events was held. Guests were wives of military and civil officials of the Department of Defense. A tour was made of the Period Rooms and two new items on loan were displayed—a portrait of Henry Clay and a large Chippendale pie crust tilt-top table, the only known specimen of this size.

The following week, a group of wives of members of the Judge Advocate General’s office made a special visit to National Headquarters. Following this there was a pause for prayer. Within the hour the Reception Room that the stunning news of the critical wounding of President John F. Kennedy was received. Confirmation came of the President’s death.

On Thursday, January 18th, I attended the impressive dedication of the new Headquarters of the National Geographic Society, accompanied by Mr. Duncan. The dedication was made by President Lyndon B. Johnson.

January 22nd marked the dedication date of the Smithsonian Institution Museum of History and Technology, also dedicated by the President of the United States. The remarkable displays and exhibits were a source of pleasure to all attending. I felt privileged to represent the National Society on this occasion, particularly in view of the long and close relationship and interest existent between the two organizations.

In the past several months, numerous interviews, many of a public relations nature, some otherwise, have been held by the President General, with representatives or guests coming to National Headquarters, many from considerable distance.

Appreciation is expressed to the following Officers and Daughters for representing the President General at various functions when it was not possible for him to attend personally: Mrs. Theodore Morford, Vice President General, Tennessee, at the United Daughters of the Confederacy Convention, Memphis, November 10th; Mrs. Arthur Allen, Reporter General, Conference for Women’s National Organizations, The President’s Committee for Traffic Safety, Denver, Colorado, November 18-20; Mrs. Ellsworth E. Clark, Treasurer General, National Women’s Advisory Committee meeting of State Savings Bonds Chairmen, November 13th and December 13th; Mrs. E. Stewart James, Chairman, Conservation Committee, 10th Annual National Conservation Conference, Washington, D.C., December 11th.

The National Society lost a respected member in the death of Miss Stella Pickett Hardy on October 30, 1963. Miss Hardy was a past Vice President General and State Regent of Arkansas, and a long-time member of the DAR staff. Most recently, word of the death on Friday, January 24th of Mrs. Asa Clay Messenger, beloved Honorary Vice President General from Ohio, was received at National Headquarters.

An informal Executive Committee meeting was held in the office of the President General on Wednesday afternoon, January 29th. The regular Executive Committee meeting was held all day, Thursday, January 30th.

That evening, the third DAR Museum Special Event was held at National Headquarters—one of a series to acquaint Friends of DAR as well as members, with the Museum Hall. A festive table with gay holiday decorations was prepared by Mrs. Henry F. Bishop, Chairman of Buildings and Grounds, Mrs. James D. Skinner, Assistant Chairman, and the Committee. Mrs. Philip H. Dowdell, Chairman of Personnel, with her Committee, assisted at the party at which 100 employees were present. Executive and National Officers present for the Board attended.

Long-time employees whose service ranged from 35 to 45 years were honored: Mrs. Jeanette Jackson, Miss Mary Moler, Mrs. Mary Walsh, Mrs. Erna Ash, Mrs. Florence Daum, Mrs. Nellie Dietz, Mrs. Evelyn Brown and Mr. Charles Hughes.

On Saturday evening, the 14th of December, it was again a pleasure to attend the Christmas Music Drama “Night of the Miracle” in Constitution Hall by invitation of the Commanding General of the Military District of Washington.

On January 8th, the Genealogical Records Committee of the District of Columbia, in honor of the State Regent, Mrs. Dorothy W. S. Ragan, presented to the National Society four sectional book shelves for use in the “Grandfather” genealogical records office and one steel file cabinet for the Library. These useful gifts were accepted by the President General in behalf of the National Society.

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

Report of First Vice President General

This officer, with many of those attending the October meetings, attended the Yorktown ceremonies; the affair was most enjoyable and memorable.

Also attended the December Executive and National Board meetings and because of a one-day meeting, distance and some illness, several of the cabinet officers could not be present, it was a pleasure for this officer to act in their stead.

The Handbook was finally completed and the entire order delivered in early December. This was a source of great satisfaction after the many long hours of work and promises of earlier delivery.

Those attending the December meetings who could stay for the Christmas party for the staff enjoyed it thoroughly. It was a well planned and very enjoyable affair and a pleasure to be a part of it. Everyone looked very festive and gay and I was so proud of our loyal and hard working staff.

In January my Chapter held its annual fund raising dinner, profits to go to the restoration of our historic Maull House in Lewes, Delaware; this officer assisted in this affair.

BETTY NEWKIRK SEIMES,
First Vice President General.

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

Report of Chaplain General

The Chaplains Breakfast will be held on Sunday morning, April 19th in the Chinese Room of the Mayflower Hotel, time 7:30, price $3.50. Immediately following the breakfast, transportation will be provided to Arlington Cemetery and Mount Vernon where wreaths will be placed by our President General. As we are indebted to the local DAR for this service, only breakfast guests and those indicating their desire in advance can be taken care of. Reservations for the breakfast and tour, with check and a self-addressed stamped envelope enclosed, should be made by mail to Miss Grace Witherow, 4707 Connecticut, Washington, D.C. 20008. On Saturday, April 18th, Miss Witherow will be in the Business Office, NSDAR.

The Memorial Service will be held Sunday afternoon at 2:30 in Constitution Hall. Mrs. Leonidas I. McDougle will assist with arrangements for this service. Again I ask that each State Regent fill her box and urge her members to attend this service, for by our presence we express our respect and gratitude for the faithfulness of our departed members.

I wish to thank all for the beautiful Christmas greetings, the State Yearbooks, and the many invitations sent to me, many of which I regret not being able to accept.

JANET M. JOHNSON,
Chaplain General.

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

Report of Recording Secretary General

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

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

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

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

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

Since the October report 3,556 membership certificates have been prepared and mailed to new members, also a commission to a State Vice Regent.

The large desk in my office, originally purchased by the Texas Daughters for the Texas Room and moved to the office of Recording Secretary General when the addition to the Administration Building was completed, has been refurbished in honor of Mrs. Felix Irwin, Recording Secretary General. I wish to thank the Texas Daughters for this honor to me. The desk is beautiful and I hope you will come to my office to see it.

MARTHA SUTTLE IRWIN,
Recording Secretary General.

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

Report of Corresponding Secretary General

Between September 1, 1963 and January 1, 1964, 590 letters were answered by the office of the Corresponding Secretary General. This is an increase of 251 over the corresponding period of last year—showing an increased interest in the work of our Society on the part of many, both in this country and abroad. A heartening feature of these figures is that approximately one-half of these letters are membership inquiries. Of course, this is not the only office that receives membership inquiries for about three-fourths of the Registrar General’s mail is in this category. However, theirs gives some genealogy, etc., asking if certain lines have been established—the ones received in this office are those that ask how to join.
A total of 36 pages of letters and questionnaires (exclusive of credentials) but including spot announcements for American History Month, were in the packet for the National Board; a total of 26 pages with the same explanation were in the packet for the Chapter Regents. With the exception of the Credentials material, letters and questionnaires were typed for the printer by Mrs. Eldred M. Yochim, Chief Clerk in the office of the Corresponding Secretary General. I am sure each one of you will remember the excellence of this technical achievement. May I add, in paying tribute to the professional dedicated work of Mrs. Yochim, that she has been appointed co-chairman of the World’s Fair trip by our President General and will work in close cooperation with Mrs. Sandt. Many of you will remember Mrs. Yochim who occupied this same position during the Yorktown trip in October.

A few days ago we received with great regret news of the passing of our beloved Honorary Vice President General, Mrs. Asa Clay Messenger of Ohio. This sad event took place on January 24th. The death of the State Regent of England, Mrs. Theodore W. Luling, occurred on September 30, 1963, and normally, a notice is sent to the National Board when a State Regent dies, but since this was so close to the October National Board meeting, the President General announced it at that time.

In addition to the many requests for membership information, the mail, as usual, brings many appealing and frequently amusing letters, but the one we like best was from a woman who wrote “While no one in my mother’s generation joined the DAR, after considerable consideration, I believe the DAR and I are now ready for each other.”

The work of the Business Office, now an important part of the work of the office of the Corresponding Secretary General, is directed, as you know, by Mrs. Erma Ash who has spent 39 years of her professional life in service to our Society. She reports that it is extremely difficult to make a complete factual report of the activities of this office involving as it does so many committees, i.e., Personnel, Printing, JAC, DAR Good Citizens, Board dinners, Purchasing, etc. A major activity, in which a majority of the offices cooperate, is the assembling of the packets sent from National Headquarters, and in this connection, the change to the white envelopes, sealed, speeded up delivery of the packets by the Post Office Department; 3500 copies of the new edition of the Handbook were sent out from the Business Office, 10,000 Membership Guide Books were reordered; 3000 Meditations books were re-ordered; JAC and Good Citizens pins and certificates were sent from the Business Office, and in looking over the records for the past year, it is noted that there is a keen interest in the ordering of supplies by the members, since the orders have practically doubled.

Your Corresponding Secretary regrets that she has been unable to accept all invitations so kindly and courteously extended to her—due to distance or previous engagements—but she is most grateful for them all. She has, however, attended all meetings of the Executive Committee and National Board of Management, and had the pleasure of sharing with many of you, the privilege of the Yorktown trip. The many yearbooks have been a source of inspiration and pride in our Society and its members, and for these she is also very grateful. However, through the many letters received both at Headquarters and at home, she is in constant touch with all the vital phases of the work of the National Society.

Please feel free to write this office if and when we can help you—in its reorganization, and with the constant encouragement of the Personnel Committee, Mrs. Philip H. Dowdell, Chairman, we are better equipped than ever to serve you.

ADELAIDE LAWRENCE CUFF
Corresponding Secretary General.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Ellsworth E. Clark, presented the following report on membership: Deceased, 363; Resigned, 800; Reinstated, 141.

Mrs. Clark moved that 141 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Cuff. Adopted.

Mrs. Clark moved that because of the impossibility of processing all mail received by February 1, the reinstatement of all former members who have met all requirements by this date be accepted and included in the count approved at this meeting, thereby preventing any chapter from losing its rightful representation at Congress on this account. Seconded by Mrs. Harris. Adopted.

Mrs. Clark read the report of the Treasurer General.

Report of Treasurer General

As a preface to the financial report which you have received, I call to your attention that interest from invested dues continues to increase at a substantial rate.

Further, the report shows increases in cash receipts in many of the Special funds.

In answer to many inquiries about the Library renovation, that account shows receipts of $8,081.00 thru December 31, 1963. This report does not reflect the contributions to this fund which were received in January.

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

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

For the period March 1, 1963 to December 31, 1963

<table>
<thead>
<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, 12/31/63</th>
<th>Investments (Schedule 4)</th>
<th>Cash</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current Fund (Schedule 1)</td>
<td>988,861.24</td>
<td>573,128.66</td>
<td>490,157.07</td>
<td>(82,000.00)</td>
<td>989,832.83</td>
<td>395,087.83</td>
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<tr>
<td>Special Funds</td>
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<tr>
<td>Appropriation Funds</td>
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<td>11,130.04</td>
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<td>Junior American Citizens</td>
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<td>Americanism &amp; DAR Manual</td>
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<td>DAR School</td>
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<td>American Indians</td>
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<td>Charles Simpson Atwell</td>
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<td>Enoch Crow</td>
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<td>Fannie C. K. Marshall</td>
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<td>Gertrude O. Richards</td>
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<td>Gladys R. Blood</td>
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<td>Grace C. Marshall</td>
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<td>Grace H. Morris</td>
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<td>7,565.89</td>
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<td>H. V. Washington</td>
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<td>525.62</td>
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<td>29,158.86</td>
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<td>337,800.74</td>
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<td>Isabel Anderson</td>
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<td>1,026.22</td>
<td>818.59</td>
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<td>63,313.53</td>
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<td>Julia C. Fish</td>
<td>23,993.59</td>
<td>436.39</td>
<td>349.31</td>
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<td></td>
<td>24,080.67</td>
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<td>Mary E. Brown Ferrell</td>
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<td>54.41</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,867.60</td>
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</table>

| Total Special Funds | 810,054.10 | 367,500.52 | 407,974.47 | 82,000.00 | 851,580.15 | 646,221.33 | 205,358.82 |
| Total Current and Special Funds | 1,798,915.34 | 940,629.18 | 898,131.54 | | 1,841,412.98 | 1,240,966.33 | 600,446.65|

(A) The current fund balance at December 31, 1963 includes $421,734.00 received for 1964 dues which will not be available for use in operations until March 1, 1964. In addition approximately $2,044.00 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 December 31, 1963

### CURRENT FUND
U.S. Treasury Bills (Maturity value $600,000.00 due at various dates from January thru February, 1964)  

### SPECIAL FUNDS
- National Defense Committee
- Eastern Building and Loan Association

Charles Simpson Atwell  
- 194 shares Detroit Edison Company  
- 424 shares Texaco, Inc.  

Investment Trust Fund  
U.S. Treasury Bills (Maturity value $46,000.00 due February 27, 1964)  

### COMBINED INVESTMENT FUND

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

#### Corporate Bonds:
- Appalachian Electric Power Co. 3 1/4 % Bonds, due 12/1/70  
- Commonwealth Edison Co. 4 1/4 % Bonds, due 3/1/87  
- Georgia Power Co. 4.875% Bonds, due 11/1/90  
- International Harvester Subord. Deb. 4.625%, due 3/1/88  
- New York Telephone Co. 4 1/4 % Bonds, due 5/15/91  

#### Corporate Stock:
- 274 shares American Home Products Corp.  
- 158 shares American Tel. & Tel. Co.  
- 400 shares Caterpillar Tractor Co.  
- 254 shares Cincinnati Gas & Electric Co.  
- 100 shares Detroit Edison Co.  
- 137 shares duPont (E. I.) de Nemours & Co.  
- 300 shares General Electric Co.  
- 200 shares General Foods Corp.  
- 246 shares General Motors Corp.  
- 204 shares Gulf Oil Co.  
- 30 shares International Harvester 7.00 Pfd.  
- 90 shares Kansas Power & Light Co.  
- 200 shares Radio Corporation of America 3.50 preferred.  
- 350 shares Safeway Stores, Inc.  
- 400 shares South Carolina Electric and Gas Company  
- 139 shares Standard Oil Co. of California  
- 360 shares Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey  
- 200 shares Utah Power & Light Co.  
- 300 shares Virginia Electric & Power Co.  
- 508 shares Washington Gas Light Co.  
- 794 shares Wisconsin Electric Power Co.  

### Total investments

Uninvested principal cash  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total investments</td>
<td>585,735.22</td>
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<tr>
<td>Uninvested principal cash</td>
<td>910.71</td>
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</table>

#### Total investments—Special Funds

#### Total investments—Current and Special Funds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total investments—Special Funds</td>
<td>646,221.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total investments—Current and Special Funds</td>
<td>1,240,966.33</td>
</tr>
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</table>

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

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

Lois B. Clark,  
Treasurer General.
# Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements

For the Period March 1, 1963 thru December 31, 1963

### RECEIPTS:

- Contribution from the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution: $19,988.10
- Employees' contribution: $1,239.67
- Net income from investments: $121.25

**Total receipts:** $21,349.02

### DISBURSEMENTS:

- Insurance premium: $21,351.04
- Employees' pension: $150.00

**Total disbursements:** $21,501.04

**Excess of disbursements over receipts:** ($152.02)

Balance, March 1, 1963: $10,963.47

**Total balance, December 31, 1963:** $10,811.45

Balance consist of:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Balance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash—The Riggs National Bank:</td>
<td>$3,281.20</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trustees Account</td>
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<tr>
<td>State Mutual Assurance Company Account</td>
<td>$1,030.25</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Investments</th>
<th>Balance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Treasury notes, 3.75% due 8/15/67</td>
<td>$3,984.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>U.S. Treasury bonds, 3.875% due 5/15/68</td>
<td>$1,987.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>U.S. Treasury bonds, 3% due 2/15/95</td>
<td>$500.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Uninvested cash</td>
<td>$28.50</td>
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</table>

**Total investments:** $10,811.45

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The report of the Finance Committee, Miss Marian I. Burns, Chairman, was read by the Treasurer General, Mrs. Clark.

**Report of Finance Committee**

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

The Finance Committee met January 27, 1964, to examine a record of the vouchers signed by the Chairman covering expenditures made from March 1, 1963 thru December 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 $504,086.24.

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. Clark read the report of the Auditors, Main, LaFrentz & Company.

**Report of Registrar General**

I have the honor to submit the following report of the work of this office since my last report, December 11th:

- Number of applications verified, 1,325; number of supplementals verified, 7; total number of papers verified, 1,332.

Since October 18, 1963:

- Originals returned unverified: 7;
- Supplements, 95; permits issued for official insignia, 302; miniature, 264; ancestral bars, 257; letters written, 2,304; postals written, 2,495.

Photostats: Papers, 1,137-4,548; pages of data, 186; total photostats (pages), 4,734.

LUCILLE D. WATSON,
Registrar General.

Mrs. Watson moved that the 1,325 applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society, Seconded by Mrs. Clark. Adopted.

The Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Frank L. Harris, moved that the request of the Olney Chapter of Olney, Illinois, to be known as the Olney Jubilee Chapter be
Report of Organizing Secretary General

Your Organizing Secretary General herewith submits the following report from December 11th to February 1st:

Through her respective State Regent the following member at Large is presented for confirmation as Organizing Regent: Mrs. Hellen Mitchell Malcolm, Charleston, West Virginia.

The following organizing regency has expired by time limitation and the State Regent requests reappointment: Mrs. Bessie Hannah Stoner, Eagle Rock, Virginia.

The request of Olney Chapter of Olney, Illinois to be known as Olney Jubilee Chapter be granted. After this date no chapter shall be permitted according to the Bylaws and are now presented for confirmation:
Yolo, Woodland, California; Birdsville, Millen, Georgia; Poland-Canfield, Canfield, Ohio; Yaquina, Oregon; Long Cane, McCormick, South Carolina; Permian Sands, Monahans, Texas.

Mrs. Harris moved the confirmation of one organizing regent; reappointment of one organizing regent; confirmation of six chapters. Seconded by Mrs. Clark. Adopted.

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

Report of Historian General

This report of your Historian General covers the period from September 1 through December 31, 1963.

I went on the Yorktown Tour October 18-19 and attended both the Executive and National Board meetings in October and December.

Our chapters have reported the placement of 85 markers; 74 to lay members; 7 to Revolutionary soldiers and 4 commemorating historic sites.

Among the reports we received we see that the grave of our beloved first President General Caroline Scott Harrison was marked on Sunday, September 29, 1963 by the Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter of Indiana.

We also congratulate the Jacob Ferree Chapter of Pennsylvania on reporting its interest in, and care of, the Old Mill Cemetery near Hookstown, Pennsylvania, where the Reverend George M. Scott, grandfather of Caroline Scott Harrison, is buried, as well as other distinguished patriots. It is our understanding that this cemetery has had no interments since 1884 and was all grown up with brambles and sumac. These are but two of the markings, I wish I might report them all.

Accessions number eight.

A Connecticut chapter presented the Diary of Lieutenant John Fisher kept while with General Washington at Valley Forge, 1776. This valuable diary was given by Mrs. Ada Capwell Nichols of Elizabeth Porter Putnam Chapter.

A Plat Book with statistical table of Washington City, District of Columbia, compiled by John Sessford, January 1, 1821, was presented to our President General Mrs. Duncan by Mrs. Frank Hodson, Columbia Chapter.


We have just received the signature of Governor James S. Conway, Arkansas, to add to the Portfolio of Signatures of First Governors. Presented by Mrs. Charles E. Taylor through Mrs. George W. Peck, John Cain Chapter.

It is the hope of your Historian General that this project, started by the former Historian General, Mrs. Hoke, will be completed during my tenure of office. In order to accomplish this, we still need the signatures of the First Governors of Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maine, Missouri, Montana, North Dakota, Texas, Utah and Washington. Remember the signatures must be originals and if attached to a document while in office, makes it the more valuable. Let's have a completed Portfolio by 1965!

To the collection of signatures of our First Ladies, we are happy to add that of “Lady Bird Johnson.”

A continued vast interest in American History Month is shown by requests for supplies. Mrs. Sweeny, designer and dispenser of American History Medals, reports orders for them.

The spot announcements for American History Month are excellent. These were compiled by Mrs. Miller for your use. Please write for them if you do not have copies.

Today is the start of American History Month! Please display the posters. Sixteen states have passed permanent American History Month Legislation. These states are listed in the excellent article by Mrs. Miller, page 940, of our December Magazine.

Contributions from individuals and chapters are steadily coming in for the cataloguing and indexing of the Americana Collection, this cataloguing and indexing is to be done by fully qualified persons. The amount in this collection as it stands now is $4,227.72. Please stress that your historians call for their full contributions by June first, allowing us to start on this work.

The Historian General's meeting will be held in the Americana Room at 9 A.M. on Monday, April 20th. If the State Historian is unable to attend, please designate some one from your state to attend. This is a joint meeting with the Reporter General, Mrs. Allen, and the National Chairman of American History Month, Mrs. Miller.

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

Report of Librarian General

The routine work of the library has gone on since the October Board. A letter and questionnaire were sent to the State Librarians in January. The questionnaire is to be filled in by the State Librarians with report of the work accomplished during the year. I hope all reports will be in my office by March 1st as requested.

The contributions of books sent in by the membership are numerous and of value in verifying the application papers. The efforts of State Librarians are responsible for the receipt of many of these books.

The work of microfilming old and rare books and rebounding worn books continues through the helpful funds from the members.

In January a group of District of Columbia DAR escorted by Mrs. Walter S. DeLany, the District of Columbia State Librarian, visited the library. All were interested in...
The Curator General, Mrs. Roland M. James, read her report.

Report of Curator General

The outstanding financial gift to your museum was $2,000 from an anonymous donor honoring the Minnesota Society.

Colonel Theodore Barnes has placed in our museum two handsome pieces of European jewelry. Mrs. Norman R. Hitchcock of Washington has donated an unusual American upright piano made in Boston about 1838, honoring her mother who was a member. Mrs. Henry W. Shoemaker of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania contributed a beautiful oil painting by Ziem. Both these manufactures are on exhibition in the Missouri State Room because of the dates made, as well as being complimentary to that particular interior. Another anonymous donor has presented an American dated coveredet. Miss Margaret Weaver of Georgetown has given a hand blown bowl made in the 1830s in this area. Mrs. Alvie T. Wallace, State Regent of Indiana, gave sixteen glass whale oil lamps from her husbands well known collection. Money gifts were received from: The Honorable Claiborne Pell, Senator from Rhode Island; Miss Katherine Mattheis, Honorary Vice President General from Connecticut; and Mrs. Ben Page, Museum Adviser honoring Miss Elizabeth Conrad through the Ruth Brewster Chapter, District of Columbia.

I would like to say to all gathered here that your personal attention to your DAR museum is a most sincere part of your responsibilities. The cooperation with your ably chosen chairmen who represent each State and chapter is essential. Such will produce more activity for the improvement of this phase of our efforts on behalf of the image which the Daughters present to the world. We have been remiss in the past in securing the needed interest to acquire the real treasures which were years ago owned by members, their families and friends. We are required to supply the funds to retrieve manuacts which personal attention in the past would have secured for your museum. It has been said, “If the Daughters do not have the fine antiques, where are they?” This is in part still true, and it behooves us to make the effort to secure, in one way or another, those manufactures yet remaining in the possession of members and friends. If we had the time to trace the original sources of most all the fine items now in museums in the country we would indeed know that the large percentage were owned in the 17th and 18th centuries by forefathers of members and their neighbors.

The District of Columbia Society Reception of December was a very well attended and appreciated function by the numerous members and guests who attended. The Special Event of last Thursday evening was the highlight for these occasions thus far. The events have proved the interest which, although dormant, is available for the asking among members and friends. The compliments received
following this last event have been very gratifying to the National Society. We are most pleased that Mrs. George A. Davis of Florida and Mrs. Clifford Waterhouse of Massachusetts, both museum advisers, were present for this event. The publicity appearing in the Evening Star yesterday was certainly exhilarating evidence that this Committee introduced by our President General is carrying its value for DAR. The efforts of our President General, Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, the Committee Chairman, Mrs. Malcolm Matheson, Jr., the chairman of Buildings and Grounds Committee, Mrs. Henry F. Bishop, and our Curator, Mr. Frank E. Klapthor, as well as the many other staff members who assist with these gatherings are thanked personally for the attention with the museum activities.

The various state societies which are involved with important room improvements and additions will, we expect, have for April of this year much to offer the membership. To those of you who consider major contributions to the museum or your rooms in honor of the 75th anniversary may I ask that you discuss such in the immediate future. There will be much to accomplish this year, in fact even prior to the summer so that we will be prepared for April of 1965, and be able to enjoy it properly.

The Friends Committee has not responded as well as we desire and your attention is again requested in regard to this opportunity to give support to your museum. We have received from 35 members at large the total of $247. This represents 19 States and Italy, as well as one life contribution from Missouri. Friends of the Museum have sent in from 23 societies the sum of $1,189.50 of which there were 3 memorials of $100 each, and four life gifts of $100. Won't you too join this group of interested Friends.

Alaska—$6; Friends $2.
Arizona—$25; Art $2; Friends Memorial $100.
California—$83.50; Art $15; Friends $10; at large $31; English Castelford sugar bowl c.1800; American gold brooch; Traveling scales for State Room.
Colorado—$11.
Connecticut—$65; Art $1; Friends $25; at large $5; Memorial $100. Lafayette commemorative English Staffordshire jug 1824.
Delaware—$4; Friends at large $2.
District of Columbia—Friends $15; at large $5. American cast iron mechanical bank (N.H. Attic); 3 silver tea spoons by Burnett, Alexandria, Virginia, 1793; English cheese knife 1808; 2 American silver table spoons by Burnett, Philadelphia, 1795; 2 vol. Lectures by John Quincy Adams 1810; 2 documents, Mrs. A. Hellen in account with J. Q. Adams 1820; 2 books—History of Massachusetts by T. Hutchinson, Governor 1795; Coverlet, American c. 1820; Map of Kentucky & Tennessee 1831.
Florida—$25; Friends $23; at large $26; Memorial $100; Life $100. American gold brooch with hair 1818; Chronicles of Bastille 1845.
Georgia—$3; Family Prayer Book, 1786.
Illinois—$93.64. Friends $10, at large $1.
Indiana—$13.50; Art $11; Friends $25; 13 Whale Oil Lamps, American glass.
Iowa—$8.
Maryland—$13; Friends $13; at large $1; Life $100; Wooden snuff box, New Hampshire c.1800; American linen cloth 1818.
Massachusetts—$13; Art $6; Friends $6; at large $5; Brass tobacco box 1781 (State Room) Cannon ball, 18th century; "Lives of Signers of the Declaration 1837."
Michigan—$76; Friends $5.
Minnesota—$16; Friends $82.50.
Mississippi—$22.50; Friends at large $5.
Missouri—$48; Friends 3; at large $100.
Montana—$2; Friends at large $1.
Nebraska—$44.50. Art $1; Friends $14.
Nevada—Friends $15; at large $1; Knitted cap, linen thread 1798.
New Hampshire—$4; Friends $58.
New Jersey—$31.50.
New York—$117; Friends $5; at large $2; Ornate fob, amethyst glass, engraved La Fauette.
New Mexico—$16.50.
North Carolina—Friends at large $6.
North Dakota—$6.
Ohio—$7; Friends at large $10; Silk wedding dress 1819; English Staffordshire Pottery jug dated 1816 (State Room); Guest Book (Room).
Oklahoma—$5; Friends $39.
Oregon—$8.
Pennsylvania—$125; Art $6; Friends $41; at large $1; wooden potato masher c.1800; "Principles and Acts" by H. Niles 1822.
Rhode Island—$19; Art $4; Friends $13.
South Carolina—$18.
South Dakota—Friends $6.
Tennessee—$34; Friends at large $1.
Texas—$78.25; Art $2; Friends $5; at large $23. Virginia—$5; Friends $47; Life $200. Pamphlet, New London, Connecticut 1774.
Vermont—$2; Friends at large $5.
Washington—$12.
West Virginia—$2; Friends $15.
Wisconsin—$32; Friends $2; at large $10.
Wyoming—$7.
Italy—Friends at large $5.

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

The finished copies of the 65th Report to the Smithsonian Institution were delivered to our office in November and are now available in the Business Office at a cost of $1. The 66th Report covering the work of the National Society for 1962-63 was submitted to the Editor of the Smithsonian publications in October and further word has not been received concerning the report.

Interest continues in the locating and marking of graves of Revolutionary soldiers but with the passing of the years it is only natural that there are fewer new locations to be reported.

Although the condensed reports of the State Regents and National Chairmen are not due until March 16, your attention is again called to the suggestions which were given at the October meeting and to which further reference is given in the January issue of the DAR Magazine. If these instructions are followed in writing your narrative report the work of the National Society will be presented in a manner that will be of interest to busy congressmen and to the general public.

In November this Officer represented the President General at the President's Committee for Traffic Safety which was held in Denver and which was most informative.

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

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

Report of DAR Magazine Committee

On November 30, 1963 the balance brought forward in the Magazine Account was $53,735.30—December re-
48,488 subscriptions have been recorded in the Office of the Treasurer General's books. January Magazine Subscriptions for which a stencil has not been made, we have $99,448.20 in cash for subscriptions alone has been entered in the office of much of the detail work and give them more time to expedite the production of the Magazine and give better service to our subscribers. We have had several complaints that the Magazine is not reaching the members by the first of the month. This is due to two things. We are not going to press early in the month as we should and the Post Office (as a rule locally) is holding up the Magazine. As an example several have told me that they have not yet received the January issue. This Magazine was mailed to you before January 16th. National Publishing Company will furnish us the Post Office receipt beginning with the March issue. We do have our receipt for January in the Magazine Office.

In order for us to have the Magazine in your hands it is going to be necessary to have an earlier press date and have the Magazine in the mail by the 15th to 20th of the month. We must hold fast to this schedule which has been worked out for us by the publisher. A memo giving the full schedule has been sent to all departments who furnish regular monthly articles. We must have all material for the March issue by February 5th. I am happy to say that most of it is already in. For the April issue it must be in our hands by the first. It goes without saying that if this deadline is missed it will be necessary to go to press without your article and we will try to include it in some future issue.

In order to meet this production schedule and to give our members the kind of service to which they are entitled, National Publishing Company is placing a young man (temporarily) who is experienced in this field at our disposal for several hours each day. This gentleman will work in our office from two to four hours a day and will not be an employee of this Society. This is a service offered to us by National Publishing and will be of no expense to us. We are very optimistic about this proposal and feel certain that we will be on our feet by midsummer. We hope to correct our mistakes and improve our methods in order to launch into another circulation campaign by fall.

The State Regents are to be commended for their efforts in our Magazine Subscription Contest in October. This contest brought in over 5,000 new subscriptions.

We have one loyal member-at-large who is a very generous supporter of the Magazine and deserves recognition. For the past three years she has given sizable subscription gifts in our behalf. This year her gift subscriptions ran to $218. This very generous lady prefers to remain anonymous.

This year the Magazine Office will hold "Open House" on Thursday morning April 23rd of Congress week from 8:00 to 9:00. The National Vice Chairman of both the Magazine Committee and Magazine Advertising Committee will serve as hostesses and invite all who are interested in the production of our official publication to visit us.

May I at this time express my appreciation to our President General who gives much of her valuable time to our Magazine and who has given me the opportunity to work on this challenging committee.

Vera L. Greenlease, Chairman.

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

Report of DAR Magazine Advertising Committee

December was the last issue carrying the MONEY KEYS slogan and the States of California and Florida did very well, although the final figure, $6,558 was not as good as last year.

With the New Year a new slogan and a new champion for January! Alabama did an outstanding piece of work for that issue in contributing $4,982 worth of ads, most of which were commercial. Louisiana, North Carolina and Connecticut added $3,373 more to our coffers. With miscellaneous and regular advertising the total was $9,335, a fine beginning for what we hope will be a most productive year.

Then came February, with a veritable deluge of ads to celebrate American History Month. Seven states participated. Mississippi led with $2,950 and close behind came Nevada. The Nevada State Regent chose advertising as her special project this year. When that particular thing happens to any chairman, she is thrilled and this one really was! For a state with only six chapters, $2,900 is truly remarkable. New Jersey more than tripled her last year's advertising with $2,859. That is real accomplishment. South Carolina, Iowa, Nebraska and Washington added $3,218.50. With the $1,470 from regular and miscellaneous ads, February's impressive total was $13,397.50.

For the three issues, December, January and February, the aggregate amount was $29,290.50, a gain of better than $2,000 over the same period last year. That isn't very much, but it's on the credit side and that is what is important.

ADS GALORE is our slogan and let's strive to make each month more gala than its predecessor. Please remember to stress the historical, educational and patriotic in promoting and selling advertising.

Ida A. Maybe, Chairman.

Miss Mabel Winslow, Editor, read her report.

Report of DAR Magazine Editor

The Editor's report at last year's Midwinter National Board Meeting stated that life in the Magazine Office was never dull. That observation could be repeated here, with emphasis. One intriguing aspect of being Editor is the fact that she is supposed to know everything about everything connected with our Nation's history. Letters of reproach sometimes reach us, complaining that data in certain stories are not absolutely correct. The writers do not know that, in a one-woman job like this, there is simply no time to research every manuscript of the hundreds submitted each year; although we do strive to attain reasonable accuracy.

We cannot undertake to prepare chapter reports from newspaper clippings. Our time is so consumed with preparing manuscripts for publication and reading galley and page proof that we simply cannot write the chapters' reports for them. Some chapters think that they should send in complete annual reports, listing what transpired at each meeting in great detail, complete with decorations and refreshments! Since we try to limit chapter reports to 300 words, you can see how difficult it would be to compress...
the agenda of eight meetings into the allotted space. Moreover, we cannot type handwritten reports submitted on correspondence cards or scraps of paper. Surely each chapter should have one member who has access to a typewriter and paper of standard size.

Information on preparation of manuscripts has been repeated many times, not only in these Board meetings, but in the Magazine itself. There are few phases of the Editor's work more discouraging than to have it disregarded. We have received all sorts of suggestions for “improving” the Magazine. One member thinks we should give the address of each author of each feature story. We have declined to do this, because we do not want to open the way for a flood of so-called “junk mail” to descend upon our contributors' devoted heads. It has also been suggested that the genealogical pages be perforated to permit removal for filing by States and names. The extra cost of this refinement would be high. The pages in question can be cut out easily. Someone else wants a special edition for the blind. Again, the cost would be out of all proportion to the number of persons accommodated.

The double page of pictures taken at headquarters is a popular monthly feature. Beginning with the February issue, we have added a monthly list of new ancestors authenticated by the Office of the Registrar General. The conclusion of this report is most important. Beginning with the March issue, we are establishing the tenth of the month as our absolute deadline for transmitting copy to the printer. This does not mean that copy air-mailed from the Pacific Coast on the eighth of the month will reach us in time for the deadline. When copy reaches the Magazine Office, it must be marked, paragraph by paragraph, for indents and leading—a laborious task. The sizes of illustrations must be carefully calculated and the captions typed and marked to agree with the width of the pictures. The width of columns must be indicated and the sizes of type marked. If copy does not reach us in time to permit careful editing and type marking, the material will not be used in the issue for which it has been prepared. If one of the usual monthly columns is omitted some month, you will know that the writer has not met the deadline.

Remember! All copy, without exception, must reach the Magazine Office by the eighth of the month.

Mabel E. Winslow, Editor.

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

Report of Buildings and Grounds Committee

In the October report, we mentioned it was going to cost approximately $1,600 to paint the windows of the Administration Building—two coats. There are 149 windows in this building. We are happy to report this project, also the painting of the wooden window frames in Memorial Continental Hall have been completed. Now, all the wooden frames in the whole block of buildings have been taken care of for another seven years. Total cost of all windows was less than the anticipated $1,600. While the painters were here, we had the reading cubicles behind the North balcony of Continental Hall freshened. It is surprising how much better these rooms look with only one coat of paint. These rooms are sometimes used by the genealogists.

Constitution Hall started the season with the booking book practically saturated. However, the National Symphony Orchestra, our biggest lessee, and the musicians were having differences which resulted in a strike. Several of their concerts were cancelled. Then on November 22d, with the assassination of our President, several concerts were either cancelled or postponed during the mourning period. In December, because of a heavy snowstorm, we had cancellations—so—although they started out anticipating the largest season in history, it is unlikely there will be time to make up all the cancellations. When the Hall is available, the orchestra is not and vice versa.

Our crew has been busy shoveling snow—painting steps and rooms on the lower level—work shop—maintenance offices—replacing bulbs—washing windows and handling the numerous details preparing the Hall for our lessees and keeping the offices and corridors clean.

The annual staff Christmas party was held on Wednesday, December 11 in the Banquet Hall. Our President General and four members of the Executive Committee welcomed the personnel. They were Mrs. Erwin F. Seimes, First Vice President General; Mrs. Nelson Kilbourn, Historian General; Mrs. Sherman B. Watson, Registrar General; and Mrs. Roy H. Cagle, Librarian General. Miss M. Catherine Downing and Mrs. Philip V. Tippett, Vice Presidents General, also assisted in receiving the staff members. Mrs. Frederick F. Schondau, former Administrative Assistant to the President General, who retired two years ago, was among the invited guests and lead the singing of carols with William Yates of the Museum Staff at the piano. Another most welcome guest was Miss Janie Glascock, former Administrative Assistant in charge of the Business Office, who retired several years ago.

I believe few of you would be familiar with the Pageant of Peace which is held each year at Christmas time in the park directly in front of Memorial Continental Hall. The Army opens the Pageant with a Christmas program in Constitution Hall—then the President of the United States pushes a button lighting the National Christmas Tree. This year, the tree was on the gold side with thousands of bulbs. Also, there were fifty smaller trees lighted in blues and greens. The effect was very pretty. There are live reindeer and thousands of visitors come from far and near to see this beautiful fairyland and listen to the choirs sing carols. This year, Mrs. Duncan proposed that we put a decoration on the 17th Street side of Memorial Continental Hall. Our neighbors, Pan American and Red Cross, have always decorated. After many conferences, inquiries and visits to decorating companies, the end result was a beautiful 5-foot wreath made of princess pine hanging between the two columns. White poinsettias were placed in clusters at the top and bottom. A lovely white Madonna was placed in the center. Della Robia wreaths were hung in the center of the corner windows. At night, these windows were floodlighted. It was quite simple but most effective. Many compliments have been received. Next year, we hope to do something along the same line.

Pauline W. Bishop, Chairman.

Mr. Harold E. Maynard, Manager of Constitution Hall, spoke informally to the Board, presenting interesting facts and figures and anecdotes relative to the management of the DAR properties.

The report of the Chairman of the DAR School Committee, Mrs. Edward R. Barrow, was filed.

Report of DAR School Committee

From September 1, 1963 through December 31, 1963, a total of $42,265.04 has been sent through the office of the Treasurer General to Tamassee and Kate Duncan Smith DAR Schools.

TAMASSEE

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In comparing these figures with those of the same period for 1962, we see that this report's total of $42,265.04, is $11,439.52 less than last year's, or a little more than twenty-one per cent less. For Tamassee, this report's total was $14,710.33 less than last year's. However, contributions to Kate Duncan Smith were increased by $3,270.81, which is encouraging, as it seems to indicate that there is increased interest among the members in more generously helping KDS with the extremely heavy expense of achieving accreditation by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. The need for renovation of All States Dormitory becomes more urgent with each passing month. It is most important that work should begin by June. Less than two-thirds of the needed amount, $30,000, is on hand now.

Nearly all the states have made gifts to Tamassee during this period; those sending larger amounts for a variety of uses, as can be seen by the figure above, are New York, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Ohio, Texas, Indiana, the District of Columbia, Michigan, Georgia, New Jersey, Kansas, and California. It is to be noted with appreciation that the smaller State Societies contribute in proportion to the size of the membership.

The DAR School Committee luncheon will be held in the State Room of the Mayflower Hotel, Wednesday noon, April 22. The heads of our schools will speak briefly, and there will be music and greetings from students. Through them you can know our schools better; come and get acquainted. Make reservations with Mrs. Thomas B. Dimmick, 440 N. Nelson Street, Arlington 3, Virginia, who will mail your tickets if you will send her a self-addressed stamped envelope.

JANE E. BARROW, Chairman.

Mrs. George B. Hartman, Chairman of the Proposed Library Expansion Project Committee read her report.

Report of Proposed Library Expansion Project Committee

Since the October Board meeting, when I gave the initial report of the Library Expansion Committee, an important change has been made in construction plans by the architects, Mills, Petticord and Mills.

The original plan called for reinforcement of the eight existing columns now supporting the two side balconies with steel and concrete, but further investigation disclosed that the columns were not uniform in size, and another method had to be devised to give the necessary support. Now, the architects propose reinforcing them with brick and then plastering. Although the balconies were originally designed to carry the weight of a number of people, books are heavier. Consequently, the architects' new plan is to augment the smaller columns with two large four-sided columns, one on either side of the Library. This plan will not affect the overall estimated cost of the project, but it does change the price of the columns listed on the information sheet distributed in October. A new Library Expansion sheet has been prepared. It contains the revised price list and the method in which contributors will be recognized. It is most important that everyone understand that in rebuilding of this nature, there are very few items that can be marked separately. The usual walls, doors, windows, etc., are already in place. To mark each new balcony panel, each section of flooring, railing or lighting would be impractical as well as unsightly. Therefore, a plan has been devised by which names of contributors from $600-$1,000 or more will be listed on a plaque to be placed on the 17th Street balcony wall. In a specially prepared Library Expansion Contributors Book (which will be kept as a permanent Library record) will be listed the names of all contributors (state, chapter and individual) with honorariums and memorials.

In October, I reported that due to the length of time required to obtain a D. C. Building Permit, that application be made at once. This was done, but, as was anticipated,
three months have passed, and the permit has not been received. It is fortunate that we applied well in advance.

The entire Library Expansion Committee met on January 31 to consider the latest architects' plans and to approve the contributors recognition plan.

Colored picture post cards of the architects' conception of the expanded Library, with the two level balconies plainly shown have been ordered. We expect the cards will be available in about six weeks at a cost of five cents each.

Architect drawings and additional price sheets are in the hallway, and I shall be there to receive your comments and questions.

ETHEL D. HARTMAN,
Chairman.

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

That the request of the United States Coast Guard Academy to provide an award to a graduate of the Officer Candidate School at Yorktown, Virginia, approximating in total expenditure $100 annually be authorized, beginning June 1964. Seconded by Mrs. Smith, Virginia. Adopted.

That the Pan American Bronze Company of Cincinnati, Ohio, be dropped from the list of approved firms to whom permission has been given to reproduce the insignia upon DAR markers. Seconded by Mrs. Kilbourn. Adopted.

That a medical scholarship in the amount of $500 be granted Thomas R. White, Omaha, Nebraska, the same to be appropriated from the Caroline E. Holt Educational Fund. Seconded by Mrs. Wiedlea. Adopted.

That a medical scholarship in the amount of $500 be granted Miss Corinne Chapline Bennett of Frederick, Maryland, the same to be appropriated from the Caroline E. Holt Educational Fund. Seconded by Mrs. Lovett. Adopted.

The establishment of the May Duryee Scholarship Fund, interest from this fund to be divided as provided by the will of Miss Ruth M. Duryee to Kate Duncan Smith DAR School and to Tamassee DAR School. Seconded by Mrs. Richardson. Adopted.

That the pencil sketches of Memorial Continental and Constitution Halls submitted by Lansdowne be accepted for reproduction and sold in Constitution Hall during the Continental Congress, this item to be offered by the Museum which is authorized to place an order of 500 for each view at an approximate cost of $1,000, this amount to come from the Museum Fund, to sell at a cost of $2.25 each. Seconded by Mrs. Sayre. Adopted.

That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution officially observe the period from October 11, 1964 through the 75th Continental Congress in 1966 as The Diamond Jubilee of the National Society. Seconded by Mrs. Morse. Adopted.

Mrs. G. W. S. Musgrave, Chairman of the Revision of Bylaws Committee, read her report.

Report of Revision of Bylaws Committee

Following the meeting of the October Board the Organizing Secretary General requested that the Committee give consideration to an amendment to Article XIII, Section 23 which now reads:

"A chapter may disband by a vote of two-thirds of all members on its roll, provided notice of at least three months has been given the State Regent and the Organizing Secretary General before the vote is taken. The vote of non-resident members may be taken by mail."

It is believed that three months notice is not adequate to give the State Regent and Organizing Secretary General opportunity to work with the Chapter in an effort to save it. Also that the notice of vote to disband should be signed by the members voting to disband.

It appears that some Chapter leaders get discouraged and too hastily vote to disband. There have been too many disbandments of Chapters well above minimum that, given opportunity, could have been revitalized and successfully continued.

Therefore the following is proposed:

A chapter may disband by a vote of two-thirds of the entire membership provided that a notice in writing stating the reasons for proposed disbandment has been given to the State Regent and to the Organizing Secretary General six months before the vote is taken. A special chapter meeting shall be called after giving the notice and the State Regent shall be given opportunity to attend or be represented. Report of the vote to disband bearing the signatures of two-thirds of the members shall be forwarded to the Organizing Secretary General before the disbandment may become final. The vote of members living at a distance may be taken by mail.

Of the Committee members heard from all approve the proposed amendment, one member favoring notice to the State Regent and Organizing Secretary General of one year, one favoring nine months and the majority six months. Therefore the Committee reports the proposal favorably with provision for notice of six months.

ANNE S. MUSGRAVE,
Chairman.

Mrs. Harris moved that the National Board of Management approve the proposal recommended by the Committee on Revision of Bylaws to amend Article XIII, Section 23, by striking out the section and inserting the following: A chapter may disband by a vote of two-thirds of the entire membership provided that a notice in writing stating the reasons for proposed disbandment has been given to the State Regent and to the Organizing Secretary General six months before the vote is taken. A special chapter meeting shall be called after giving the notice and the State Regent shall be given opportunity to attend or be represented. Report of the vote to disband bearing the signatures of two-thirds of the members shall be forwarded to the Organizing Secretary General before the disbandment may become final. The vote of members living at a distance may be taken by mail. Seconded by Mrs. Seimes. Adopted.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Irwin, read the Proposed Standing Rules for the Seventy-third Continental Congress.

Standing Rules for the Seventy-third Continental Congress of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution

RULE I.

a. Recommendations in the reports of Executive Officers and National Chairmen submitted to the Continental Congress shall be referred without debate to the Resolutions Committee.

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

RULE II.

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

RULE III.

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

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

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

RULE VI.
a. The Resolutions Committee shall recommend to the Continental Congress not more than 12 resolutions, excluding the courtesy, re-dedication and re-affirmation resolutions.
b. All resolutions recommended shall be approved by a two-thirds vote at a meeting of the Committee.
c. At its discretion, the Resolutions Committee may report to the Continental Congress without recommendation any resolution approved at a meeting of the Committee by a majority vote.
d. By a two-thirds vote, the Committee may decide not to report a resolution submitted for its consideration.
e. The Continental Congress may, by a majority vote, order the Committee to report at a specified time a resolution which the Committee has voted not to report.
f. The Resolutions Committee may give the proposer of a resolution an opportunity to explain its purpose and import to the Committee, if so requested by the proposer.
g. Resolutions presented by the Committee shall be read to the Continental Congress one day and voted upon the following day, with the exception of Courtesy Resolutions which may be voted upon immediately after presentation to Congress.
h. Resolutions become official only after official action by the Continental Congress. Resolution material discussed at the Resolutions Forum will be available to the press but shall be clearly marked “tentative—for consideration only”—until actually passed by Continental Congress.

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

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

RULE IX.
Nominating speeches for the candidates for the offices of Honorary Vice President General and Vice President General shall be limited to one nominator’s speech of two minutes.

RULE X.
Delegates to the Congress are requested to be in their seats promptly for all sessions. To expedite the Congress Program, doors shall be closed except as indicated on printed program, or when opened by direction of the presiding officer. For emergency entrance or departure, exits on the 18th Street side, at the rear of the Hall, with the exception of the center one, will be left open at all times.

RULE XI.
a. Registrations shall close at 3 o'clock of the afternoon of the day preceding the election of officers.
b. An alternate registered before the official closing of registration, upon compliance with announced requirements of the Credentials Committee, may be transferred from alternate to delegate at any time during the business meetings of the Congress.

RULE XII.
Election of officers shall take place on Thursday, April 23rd.
a. Polls shall open at 8:00 a.m.
b. Polls shall close at 2:00 p.m.

Mrs. Cordon moved to approve the draft of the Standing Rules. Seconded by Mrs. Lynde. Adopted.
Following an announcement alerting the members to the activities of the Francis Scott Key Sesquicentennial Commission, and other announcements, a drawing was held for seating at Continental Congress.
The meeting recessed at twelve-fifteen o'clock.
The afternoon meeting was called to order by the President General at two o'clock.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Clark, moved that 4 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Watson. Adopted.
The Registrar General, Mrs. Watson, read her supplemental report.

Supplemental Report of Registrar General
Number of applications verified, 53. Total number of verified papers reported to Board Meeting today: Originals, 1,378; Supp. 7; Total, 1,385.

Lucille D. Watson, Registrar General.

The Registrar General, Mrs. Watson, moved that the 53 additional applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society, making a total of 1,378 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:
The State Regent of North Carolina requests that the authorization of the chapter in Murphy be cancelled so an Organizing Regent may be confirmed.
Through their respective State Regents the following two members At Large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents: Mrs. Emily Cooper Davidson, Murphy, North Carolina; Mrs. Frances Old Steele, Mullens, West Virginia.
The following chapter has met all requirements according to the Bylaws and is now presented for confirmation: Colonel William McIntosh, Needham, Massachusetts.

Florence C. Harris, Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Harris moved the cancellation of one chapter authorization; confirmation of two organizing regents; confirmation of one chapter. Seconded by Mrs. Seimes. Adopted.
The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Irwin, read the minutes, which were approved as read.
The meeting adjourned at two-thirty o'clock.

Martha Suttle Irwin, Recording Secretary General.

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Honoring

Mrs. JOHN ESTEN HALL
State Regent of Texas

DEDICATED

with pride and affection by the members of her State Board:

Mrs. Walter G. Dick
Mrs. B. Wynne Woolley
Mrs. Grady Kirby
Mrs. Lorenzo L. Skaggs
Mrs. John F. Springfield

Mrs. J. Sterling Crumpler
Mrs. George L. Barr
Mrs. Ben T. Jordan
Mrs. James Ross Barnhill
Mrs. Frank Garland Trau
We commend the Col. George Moffett Chapter DAR, Beaumont, Texas, for its historical, educational, and patriotic work.

Shepherd Laundries Company
Howell Lumber Company
United Gas Corporation
First Security National Bank

Gulf States Utilities Company
Lamb Printing & Stationery Co.
Fulbright Acme Transfer-Storage Co.
HOUSTON REGENTS
1963—1964

MRS. PHILIP R. CARSON
John McKnitt Alexander Chapter
Organized May 20, 1913

MRS. CARL C. LUCKEL
Alexander Love Chapter
Organized Oct. 19, 1923

MRS. H. W. CULLEN
Samuel Sorrell Chapter
Organized April 15, 1926

MRS. ALTON J. JONES
Ann Poage Chapter
Organized April 13, 1940

MRS. ELBERT R. SITTON
Tejas Chapter
Organized May 21, 1952
"BIG TEX" says...
be sure to visit
STATE FAIR PARK
IN DALLAS

A YEAR-ROUND CENTER FOR
RECREATION, SPORTS, TRADE
AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS,
THEATRICAL AND CULTURAL
ACTIVITIES

COTTON BOWL
RODEO  LAST WEEK
IN DECEMBER

DALLAS INDUSTRIAL
TRADE FAIR
Spring Activity of the State Fair

TEXAS HALL OF STATE
DALLAS MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS
DALLAS MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY
DALLAS AQUARIUM • DALLAS GARDEN CENTER
MUSEUM OF HEALTH & SCIENCE
SOUTHWESTERN HISTORICAL WAX MUSEUM
COTTON BOWL STADIUM • STATE FAIR MIDWAY
STATE FAIR LIVESTOCK COLISEUM
STATE FAIR MUSIC HALL, &
FIVE LARGE PERMANENT EXHIBIT HALLS

Home of the Great

STATE FAIR OF TEXAS
AMERICA'S LARGEST ANNUAL EXPOSITION

1964—OCT. 10-25
1965—OCT. 9-24
1966—OCT. 8-23
Home of Jane Douglas Chapter, DAR, of Dallas, Texas

Largest DAR Chapter in the National Society
Daughters of the American Revolution

The beautiful colonial Chapter House on the grounds of the State Fair of Texas in which we hold our meetings, was given to Jane Douglas Chapter on October 31, 1937, by the Continental Oil Company. The Chapter opens it to the public as a museum each year during the State Fair. It is known as the Continental DAR House and contains a genealogical library of over a thousand books and bulletins.
WELCOME

TO FORT WORTH

STATE CONFERENCE MEMBERS

DAUGHTERS OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Thank you for choosing our city for your
65th Annual State Conference. May each
of you enjoy your stay and may your
Conference be memorable in every way.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK
OF FORT WORTH
MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION
A Garden is a lovesome thing, God wot!
   Rose plot,
   Fringed pool,
   Ferned grot—
   The veriest school
   Of Peace; and yet the fool
Contends that God is not—
Not God! in Gardens! when the eve
is cool?
Nay, but I have a sign:
'Tis very sure God walks in mine.
—Thomas Edward Brown

Texas Daughters of the American Revolution

We welcome you to Fort Worth to the
65th Annual State Conference
March 17, 18 and 19, 1964

Mary Isham Keith Chapter, DAR, Fort Worth, Texas

*Courtesy of a friend*
GREETINGS TO
THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

We're Looking Forward To Having You With Us For Your Annual State Conference March 18, 19 and 20

HOTEL TEXAS
...Top Brand in Fort Worth Hotel Addresses
COMPLETELY AIR CONDITIONED
Eight and Main — DOWNTOWN — Fort Worth
Phone 817-332-3151 TWX 817-891-8087
Liston W. Slack, General Manager

DON COWAN COMPANY, Printers Established 1907
Official Printers for the Mary Isham Keith Chapter, DAR
3621 W. Vickery Fort Worth, Texas

State Activities
(Continued from page 274)

ice after the business meeting was adjourned. Mrs. George C. Baum, State Chaplain, conducted the service. Flowers were supplied by Mrs. Clyde C. Boyer in memory of her mother, Mrs. Clara Glass Willyard, a member of Green Tree Tavern Chapter and 102 years of age at her death, September 6, 1963. The Call to Remembrance was given by Mrs. Wallace and a tribute to all departed members by Mrs. Maxwell M. Chapman, State Vice Regent. The roll was called by Mrs. Waldon A. McBride, Mrs. Ralph R. Bush, and Mrs. Garret D. Qualkinbush, District Directors. Music for the service included an organ prelude by Mrs. Wesley Harrison, Conference organist, and vocal numbers by Mrs. William Busse, accompanied at the piano by Mrs. W. Floyd Gaumer.

Tuesday evening’s dinner for all members and guests was followed by the formal opening of the Conference. Greetings were brought by Mrs. John Garlin Biel, Vice President General; and Arthur E. Patterson, Clarence Cook Chapter, SAR. Greetings were extended by Mrs. Fred W. Kreuger, State Chairman and Senior National Vice President, Midwestern Region, C.A.R. Nominations for all offices in the Indiana DAR were given by representatives of the chapters that had endorsed the candidates. Following the meeting, members attended a Reception in honor of the distinguished guests, who stood in line with members of the State Board. Regents of the Central District were hostesses, with Mrs. Ralph R. Bush as chairman.

Mrs. Bush presided at a combined District Breakfast Wednesday morning and, with Mrs. McBride and Mrs. Qualkinbush, gave instructions to the chapter regents and members in attendance.

"For real fun and the most in shopping convenience, hop aboard Leonards M&O Subway for a trip to the all new Leonards."

LEONARDS
MORE MERCHANDISE FOR LESS MONEY

[304] DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
State Chairmen marched in Wednesday's processional and gave their reports during the morning and afternoon. The polls were open for voting from 10:30 a.m. to 2:00 p.m.

The C.A.R. Luncheon on Wednesday was sponsored by Mrs. Fred Kreuger, who presided. Mrs. Edward H. McCombs, Senior State President and C.A.R. Cochairman, gave her report, and Mrs. Kreuger's daughter, Kay, gave her prize-winning oration, delivered at the Regional C.A.R. meeting.

The afternoon business meeting closed with the final reading of the resolutions, which were voted upon and accepted, and presentation of the new State Officers after the announcement by Mrs. Jasper P. Scott, Chairman of Tellers, that the entire slate had been elected and Mrs. Wallace endorsed as a candidate for Vice President General.

The State Officers elected were—Regent, Mrs. Maxwell M. Chapman; State Vice Regent, Mrs. Glenn E. Wheeler; Chaplain, Mrs. Garrett D. Qualkinbush; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Richard B. Miller; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Ira M. Smyrl; Treasurer, Miss Mary D. Craigmile; Register, Mrs. Floyd H. Grisby; Historian, Mrs. Robert B. Shelby; Librarian, Mrs. Albert E. Crayden; Northern Director, Mrs. Lawrence L. Guenin; Central Director, Mrs. Garnett R. Perry; and Southern Director, Mrs. Thomas M. Egan.

The Banquet Wednesday evening brought Indiana's Sixty-third State Conference to a close.—Helen B. (Mrs. Albert E.) Crayden, State Historian.

PENNSYLVANIA

The Sixty-seventh Annual Conference of the Pennsylvania State Society was held at the Penn-Harris Hotel, Harrisburg, on September 30 and October 1 and 2, 1963. Regents of the 36 chapters of the North Central and South Central Districts were hostesses under the capable chairmanship of Mrs. Theodore E. Zoller. Mrs. Charlotte W. Sayre, State Regent, presided graciously at all regular sessions.

Pre-Conference functions in-
DOCTOR DANIEL H. BRAMAN

Doctor Daniel H. Braman was practicing physician in Victoria, Texas, from 1892 to 1919.

This hospital is built upon the land given in memory of Dr. Braman by his son, Mr. Daniel H. Braman, Jr.

GUADALUPE VICTORIA CHAPTER, DAR, VICTORIA, TEXAS
This magnolia tree was planted as a seedling from Mrs. Braman's father's yard—William Cartmell Barnes—by her when she moved into the new home sixty-two years ago where she has resided up to the present day. This tree has been watched over with loving care, a sentiment cherished by the entire family.

Mrs. Myrtle Barnes Braman

Mrs. Braman is the wife of the late Doctor Daniel H. Braman. She is a member of the Guadalupe Victoria Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

These pages contributed by her son, Mr. Daniel H. Braman, Jr., and his two sisters, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Braman Crouch of Lockhart, Texas, and Mrs. Ellen Braman Miller of Victoria.

GUADALUPE VICTORIA CHAPTER, DAR, VICTORIA, TEXAS
Goliad, Texas

Presidio La Bahia
Moved to this site on the San Antonio River in 1749, the ancient chapel was the scene of many conflicts preceding and during the Texas Revolution. The walls and buildings surrounding it are now being restored.

The Goliad Flag
The severed arm and bloody sword signified that the Texans would rather lose an arm than remain under the yoke of another country.
This flag was raised on December 20, 1835, at the Presidio La Bahia, following a Declaration of Independence drawn up and signed by 92 citizens and soldiers, under the leadership of Ira Ingram and Philip Dimmitt.

Nuestra Senora del Espiritu Santo de Zuniga
This Mission was established in 1749 for the Aranama Indians. In 1852, it was in use as part of Aranama College. When the majority of students left to join the Confederate Army, the school closed. Located in Goliad State Park, Goliad, Texas.

Courtesy of the Goliad County Chamber of Commerce and The First National Bank of Goliad
GUADALUPE VICTORIA CHAPTER

Is Pleased to Present

The Mayor of Victoria, Texas

Photo by Herbert Doud Photography

MR. KEMPER WILLIAMS, Jr.

SPONSORS

Central Power And Light Company

The Victoria National Bank

Victoria Bank & Trust Company

MARCH 1964
Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Joseph House
Yoakum, Texas

Mr. and Mrs. House celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary on November 3, 1963. They were married in Yoakum, Texas, November, 1913. Five hundred guests from all over Texas attended their open house.

Mrs. House is past president of the Texas Federation of Women’s Clubs and at present is serving as a committee member of the General Federation.

She is on a committee of the Texas Grand Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star; a member of Albert Sidney Johnson, UDC, and belongs to the Guadalupe Victoria Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution; and BR Chapter, PEO.

She also belongs to the National Society of Arts and Letters.

Mrs. House has composed and published several musical selections, including a number of compositions for the piano.

She is a member of the Yoakum Methodist Church where she was pipe organist and choir director for thirty-five years, violinist and orchestra director for many years.

Mrs. House is a world traveler, having made many trips abroad. Her hobbies are music, giving club programs on literature and travel, deer hunting, entertaining games and friendships.

Mr. House is a native Texan and is a rancher with oil interests. He has served continuously on the official board of the Methodist Church for fifty years. He has also served on the Yoakum school board.

He is a Shriner of Alzafar Shrine in San Antonio, Texas.

A Rotarian, he has also been named a life member of the Lions Club Crippled Children’s Project.

His hobbies are deer hunting, fishing and dominoes.
Trail of Six Flags Monument

in

VICTORIA, TEXAS

The City Where the Climate Is Right for Business

Look into it and you'll agree—one of the brightest spots under the Texas Gulf Coast sun for locating new business right now is Victoria. This lively city has more than doubled its population in 10 years—has reached 36,000 and is still going. Located in the heart of the inland Gulf Coast Area, it's only two hours from Houston, San Antonio, Corpus Christi, and Austin. 3,000,000 customers are within 125 miles! In addition to fine air, railroad, and highway facilities, the Victoria Barge Canal and deep water port only 25 miles south connect Victoria to the world by sea. The diversity of Victoria's resources lends stability to the economy. Investigate fully and you'll agree—the business climate is too bright to pass up—in Victoria!

Sponsors

Greetings to a Holsum City from Mrs. Baird's Holsum Bread
Mr. Frank S. Buhler Houston Natural Gas Corporation
Guadalupe Victoria Chapter salutes the progressive city of Victoria

The chapter expresses sincere thanks to its fine contributors and sponsors in Victoria and its neighbor cities of Goliad, Refugio and Yoakum for making it possible to have so many attractive pages in the DAR Magazine over many years.
Texas Wesleyan College welcomes you to the Sixty-Fifth Annual State Conference of the Texas Daughters of the American Revolution.

March 17, 18, 19, 1964 in Fort Worth

"Here is an institution that believes in and teaches Americanism at its best: the rights and responsibilities of the individual, the private enterprise system, the wisdom of a sound economy, the importance of the Church and the Christian way of life, and the fundamental principles of character and integrity."
ANN WAGGONER FINE ARTS BUILDING

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OTHO C. ARMSTRONG HALL

ANN WAGGONER OFFICE BUILDING

DAN WAGGONER HALL

MARCH 1964
For unique activities Victoria is always out in front—

At present it is the headquarters for the

ROSEBUD RACING TEAM

The public had an opportunity to view the famous Ferrari when it was introduced to Victorians at the Jaycees Auto Show in November, 1963.

Owner of the Rosebud Race Team is Mr. Tom O'Connor, Jr., Victoria, Texas

FERRARI RACE CAR—built in Modogna, Italy, especially for racing. Other race cars used by Rosebud are the Lotus and the Brabham, both built in England. Mr. O'Connor, Jr., was former owner of the Rosebud Baseball Club.

The Guadalupe Victoria Chapter, Victoria, Texas
State Activities
(Continued from page 305)
cluded State Board of Management and C.A.R dinner meetings on Sunday evening, September 29.
On Monday morning at 9 a forum for chapter regents and other interested members was conducted by Mrs. George J. Walz, State Vice Regent, during which the State Chairman outlined their plans for the year. At the conclusion of the meeting, a brunch, sponsored by the Americanism and DAR Manual for Citizenship Committee, was enjoyed. Mrs. W. Todd DeVan presided, and Judge Homer L. Kreider was the speaker. At the close of the address, Mrs. Sayre, State Regent, presented a distinguished service award to Judge Kreider, who has presided at 42 Naturalization Courts in his 12 years on the bench in the Common Pleas Court of the 12th Judicial District.

An impressive Memorial Service was conducted in the afternoon by Mrs. Percy P. Teal, State Chaplain. Tribute was paid to 277 members who had died within the year and to three State Officers—Mrs. Willard M. Bunnell, Mrs. Keyser Frye, and Mrs. Hamilton R. Diston; and a flower was arranged for each in the Memorial Cross. After the service, the cross was placed beside the plaque honoring the Revolutionary soldiers in Harrisburg Cemetery.

Preceding the opening session, three beautifully appointed social affairs were enjoyed—the annual dinner of the State Officers Club, with Mrs. Allen Langdon Baker presiding; the Juniors-Pages supper, with Mrs. Marvel Wilson, Jr., as toastmistress and Kenyon Cull, Headmaster of St. Mary’s School as speaker; and a “friendship” buffet dinner for Delegates and members, with Mrs. Otto Fritz Rohr in charge.

The conference was formally opened the evening of September 30. After a musical prelude, the Assembly Call, and a brilliant processional, the State Regent, Mrs. Charlotte Sayre, called the conference to order. Following the opening ritual and greetings from various organizations, Mrs. Sayre presented our distinguished and most welcome conference guests: Mrs. Erwin Frees Seimes, First Vice President General; Mrs. Charles M. Johnson, Chaplain General; Mrs. Nelson Kilbourn, Historian General; Mrs. Joseph Valley Wright, Honorary State Regent of Pennsylvania and Vice President General; Mrs. Charles E. Lynde, State Regent of New Hampshire; Mrs. Dorothy W. S. Ragan, State Regent of the District of Columbia; Mrs. Harley C. Lee, National Chairman of the American Indians Committee; and Kenyon Cull, Headmaster of St. Mary’s School for Indian Girls. Two Honorary State Regents were also presented—Mrs. Herbert T. Patterson, past Corresponding Secretary General, and Mrs. Allen Langdon Baker, past Organizing Secretary General. The address of the evening, Collective Memory on the Campus and Brainwashing in the High Schools, was given by E. Merrill Root, author and lecturer. After the session, a delightful reception concluded the evening.

At the business meetings on Tuesday, reports of the activities and achievements of State Officers, State and Special Committee Chairmen, and chapter regents were heard. The most important items of business were revision of the bylaws and election of a Nominating Committee to prepare a slate of State Officer candidates for the 1965-68 regime. A very interesting address by Kenyon Cull, Headmaster of St. Mary’s School for Indian Girls, entitled From the Blanket to the Electric Blanket, was enjoyed by the assemblage. The first appearance of the Pennsylvania State Chorus, led by Mrs. Francis Murphy, Jr., ‘State Chairman of American Music, was highly praised.

During the noon recess, Mrs. John H. Bell, State Chairman of the American Indians Committee, presided at a luncheon in the Commonwealth Room. Mrs. Harley C. Lee, National Chairman, was the speaker and thanked the Pennsylvania Society for the State Project at St. Mary’s School.

The State Banquet was held on Tuesday evening and was the traditional gala event of the Conference. The Milton Hershey Glee Club entertained with a delightful program of music. The address of the evening, by Dr. Charles Tansill, professor of history at Georgetown University, will long be remembered by all present.

On Wednesday morning the Central Northwest and Central Southwest Regents’ Clubs had their annual breakfast. Mrs. Homer J. Tomb, Second Vice President of the Central Southwest Regents’ Club, presided very graciously. Mrs. Joseph Vallery Wright, Honorary State Regent and Vice President General, was the speaker and told of a resolution that has been introduced in Congress proposing a Bicentennial celebration of the American Revolution. Fitting observances would be held at historic sites during the period from 1963 to 1982.

A short business session on Wednesday morning included more reports and presentation of the Junior Eleven Awards by Mrs. Marvel Wilson, Jr. A final report of the Credentials Committee (Mrs. Mynard McConnell, Chairman) showed an attendance of 426. All joined hands while singing Blest Be the Tie That Binds; Mrs. Teal, State Chaplain, gave the Benediction; and the 1963 State Conference was brought to a close.—Alice C. (Mrs. Robert W.) Owens, State Recording Secretary.
**Fiftieth Anniversary**

**THE COMFORT WOOD CHAPTER OF TEXAS**

Wharton and Matagorda Counties

We wish to honor our Ancestors on our Fiftieth Anniversary

Organized April 20, 1914

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<tr>
<th>Member Ancestor</th>
<th>Ancestor State</th>
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<td>Allen, Seawillow Halton (Mrs. Elmer)</td>
<td>Sgt. John Teel (Pa.)</td>
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<td>Baade, Elizabeth Overton (Mrs. Henry)</td>
<td>Archibald Knox (Ia.)</td>
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<td>Baker, Etta Mae Gowens (Mrs. Calvin)</td>
<td>Chas. Gowens (Iowa)</td>
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<td>Bland, Karen Mangum (Mrs. J. C., Jr.)</td>
<td>Capt. Alexander Cleveland (Va.)</td>
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<td>Bradley, Gertrude Chapman (Mrs. F.)</td>
<td>William Beavers (Va.)</td>
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<td>Brewer, Ruth Bass (Mrs. Paul M.)</td>
<td>John Davis (Va.)</td>
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<td>Broughton, Alma Neal Smith (Mrs. Ira)</td>
<td>Maj. William Cage (Va.)</td>
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<td>Case, Ruth Hicks (Mrs. John Calvin)</td>
<td>Capt. William Briscoe (Va.)</td>
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<td>Chatham, Blanche Price (Mrs. W. H.)</td>
<td>Capt. John Webster Gilbert (Va.)</td>
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<td>Clark, Gussie McLendon (Mrs. S. Jeff)</td>
<td>Sgt. Joshua McQueen (Md.)</td>
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<td>Clements, Ruth Neal (Mrs. L. D.)</td>
<td>John Carlton (Va.)</td>
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<td>Curlee, Betty Jane McCroskey (Mrs. Troy L.)</td>
<td>Sgt. Joshua McQueen (Md.)</td>
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<td>Davis, Gladys Davidson (Mrs. C. A.)</td>
<td>Maj. George Davidson (Va.)</td>
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<td>Dennis, Erna Anderson (Mrs. J. H. H.)</td>
<td>Maj. William Cage (Va.)</td>
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<td>Derigo, Mary Lou Davis (Mrs. A. J.)</td>
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<td>Duffy, Helen Gilbert (Mrs. L. E.)</td>
<td>Aaron Wood (Va.)</td>
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<td>Everett, Elizabeth Dresch (Mrs. G. D.)</td>
<td>Brig. Gen. Samuel B. Webb (Conn.)</td>
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<td>Ewing, Pauline McKnight (Mrs. Hal F.)</td>
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<td>McMahan, Elizabeth Everett (Mrs. J. D.)</td>
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<td>Miss Martha Louise (Capt. Christopher Marsh) (N.J.)</td>
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<td>Oliphant, Mrs. Sara Kemp</td>
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<td>Penny, Mollie Belle Matthews (Mrs. Wm. Lee)</td>
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<td>Rust, Rose Marie Dominy (Mrs. Lloyd G., Jr.)</td>
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<td>Joshua Mersereau, Sr. (N.Y.)</td>
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| Mrs. George C. Gifford 1917 | Mrs. Charles A. Davis 1941-1943 |
| Mrs. Samuel L. Norris 1918 | Mrs. L. B. Hall 1943-1945 |
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With the Chapters
(Continued from page 277)

and Mrs. Milton Cole, chairman of the chapter's American Heritage Committee, were ably assisted by Mrs. Robert Davies, owner of the Americana exhibit, which had won first place at the Arts Club, Washington, D. C., in October 1962.—Mrs. Lois B. O'Kane.

DEWALT MECHLIN (Chicago, Ill.)

is proud of its member Mrs. Albert Grover Peters, ex-Illinois State Regent, and now National American Heritage Committee Chairman. Her theme, Hold Fast to the American Past, has influenced the planning of our chapter programs.

The chapter chairman, Mildred Lyon Hetherington, is well-known as a portrait artist and famous in DAR circles, as she painted the portraits of both Mrs. Ashmead White and Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, DAR Presidents General. These were presented at the State Conferences of 1962 and 1963 as gifts from the Illinois DAR State Society. She also painted the scenery backdrops for the March State Pageant, Whigs to Wigs, showing the columned entrance of the DAR Building in Washington, D. C., and a huge replica of our DAR insignia. She generously contributed half of her fees, received for "on-the-spot" portrait sketches of customers of our very successful fundraising benefit, Beverly Door Steps of 1963.

Pride in our community was exploited in the 8th Annual Tour of five beautiful neighborhood homes noted for interesting architecture, beautiful furniture and arrangements, and antiques. Stimulated sociability at the refreshment headquarters, at the historic Morgan Park Academy Campus, origin of the University of Chicago, and a white elephant sale augmented our receipts. Thus we are able to make generous DAR contributions.

An elaborate DAR Youth Program features awards for ROTC cadets; DAR Good Citizens; DAR American History Essay Contests; sending two high school boys to American Legion-sponsored "Boys' State" for a week at Springfield, Ill.; the presentation of a United States Flag to a newly organized Girl Scout troop; annual purchase of American history books for the local public library; participation in the Community Memorial many phases of DAR work, for the new chapter.—Mrs. Charles A. Hofstetter.

LADY WASHINGTON CHAPTER
Houston, Texas

Honoring Mrs. Carl E. Brown,
Regent

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Mrs. Dale C. Chapman........Sunsel Boynton, N.H.
Mrs. James W. Lynch........David Ball, Va.
Mrs. Philip M. Phipps........Thomas Brooke, Md.
Mrs. John E. Hand........Col. John Lindsey, S.C.
Mrs. Kate Henson............William Ball, Va.
Mrs. Gerald A. Davis........George Adam Collier, Va.
Mrs. G. B. Remson...........James Harris, Jr., Md.
Mrs. Wm. M. Shepperd, III...Andrew McComb, Va.
Mrs. C. B. Ray..............Harry-harpeth Norman Turner, N.C.
Mrs. Richard H. Barkley....Jana Van Nest, Pa.
Mrs. Wm. T. Steppehne........Thomas Hubbard, Va.
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Mrs. J. Philo Stihon........George Reed, N.C.
Mrs. E. W. Surfette........Thomas Atchley, Va.
Mrs. James Edward Bumce........George Reed, N.C.
Mrs. Thomas Lykes Parker, Jr......"Jeschool Leedle"
Mrs. A. H. Lichly............Joseph Herndon, Va.
Mrs. W. U. McRae............John Art, N.J.
Mrs. Willard W. Rife........Henry Banta, Pa.
Mrs. Edward N. McAllister........A activist Duty, N.C.
Mrs. Willis C. Cameron-Curtis. James Walsh (Wash)

Day Parade, with ROTC Color Guard; and extensive donations of Christmas gifts to the American Red Cross for distribution to hospitalized veterans' families.

Colonial mirror, one of several antiques belonging to the regent of Dewalt Mechlin Chapter, Mrs. Clarence E. Cramer, photographed by the Chicago Tribune for use in a series of articles. Kathy Johnson, model.

Our Mrs. Thelma Phillips, State DAR Schools Chairman, organized a wonderful bus tour of the schools in October. Individual boys, inmates of the Tamassee Illinois boys' dormitory, were (Continued on page 350)
JAMES CAMPBELL CHAPTER
Dallas, Texas

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Mrs. GRABER KIDWELL
Regent 1962-1964

MARCH 1964
Governor John Connally of Texas
signs the proclamation for “Ringing of the Bells”
July 4, 1963

In Memoriam

For the countless brave who made the supreme
sacrifice that our Nation might survive
may the bells always ring

San Antonio de Bexar Chapter

In above photo: Miss Elizabeth Joyce, Mrs. Nonye Hill, Governor Connally, Mrs. Charles P. Lynch, State Senator Franklin Spears.
Honoring

MRS. G. C. GAMBILL
Regent, 1962-1964

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Texas Continent General

SILAS MORTON CHAPTER, DAR
Graham, Texas

Honoring Mrs. Ben B. McCallum, Sr., Regent

WILLIAM SCOTT CHAPTER, DAR
Bryan, Texas

Spring Powders Her Nose

Each lingering poultice patch of snow
Is grime-encrusted, sunken low—
Is tunneled through with field-mice runs
And daily sought by summer suns.

Each lingering bit of winter wind
Is fitful, just as though chagrined
At being left behind to dry
Old leaves with summer standing by.

In open hollows, southward-faced,
Where winter snows were first erased,
Each lingering partly rotted stump
Is more than just a rabbit-jump.

For woven here and there between
The moss and running evergreen
Arbutus blossoms round its base:
Spring smiles, and shows her grace.

By Lewis Flint,
From "Bobolinks," copyright, 1932.
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Spring 1964

Honoring

Mrs. Frederick B. Ingram
of
Jane Douglas Chapter
Dallas, Texas

Honorary Vice President General of NSDAR

Greetings from
Lucy Meriwether Chapter
Laredo, Texas

Honoring Mrs. A. E. Boyd, Regent
Mary McCoy Chapter, DAR
Pilgrim, Texas

Compliments of
MARY TYLER CHAPTER
Tyler, Texas

Honoring Mrs. Carl Hickman, Regent
NAGOSDECHES CHAPTER
Nacogdoches, Texas

Honoring our Regent
MRS. E. J. WOODWARD
NANCY HARPER CHAPTER, DAR
Sweetwater, Texas

Greetings from
NATHANIEL DAVIS CHAPTER
Odessa, Texas

Honoring Mrs. Minor L. Morgan
Past Regent
Prudence Alexander Chapter
Dallas, Texas
The Administration Building shown above is one of ten on the sixty five-acre campus located in the western city limits of Corsicana, Texas. Navarro, a co-educational institution, was established in 1946. It is a fully accredited two-year college and has an enrollment in excess of 800 students. This college is enjoying a steady increase in its student body each year. It has a faculty membership of 50 full and part time members who are well qualified.

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### Lithography

By 1825 there were several firms of lithography in Boston, Philadelphia, New York, and other cities, such as Imbert, Childs, and Inman. The commercial importance of this new reproductive graphic process was evident. Invented by Aloius Senefelder, a Bavarian, about 1795, it was introduced into France in 1816, into England in 1822, and a few years earlier it had appeared in America. Lithography, from the Greek words for “stone” and “line,” is printing from a design drawn with greasy crayons on stone, a calcareous slate imported from Bavaria. It is useful for easy color printing, although at this time all the prints were done in black and white and colored by hand. When circus or theatrical posters, labels, valentines, Christmas and New Year cards, title pages, menus, or certificates were wanted, “lithography delivered the goods.”

Lithography multiplied the colored framing print, to the joy of modest householders who could not afford oil paintings and who disliked the coldness of black and white. Virtually all of it was subartistic, but it was popular. It was a poor American village that did not have its birds-eye-view to hang in the hotel barroom, the barber shop, and the office of the Justice of the Peace.

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OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN
REVOLUTION MAGAZINE, Volume 97, 1963

A complete index of every name and place mentioned in the Genealogical Department during 1963. Every library preserving the DAR Magazine for genealogical use should have a copy.

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The Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund

By

LOUISE J. GRUBER

Former National Chairman, Junior Membership Committee

The Junior Membership Committee has only one national fundraising project to which Juniors throughout the country are asked to contribute—the Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund.

From time to time, questions are asked about the Fund—how it began, what it accomplishes. Because it is such an important phase of Junior activity and, more particularly, because it provides such fine opportunities for the less fortunate, yet ambitious, young people at our schools, it seemed logical to present and explain the Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund through the pages of the DAR Magazine.

This article will give the history of the Fund and give some idea of what it has done.

* * *

The Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund has been in existence since 1938. At that time the Junior Membership Committee, which was then still in its infancy, felt the need of a national project. In March of that year, the Midwest Regional Conference of Juniors met in Chicago and adopted a resolution recommending the establishment of a national scholarship fund to be named in memory of Helen Pouch, the daughter of our Honorary President General, Mrs. William H. Pouch (now deceased). “Aunt Helen,” as Mrs. Pouch was affectionately known to most of the Juniors, had been the first National Chairman of Junior Membership and her young daughter had died in the early 1930s.

This recommendation was presented at the Junior Assembly held during Continental Congress in April, 1938. It was enthusiastically received and approved, and contributions were accepted immediately for the new Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund.

At the end of the first year, the Juniors voted to give three $100 scholarships annually, one to Tamassee DAR School, another in the form of a medical scholarship to Kate Duncan Smith DAR School, and the third to one of the other Approved Schools, changing this school each year. The first year Northland College, Ashland, Wis., was the recipient.

The Fund grew rapidly, and by 1944 a surplus had accumulated. This was invested in a United States Treasury bond, which brings interest to the Fund. Then at a meeting held in Chicago on May 8, 1945, it was recommended that one scholarship be given for each $100 contributed during the year. Thus the scholarship program could be expanded; and, in 1947, a scholarship was presented to each of the Approved Schools. In 1949, the Juniors gave 30 scholarships through the Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund.

The Fund continued to grow, and by 1951 the Junior Membership Committee could send $1,500 each to Tamassee and Kate Duncan Smith and $100 to each of the 11 other Approved Schools. The following year $5,000 was available for scholarships, and again $1,500 went to Tamassee and Kate Duncan Smith. However, it was felt that, rather than spreading the balance thinly over all the Approved Schools, considerably more value could be gained if a lump sum was given to one of the schools having a greater need for scholarships. After consultation with the National Chairman of Approved Schools, the $2,000 balance was given to Lincoln Memorial University in Harrogate, Tenn.

Contributions in 1953 reached an all-time high of $6,500, which was divided as follows: Kate Duncan Smith $2,000, Tamassee $2,500, and Lincoln Memorial University $2,000.

At the Kate Duncan Smith DAR School, the money is used for health purposes—some for vitamins, some for lunches for needy youngsters, or to defray expenses for surgical operations such as tonsillectomies. The money received at Tamassee DAR School is divided into scholarships of $200 each. All boarding students at Tamassee need scholarships, and our Helen Pouch scholarships are always welcome. At Lincoln Memorial University the scholarships may vary in amount from $50 to perhaps $300, the amounts assigned depending upon the individual circumstances of the students. Last year 15 girls benefited from our scholarships at Lincoln.

This, briefly, is the background of our national Junior project. It represents work which is a challenge and an opportunity. When you contribute to the Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund you are really giving more than money, you are giving to someone, not unlike yourself, a better tomorrow. The following quotation expresses this idea and gives us a clearer picture of what our present efforts will add up to in the years ahead:

The real object of education is to give children resources that will endure as long as life endures; habits that time will ameliorate, not destroy; occupation that will render sickness tolerable, solitude pleasant, age venerable, life more dignified and useful.

Comment by present National Chairman, Junior Membership Committee, Mary (Mrs. Eddie) Reynolds

Last year (1963) $6,958.57, plus $600.00 (profit from the annual Junior Bazaar receipts), was divided equally between the two DAR-owned Schools—Tamassee and Kate Duncan Smith, direct contributions from the Helen Pouch Memorial Scholarship Fund.

Reprint from DAR Magazine. October 1954, See also DAR Magazine, November 1954, and December 1954, for additional information.

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WHEN members of the Daughters of the American Revolution create a new chapter, naming it requires considerable thought, for naming a chapter is an opportunity to preserve a portion of American history, and to present that segment of history to the public as a landmark.

When a group of active and interested young matrons in Cobb County began to cast about for a fitting designation for their unit, they found a problem. For north Georgia was Cherokee territory during the American Revolution, and the Cherokee were British allies: Names of battles and local homes of famed Americans were not available for use.

Then came a gleam of light. Down through their Cobb County ran the old Peachtree Trail, from the heart of the Cherokee Nation at New Echota, across Bartow and Cobb Counties to the Chattahoochee River. South of the river lived the Creek Indians, who contended with the Cherokee for farmlands and hunting privileges.

Just south of the river was Standing Peachtree, fort and trading post, the white man’s outpost on the frontier. Both Creek and Cherokee sought to keep pioneers away from their lands, but the discovery of gold near Auraria was the key that unlocked Pandora’s box. Land-hungry pioneers were now gold-crazed, and by 1832 they were streaming north of the river, along the Peachtree Trail, eager eyes peering from creaking wagons, craving land to call their own!

By 1838 the pioneers had blazed their claim across the land, and the Cherokee sorrowfully departed for a western home. Now farms prospered as King Cotton became the principal crop. For a time the trail was known as Montgomery Ferry Road, as the Montgomery family operated a ferry at Standing Peachtree.

By 1860 the industrial North and agricultural South were ready to clash, at stake the control of the Federal Government. First came battles on the coast and in the Richmond-Washington area; gradually Federal forces drove deep into Dixie. In 1864 Sherman aimed for Atlanta, moving his troops along the Peachtree Trail.

Tall Kennesaw Mountain cast its shadow across the Peachtree Trail, and it was here at Kennesaw that Sherman and Johnston locked in major battle. Kennesaw, followed by battles around Atlanta, helped to hasten the fall of the Confederacy and reunite the Nation.

By the 1890’s came prosperity, and by 1918 automobiles in droves. When the demand for good roads came, the famed trail was widened and paved for motor use, becoming the famed Dixie Highway; now portions of it have been incorporated into the Four-Lane Highway.

Tied in to every phase of Georgia History, traversing a route both scenic and historic, the Peachtree Trail as a chapter name was a logical selection. On a site near the base of Kennesaw Mountain, the Georgia Historical Commission has erected a marker to commemorate this famous route, and it was members of the Peachtree Trail Chapter, Kennesaw, who sponsored erection of the marker and who also unveiled the marker with a fitting program. Thus Georgians today are more aware of their heritage, due to the efforts of the young but very active Peachtree Trail Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.
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Escaping Pitfalls

(Continued from page 243)

drained out by an electric pump. On the bottom, in the muck were found an iron pulley wheel which once hoisted up the buckets, and a pewter plate with a London mark on the bottom. This has been identified by Charles Montgomery, a Winterthur expert, as being a 17th century piece. There was also a 1699 penny in excellent shape. It is hoped that William Penn, who ate dinner in this house in the Christmas season that year, threw the coin in. Peach pits, walnut shells, etc., perfectly preserved, were still there, giving rise to the speculation that this might have been an outside well in the very beginning, with trees nearby.

William Jordan, grandson of Mrs. Jordan, custodian of this house for so many years, was born here in 1899. When he saw the well, which none of us had known about, he said: “Oh, if my grandmother had only known about this! She had to walk so far for water.” We do not know why it was filled in.

Word of our good digging traveled far. Not only visitors came to watch the Sunday archaeologists, but many with experience came to lend their brawn or knowledge. Dr. J. Alden Mason, Director Emeritus of the University of Pennsylvania Museum, likes to join in the work when at home. Dr. John Cotter, Chief Archaeologist for the National Park Service, came and returned, this time bringing a class with him. One of his students observed: “All over America they are saving plantation houses, but you are rescuing the primitive home of a First Settler. This is good!”

Two of the men from the Hagley Museum showed great devotion. One gave up his summer vacation to dig alone. Both have since joined the board of directors. The Smithsonian Institution asked for a full report on the findings.

In the summer of 1963, John M. Dickey of the firm of Price & Dickey, became the architect. He is the Treasurer of the Institute of Architectural Historians. He has restored some old houses, but he has never before had a chance to work on a 17th century dwelling. This house, we knew, had been the meeting place of the Chester Quakers in 1696 and 1700. John Dickey would only take the assignment if he could count on the assistance of the most able people to help him. The response of the board to this approach was immediate and enthusiastic.

John Dickey felt that we were very fortunate to be near a center of the National Park Service. Asking there, he found a young architect, John Douglas Milner, who was working full time with them. John Milner took on an extra assignment and came out to the Pusey House many evenings and over weekends, making first the drawings to be sent to Washington for the Historic American Buildings Survey. Soon it was apparent that he had just the right touch. He did exactly what Dr. Chandlee Forman had recommended. He carefully took out a brick, looked to see what was in back of it. He “explored the fabric.” He noticed in one of the photographs that three bricks were set in the form of part of an archway. Investigating further, he has found a little cavity just below the bake oven. This does not seem to be an ash drop, but was more likely the place where kindling wood was dried. John Milner’s drawing for the east side of the center fireplace shows a massive beam 10 feet long above it.

The back part of this center wall where the door will be, has been considerably reworked over the years. The two walk-in fireplaces, one on each side of the central wall, had been changed at a date unknown, and two corner fireplaces at the back of the house took their place, using a single chimney at the center of the back wall. Now the corner fireplaces have been removed, and there are unmistakable signs that this was once a passageway and a door between the two sides of the house. After the Civil War it became a two-family house, later crossways on both floors being closed.

John Milner has been able to determine that the family used the east room for living and entertaining and that the west room was the utility area. The bake oven will extend into the west room.

Of great interest, too, is the masonry curve found against the fireplace wall in the west room. Henry Judd, Supervising Architect of Historical Structures for the National Park Service, suggested that a big iron pot might have been held against this wall. John Milner projected it and found that such a pot would have been about 30 inches in diameter. It is thought that this was where beer was brewed (Caleb had to provide it for customers at the mill), apple butter made, and perhaps tallow rendered. A pot almost as large has been procured, built up in the same way.

Another question has found fortunate answer. On the front wall of the west room there was a hodge (Continued on page 344)
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MARCH 1964

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A CORRECTION

The article, A Pedestal Awaiting Its Monument, in the June–July, 1963, issue of the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine (vol. 97, No. 6, p. 536), states that Eleanor Rozier, the daughter of Notley Rozier and Jane Digges, married Daniel Carroll, who after her death married Ann Young, the widow of Col. Benjamin Young. These statements are in error. The facts are that Ann Rozier, not Eleanor, married Daniel Carroll, and rather than Daniel Carroll marrying Ann Young, the widow of Col. Benjamin Young, the reverse is true, for Col. Benjamin Young married Ann Rozier Carroll, the widow of Daniel Carroll.

The will of Notley Rozier names among his children his daughter Ann Rozier, to whom he devised all the tract of land called Duddington. This Ann Rozier, the daughter of Notley Rozier and Jane Digges, his wife, married, first, Daniel Carroll. Their children were Charles, Eleanor, and Mary. Daniel Carroll died in 1734, and in 1735 his widow, Ann Rozier Carroll, married Col. Benjamin Young. Their children were Benjamin, Notley, Mary, Henrietta, Ann, and Letitia Young.

Col. Benjamin Young died in 1754, many years after the death of Daniel Carroll. Ann Rozier Young died in 1764.

Possibly the error in stating that Eleanor, rather than Ann, Rozier married Daniel Carroll is due to the fact that Eleanor Carroll, the daughter of Daniel Carroll and Ann Rozier, married Daniel Carroll of Rock Creek, a distant cousin bearing the same name as Eleanor’s father.

For proof, see following sources:

- Will of Notley Rozier, August 5, 1727, liber 1, folio 165, Orphans’ Court of Prince Georges County, Md.
- Will of Daniel Carroll, May 11, 1734, liber 1, folio 230, Orphans’ Court, Prince Georges County, Md.
- Will of Benjamin Young, April 15, 1754, wills 29, folio 158-159, Hall of Records, Annapolis, Md.
- Will of Ann Rozier Young, October 1764, liber 1, folio 362, Orphans’ Court, Prince Georges County, Md.

Across the Years in Prince Georges County, by Effie Gwynn Bowie, pp. 571, 572, 617, 618.

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Escaping Pitfalls

(Continued from page 340)

The security of a nation lies in the homes of its people.

A podge of brick, hastily put in at some later date. But probing on the inside of this wall, John Milner noticed another formation and began to open it up. He and Mr. Judd came to the conclusion that it had been too hot a job to fire a kettle from a close position inside the house. Therefore it had to be stoked from the outside. Looking at the picture from the Sherman Day book, published in 1843, it now became evident that what appeared to be a shadow or a bush in this position was really the artist's rendering of this opening in the front wall. This was a most faithful drawing, but we cannot say who made it.

Penelope Hartshorne, an architect for the National Park Service, has spent a good many hours at the house, sometimes bringing a student along. It was she who noticed similar mortar in two places. In order to increase the height of the west room, stones had been placed above the lintel, before the pitched roof was added, probably at a very early day. At the same time a window at the far end of the front wall of the east room was closed. These things were not known until a sandblaster removed from these stone walls all vestiges of a thin coat of plaster, and later shades of paint applied by the tenants.

Long after the sandblaster had finished, Dr. Albrecht noticed that in the east front corner of the house there were two stones which looked to him like millstone. Finding the outstanding authority, Dr. Edward Watson of the Bryn Mawr College faculty, his suspicion was proved correct. This was cullen stone, from Cologne, Germany, thought to be the best in the 17th century. It is further surmised that this may have been one of the millstones sent out from England on board the Welcome to set up the mill in which Penn, Pusey, Richard Townsend and others were partners. This had met with some accident and so had been hacked up to strengthen the wall.

One of the comments, made many times, was that we were so fortunate that this house was still on its original foundations, just where it had always been. (This in spite of one of the service clubs which wanted to move it into a park in Chester after we had begun our work!) Close by, still in its fairly rural setting, we should find the foundations of 10 or 12 small outbuildings. It will be of great value if we can rebuild them according to the plans of the 17th century. In order to make a start on this we have received a $5,000 unconditional grant from the Laurel Foundation.

Another point of heated discussion is what should be done with the gambrel roof on the east side. As can be seen in the drawing from the Day book, and from examination inside, this was originally a pitched or "A" roof. It was changed, probably to give headroom, at a time unknown.

Investigation shows us that Caleb Pusey occupied this house until 1709, when he moved into Chester. Already a distinguished public servant and a writer, he became, according to one deed, "a merchant." His stepson, Henry Worley, bought much of Caleb's plantation and 8 shares of the 32 parts of the mill from him. In later deeds, Henry Worley is called a miller, and his address is given as Chester Mills. He sold his holdings to Jonathan Dickinson and Isaac Norris, merchants of Philadelphia, in 1719. After this time millers, but not the owners, carried on the business and probably lived in this house, the next resident owner, Samuel Shaw, moving in in 1752. It seems probable that the change in the roof may have been made by Caleb Pusey or Henry Worley, rather than by Samuel Shaw, many years ago.

(Continued on page 346)
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(Continued from page 344)

later. Most of the architects and the people from the National Park Service are anxious for the roof to remain as it has been for more than 200 years. This is yet to be resolved.

The architects and the members of the board have learned to listen and to ask questions of all who know of the very early history. Dr. Forman wondered whether the east room had once had wainscoting. He thought he saw some boards to which it might have been nailed. No definite pieces were found in the digging. However, in the spring of 1963, a man ventured the remark that on a recent trip to the Pusey House he was so disappointed to find that the panelling in the east room was gone. “What panelling?” we cried. His mother had been one of the women from the Federation of Women’s Clubs who had taken spasmodic interest in the house in 1932, 250 years after Penn came to Pennsylvania on the Welcome. He remembered that some of the pieces were wide, some narrow. He supposed that the careless tenants who had lived there since had ripped it off the walls and used it for firewood. We had him check his memory with others who had been in the house at the time. The majority agreed. Then we talked to William Jordan and his cousin. Going to the house with an architect, they eventually remembered, too. The deeds tell of “Caleb’s walnut field,” so walnut should figure prominently in this part of the restoration.

Some of Caleb’s descendants, coming to see the house, admonish us for doing nothing. Arriving on a weekday, when the house is locked, they can see no change. As Mrs. H. Chandler Forman says, “The period when we need to take time is when we are deciding what we should do. Once we know, the work can proceed at a fast pace. But unless this preliminary stage is faithfully performed, we will never have the right answer.”

Through these years money has been constantly coming in, from more than 1,100 individuals in 27 States and 3 countries abroad. Many who send it from afar have had a Pennsylvania background or Pennsylvania ancestors. Other contributions will be gratefully received by The Friends of the Caleb Pusey House, Inc., Box 256, Swarthmore, Pa.

But even as we collect the last few thousands, we are thinking ahead to the community around us. We are expecting momentarily to receive a two-and-a-half-story log house which belonged to Caleb’s great-great-granddaughter, who was married in 1786. In addition to our outbuildings, we will need a museum to house the many things of interest we have found. We are hoping that Delaware County will acquire land across Chester Creek and there, as opportunity presents, bring other old houses of interest that might otherwise be lost. This is one of the first settled areas of the east coast, and too much has already been lost in the name of progress.

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MRS. GERALD WARD BROOKS, HONORARY REGENT,
currently National Vice Chairwoman, American Indians Committee, North Central Division; Chapter Chairman DAR Magazine and Magazine Advertising Committees, and Vice Chairman American Heritage Committee.

With the Chapters

(Continued from page 318)

adopted by various chapters for mail, "extras," and gifts.

The Eberhart Mothersingers Chorus, Stacy Jones, director, sang the illustrative music for America Sings as History Is Made. The Morgan Park High School 80-voice a cappella chorus presented beautiful Christmas music for our Vanderpoel Art Gallery meeting. American folk music and American art and crafts will be featured at other meetings.

Continued inspiration of Mrs. Peters for her new American Heritage Committee activities, in individual chapter visits—she has already visited 10 State Conferences this fall—aided us to publicize our annual Flag Day musicale-tea with the Stephen Foster Singers in costume, and the Constitution Day tea. The State Regent, Mrs. Ralph A. Killey, was the featured speaker. With neighborhood displays (store windows, bank and motion-picture theater lobbies), American Flags flying, and church, press, and radio announcements, we were able to tell our DAR story and help foster true patriotism and love of our country.—Kathryn B. Cramer.

THE BATTLE OF CHARLOTTE
(Charlotte, N.C.). For the first time in its history, Battle of Charlotte Chapter was honored by having two State Regents on its program. The occasion was the 55th Anniversary of the chapter, which was observed on Chapter Day, December 5, 1963, at the home of Mrs. Ross Pueette.

Mrs. Norman Cordon, State Regent of North Carolina, is the granddaughter of the late Mrs. John Van Ladingham, who organized Battle of Charlotte Chapter in her home in 1908. (At that time, she was State Regent, and later was Vice President General). The other State Regent was Mrs. Charles B. Richardson, State Regent of South Carolina; Mrs. Norman Cordon, State Regent of North Carolina; Mrs. Hoke Bullard, regent, Battle of Charlotte Chapter.

A 50-year membership pin was presented a beloved member, Mrs. George Stewart. Our two faithful charter members, Mrs. Frank Brandon Smith and Mrs. John K. Civil, were recognized, and each was given a corsage.

A typical birthday party followed the meeting.—Marian (Mrs. Tomine) Harris.

GARCILASO DE LA VEGA (Lake Worth, Fla.). On November 9, 1963, the 5th Anniversary of the chapter, the DAR Americanism Medal was presented to Karl Oscar Gren, a naturalized citizen, author and lecturer, for outstanding patriotism. Mr. Gren was born in Sweden, came to the United States in his youth, was naturalized in 1941, and joined the United States Navy the same day. Since 1958, when he began lecturing, he has added State Officers and State Committee Chairmen, as well as regents of the other local chapters and eight past regents.

Mrs. Robert B. Street, State Chairman of Student Loan and Scholarship, announced that the chapter had attained its quota for the Deane Cordon Scholarship Fund.

(Continued on page 356)

A NOTE on the FAMILY OF MEREDETH JENNINGS

In her excellent new book on the Jennings family, Mrs. Beatrice Mackey Doughtie has given some data on Meredith Jennings of Pittsylvania County, Va., who, with his wife (see Tabitha Mustain, whom he married in Pittsylvania County on December 14, 1807), and some of their children settled in Caldwell County, Ky., ca. 1845.

Mrs. Doughtie has mentioned three of their children: J. A. ("Dudley") Jennings (born in 1833), who settled in Caldwell County and died there on April 2, 1911; Jane Jennings, who married T. Phillip Hodnett in Pittsylvania County on February 3, 1844; and Byrd T. Jennings of Pittsylvania County, who married Martha S. Brightwell in Caswell County, N. C., on October 9, 1839.

This addendum is submitted to make the record of the Jennings family somewhat more complete, for it is known that they had at least four other children: William, of Pittsylvania County; Robert, who in 1860 was residing in Madison County, Tenn.; Thomas, who lived and died in Caldwell County, Ky.; and Pamela (born in 1813), who married Azariah Rice in Pittsylvania County on December 22, 1832.

Pemelia Jennings Rice moved, with her husband and children, from Pittsylvania County to Kentucky in December 1839. They settled first in Christian County; in 1879 they moved to Caldwell County, where Pemelia Rice died (July 23, 1879).

The Olney Community College, founded in 1963, opened its doors September 3 of this year to its Freshman Class consisting of 154 students. It was formally dedicated Sunday, October 6, 1963.

This college is one of the first colleges in the midwest to be affiliated on a contract basis with an established university (Eastern Illinois University, Charleston, Illinois). This arrangement was developed jointly by the East Richland District, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, The Teachers' College Board and Eastern Illinois University.

Liberal education sets a standard of breadth as well as depth of learning. As a junior college of liberal arts, Olney Community College strives to aid students in attaining the values to be found in a cultural education, where the "whole student" may develop, not simply that phase which qualifies him to earn a living.

It is the purpose of the College to foster the highest human virtues and to aid young people in developing their innate powers to a point where they may become useful and responsible citizens—adults who are not only able to accomplish things, but who understand the values of the things they do.

The College offers a curriculum designed first to provide a basic foundation of educational experience in the first two years of any college program. Also, training in preparation for a vocational endeavor and special programs for the adult population of the community will be included in the curriculum as the college grows and develops.

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- NIX BROTHERS
- OLNEY DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
HISTORIC LANDMARKS

FOURTH DIVISION — ILLINOIS
Mrs. Merrill H. King, Director

The Glessner mansion at 18th & Prairie, Chicago. Designed by distinguished architect Henry H. Richardson who came out of retirement for this purpose. Many prominent citizens were entertained at the private concerts given by the late Ignace Paderewski in this home, on a piano especially built for him and which now stands in the music room of the Pres. of Harvard University. Mrs. Glessner was a member of Chicago Chapter.

Indian Trail Tree and marker. Left to right Mrs. Sidney Frisch, Regent North Shore Chapter; Mrs. Henry E. Ekstrand, Regent Waukegan Chapter; Mrs. Richard H. Thompson, Jr., North Shore Chapter and State Historian, all of Lake Co. Photographed in front of an ancient Indian Trail Tree bent by the Potawatoni Indians to guide them to Lake Michigan.

The home of Dr. Bernard J. Cigrand of Kane Co., who is known as the Father of Flag Day. A writer of many historical pamphlets, and books as well as a lecturer, he felt his crowning achievement was reached when President Woodrow Wilson issued the proclamation for nationwide observance of Flag Day on June 14, 1916.

Caroline Martin Mitchell Museum, DuPage Co. The Building and many of its furnishings were given for museum purposes by Caroline Martin Mitchell. The house was built in 1833. It contains many old furnishings and is visited annually by many people traveling through this area.

The Ridgefield Presbyterian Church of McHenry Co. was organized Feb. 6, 1839. Present building was completed in 1872 and was the first church in McHenry Co.

Home of Nathaniel H. Tabler, who came to Grundy Co. in 1832. He built this home in 1834. This is the oldest home in this locality and is built of home made brick.
Birthplace of former Gov. Len Small of Ill. Born in 1855. His sister, Mrs. David McKinstry, first Regent of Kankakee Chapter, was also born here. The estate comprises the Gov. Small Memorial Park.

Halfway House, Will Co., Ill., was built in 1833 by the Federal Government to house territory land grant offices. The back part of the house was Plainfield’s first Post Office.

THE FOLLOWING FOURTH DIVISION CHAPTERS SPONSOR THESE PAGES:

- Alida C. Bliss
- Anan Harmon
- Aurora
- Captain Hubbard Burrows
- Captain John Whistler
- Chicago
- David Kennison
- Des Plaines Valley
- DeWalt Mechlin
- Downers Grove
- Elgin
- Eli Skinner
- Fort Dearborn
- Fort Payne
- General Henry Dearborn
- George Rogers Clark
- Glencoe
- Henry Purcell
- Hickory Grove
- High Prairie Trail
- Kankakee
- Kaskaskia
- Kishwaukee Trail
- La Grange-Illinois
- Le Portage
- Louis Joliet
- Martha Ibbetson
- North Shore
- Park Ridge
- Perrin-Wheaton
- Rebecca Wells Heald
- Sauk Trail
- Skokie Valley
- Waukegan

ILLINOIS SECOND DIVISION

- Asa Cottrell .......... Belvidere
- Dixon ................. Dixon
- Elder William Brewster .......... Freeport
- Morrison ............ Morrison
- Carroll ............... Mount Carroll
- Illini ................. Ottawa
- Princeton ............ Princeton
- Rochelle ............. Rochelle
- Rockford ............ Rockford
- Rock River .......... Sterling
- Streator .......... Streator
- General John Stark ... Sycamore-DeKalb

The Nachusa House, an historic landmark of Illinois, has been in continuous operation for over 100 years.

The Guest Register of the Hotel lists the names of four Presidents of the United States. Hundreds of other famous people have enjoyed its hospitality also.

The decor of the room in which Abraham Lincoln slept has been kept exactly as it was when he spoke in Dixon in 1856.

This hostelry has kept pace with the growth of Dixon and the changing times by complete modernization and expansion.
Rockford Mansion Survives a Century

Surrounded by shaded lawns, the Spafford House stands on twelve of the original sixteen acres, one of the surviving mansions built a century ago by Rockford’s first families, and still occupied by descendants of the builder.

Victorian Gothic in style, of yellow brick with brown “Gingerbread” trim, the house is spacious, and beautifully ornamented with elaborately carved woodwork, molded plaster rosettes, white marble mantels and gilt mirrors, typical of the Civil War period.

Four generations of the Spafford family have enjoyed the home, Amos Catlin Spafford, the builder, his children, George C. Spafford and Miss Jessie Spafford, his granddaughter, Mrs. Elizabeth A. Nooney, who now resides there and his great-grand-daughter Betty who became Mrs. Robert Whitlock there in 1942.

The old home is still in the midst of active Rockford life and business, a modern shopping center occupying the four acres on the corner and the home itself updated with a new and modern kitchen. Otherwise it is representative of home and family life at its best a century ago.

Rockford Chapter (Illinois) is grateful to the following sponsors for this space:

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- B. J. Knight
- R. P. Lichtenwalner
- An anonymous donor

Chapters

- Egyptian, Cairo
- Daniel H. Brush, Carbondale
- John Rogers, Christopher
- Wabash, Carmi
- Samuel Elder, Eldorado
- Michael Hillegas, Harrisburg
- Fort Massac, Metropolis
- Mt. Carmel, Mt. Carmel
- Joel Pace, Mt. Vernon

The Appellate Court House was built in 1854 and is considered one of the most beautiful historic buildings in the State of Illinois. Records show that attorney Abraham Lincoln appeared in court here November 18 and 19, 1854.

Sponsored by Seventh Division Chapters
The Seventeen Chapters of the Sixth Division Daughters of the American Revolution Illinois Organization pay tribute to Salem, Illinois' Most Distinguished Citizen, The Honorable William Jennings Bryan, and portray his Birthplace and the Library presented to Salem by Mr. Bryan and his Law Partner Mr. Bennett.

Bryan Bennett Library, Salem, Ill.
Home of The New So. Ill. DAR Genealogical Library. Mrs. Geo. James, Librarian.

Bryan Museum
Birthplace of William Jennings Bryan now owned by The City of Salem and Supervised by the City Historical Commission and Isaac Hull Chapter, DAR.

The Chapters of the Sixth Division honor their Officers and Chairmen: Mrs. Grove Stockman, Sixth Division Director, a cousin of William Jennings Bryan; Miss Helen McMackin, Honorary Vice President General; Mrs. R. O. Illyes, State Chaplain; Mrs. Ralph Wilson, State Recording Secretary, Trustee of the Library; Mrs. Fred Schlafly, Jr., State Chairman of Radio Tapes; Mrs. Frank Davis, State Chairman National Defense; Mrs. Clair R. Porter in charge of cataloging at Illinois State Genealogical Library in the Bryan Bennett Library.
With the Chapters

(Continued from page 350)

dressed 1,100 school assemblies in about 25 States, on his appreciation of America, and how we can revitalize the spirit and the love of God and Country that have made the country great. He wrote the book Destination America. The award was presented by Mrs. Robert Orr Angle, Florida State Regent.

Mrs. Clarence L. Green, chapter regent, presided at the Anniversary Luncheon, which was held in the Boca Raton Club at Boca Raton. Guests introduced included Mrs. Angle; Mrs. George Castleman Estill, Vice President General; Miss Eleanor Town, National Program Chairman; Mrs. Norma Dixon, State Chairman of Americanism and DAR Manual for Citizenship; Mrs. J. Walter Swanson, State Chairman of DAR Schools; Mrs. K. O. Gren; and Mrs. Robert Vance, regent of Estahakee Chapter, and Mrs. Herbert Gee, regent of Seminole Chapter.

The chapter was named for Garcilaso de la Vega, son of an Inca princess and a Spanish explorer. He wrote a book, La Florida, published in 1605, which described vividly DeSoto's expeditions into Florida, although he himself never visited the peninsula. It was long regarded as a fiction—but recent investigations have shown it to have more value than supposed. Recent translations display permanent intrinsic interest, and de la Vega is now remembered as the first South American in Spanish literature.

Mrs. J. A. Rosten was appointed organizing regent in 1958, and the original membership has grown from 23 to over 60 active members, despite several deaths and transfers. —Alime C. Green.

EULALONA (Klamath Falls, Ore.) has completed two very successful years under the capable leadership of its regent, Mrs. Will Wood, which has brought members satisfaction and accomplishment. Mrs. Wood's enthusiasm and active interest are reflected in the cooperative spirit displayed in the numerous activities of her officers and committee chairmen.

Mrs. Lloyd Ryser, chapter registrar, reports a creditable increase in membership in the 2-year period: 13 new members, 3 of them Juniors, and 2 pending. This raises the chapter total to 86. Eualalona has received credit for having located two Revolutionary graves in the East, unreported previously.

The American History Month Essay Contest, under the direction of Mrs. Dick Henzel, inspired fifth through eighth grade school children of Klamath County to select Revolutionary patriots, read widely, and participate, with medals, certificates, and historical books as awards.

The request of Mrs. R. S. Loosley, librarian, that we search carefully for books on the list wanted by the Librarian General paid dividends for the chapter when Mrs. Bert Thomas helped us gain recognition statewide for having sent the most.

Mrs. Barnes reports that our annual candy sale, with Mrs. Alfred Cottingham as chairman this year, has been a successful money-raising project.

Mrs. Dick Owens, vice regent, cooperated with representatives of other local organizations on Memorial Day by placing a wreath for the DAR at the memorial shaft on the courthouse grounds, and handled publicity for the occasion.

Letters from the Executive Directors of Camp Fire Girls and Juniper Girl Scouts and teachers of Klamath Falls schools have expressed sincere appreciation for Mrs. Roland Wright's distribution of United States Flags and brochures.

Mrs. Will Wood, Regent, Eulalona Chapter.

Splendid programs during the year included the Panel Discussion of DAR Activities. Participants were Mrs. Albert Roenicke, Moderator, who also explained DAR Objectives; Mrs. Bert Thomas, Americanism and Citizenship; Mrs. James Barnes, Insignia; Mrs. Julian Ager, DAR Magazine; and Mrs. Roland Wright, The Flag.

A highlight of a dinner meeting in the Round Table Room of the Winema Motor Hotel was the timely address by our Oregon State Regent, Mrs. William Craig Coyner, on the topic: The DAR Story. She inspired us to remain aware of our strong national organization and its many achievements, indicating definite progress in the format of our National Magazine, in the Good Citizens' Award Fund, and in the Junior Membership gain. Mrs. Julian Ager was presented as the new Senior President of the local C.A.R., Mrs. William Wales as the Senior State President of C.A.R., and Mrs. Samuel Dehlinger as the new Senior Treasurer of the C.A.R. Miss Jane Black, Past President, Schonchin Society, of C.A.R. and now a Junior Member of Eualalona Chapter, was introduced. Mrs. Coyner complimented us on our vigorous program of activities.

At another meeting, Mrs. George Paris, State American Indian Chairman, addressed the group on the needs of Indians. The members responded with a contribution of money, food, and clothes, under the supervision of Mrs. Raymond Hall, chapter committee chairman.

Local publicity included an article concerning the observance of American History Month and a picture of the regent, Mrs. Wood; Mrs. Guy Barton, who was regent when American History Month was started by the National Society; and Mayor Robert Veatch, who "put the stamp of approval" on the idea. Monthly articles concerning high points of regular meetings are written by Mrs. R. E. Thompson.

 Formal installation ceremonies to welcome new members, appearances of outside speakers and musicians, and other occasions are "extra special" owing to our regent's ability to make artistic cor- sages and gifts and her generous and friendly desire to make people happy.

Eualalona Chapter continues to attain National Honor Roll status. Our members are proud of our past accomplishments and are anticipating even greater achievements in the future. —Mrs. Paul Deller.

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First Chapter of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution

Organized March 20, 1891

First Illinois State Chapter

Incorporated May 11, 1912

Honoring All Members of Chicago Chapter, Past, Present and Future
Our National Bird Moves To Alaska

Although Florida reports the greatest number of nests of the bald eagle—our national bird—257 out of 368 in the entire country, a recent survey showed eagle eggs being incubated on 148 nests in the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge in Alaska. Forty-nine of these nests were on cliffs, the rest in cottonwood trees.
The ten 5th Division Chapters of Illinois in the

"HEART OF LINCOLNLAND"

welcome you as you journey along the

LINCOLN HERITAGE TRAIL

ASSUMPTION—Lincoln traveled this way as he rode the circuit of the 8th Judicial Dist. 1847-1857. He held court in the old wooden courthouse building still standing on the Christian County Fairgrounds.

HILLSBORO—Dominating the city’s skyline is the old courthouse which stands as an historic sentinel over the long main street. Lincoln spoke from this site in July, 1844, and in 1858 he spoke from Beckmeyer school.

JACKSONVILLE—Home of Governors Richard Yates, Sr., Richard Yates, Jr., and Joseph Duncan. The Duncan home erected in 1834 served as Executive Mansion and is owned & maintained by Rev. James Caldwell Chapter.

JERSEYVILLE—DAR chapter organized Nov. 20, 1963 and named for Dr. Silas Hamilton who founded the first free school in Illinois, located in Jersey County.

LINCOLN—Named for and christened by the 16th President in 1853. Postville Courthouse displays documents and relics pertaining to Lincoln. Lincoln College has outstanding collection of Lincolniana. Postville Park, Duskins Inn & Old Prim Store & Postoffice.

PETERSBURG—The town surveyed by A. Lincoln in 1836 while he lived in New Salem, a pioneer village. This village is restored and maintained as a state park. Also the home of Edgar Lee Masters, author of “Spoon River Anthology.” Visitors are welcome at both.


ROCKPORT—A. Lincoln spoke here during the Lincoln-Douglas debates in 1858. His portrait was made here Oct. 1, 1858.

SPRINGFIELD—(2 chapters)—Lincoln’s Home and Lincoln’s Tomb visited by thousands yearly. The old statehouse where he delivered his famous “House Divided” speech, soon to be restored as a national shrine to Lincoln, Grant and Douglas. Lincoln Memorial Garden at Lake Springfield. Birthplace of Vachel Lindsay, author of “Abraham Lincoln Walks at Midnight.” Lindsay home is preserved.
HONORING
MISS AMANDA A. THOMAS
State Regent, Ohio 1962-1965

Presented with pride and affection
Central West and South West Districts and Their Regents

BELLEFONTAINE—Mrs. Rush Eichholtz
COLUMBUS—Mrs. Robert L. Kuhns
ANN SIMPSON DAVIS—Mrs. Warren Griffiths
DELWARE CITY—Mrs. Joseph S. Geiger
HANNAH EMERSON DUSTIN—Mrs. Norris Krueger
FORT GREENVILLE—Mrs. John G. Hoge
CAPTAIN WILLIAM HENDRICKS—Mrs. Walter E. Hane
FRANKLINTON—Mrs. Raymond E. Spence
LAGONDA—Mrs. Percy F. Silver
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LIMA—Mrs. Donald E. Pierce
LONDON—Mrs. Robert L. Rea
MIAMI—Mrs. A. N. Conard
MT. GILEAD—Mrs. Max L. Smith
MT. STERLING—Mrs. W. Edwin Arbogast
PLAIN CITY—Mrs. Roy Lombard
WHETSTONE—Mrs. James E. Berg
URBANA—Mrs. E. L. English
MARIEMONT—Mrs. Miller F. Dartt

BEECH FOREST—Miss Sheila Fisher
CATHARINE GREENE—Mrs. Elwood Smith
CINCINNATI—Mrs. Maynard Wait McMillan
GEORGE CLINTON—Mrs. Carl P. McMillan
JONATHAN DAYTON—Mrs. William H. Selva
WILLIAM HORNEY—Miss Helen M. Fults
WASHINGTON C. H.—Miss Marian Moore
GOVERNOR OTHNIEL LOOKER—Mrs. Glen Colegate
COMMODORE FREBLE—Mrs. Robert Barnes
JOHN REILY—Mrs. Eugene Rahfuse
COL. JONATHAN BAYARD SMITH—Mrs. John Molloy
OXFORD CAROLINE SCOTT—Mrs. James H. Dutcher
TURTLECREEK—Miss Veda E. Irons
WARRIOR'S TRAIL—Mrs. Jack M. Burkett
JULIANA WHITE—Mrs. Floyd Clyburn
WAU-WIL-A-WAY—Miss Lillian M. Robinson
CLOUGH VALLEY—Mrs. D. Walter Myers
TALLAFERRO—Mrs. Moore White
CEDAR CLIFF—Mrs. Harold A. Reinhard

[360]
Proudly presents the names of those who have served as Regents

**Mrs. Clark K. Hunsicker—Organizing Regent, 1926-1927**

- D. Mrs. Clark K. Hunsicker 1927-1929
- D. Mrs. Orion King 1929-1931
- D. Mrs. Glenn I. Nickerson 1931-1933
- D. Mrs. Harry J. Dunlap 1933-1935
- D. Mrs. George Hunsicker 1935-1937
- D. Mrs. Bryce Briggs 1937-1939
- Mrs. C. C. Watts 1939-1941
- Mrs. James P. Moffitt 1941-1943
- Mrs. W. Emerson 1943-1945
- Mrs. Charles Pugsley 1945-1947
- Mrs. Martin Cromley 1947-1949
- Mrs. William Mack 1949-1951
- Mrs. Donald Watt 1951-1953
- Mrs. William Hendricks 1953-1955
- Miss Marie L. Hamilton 1955-1958
- Mrs. R. B. Bales 1958-1960
- Mrs. Richard Hedges 1960-1962
- Mrs. Clarence Mcabee 1962-

**D. Deceased Members**

- Hunsicker—Organizing Regent, 1926-1927
- 1927-1929
- 1929-1931
- 1931-1933
- 1933-1935
- 1935-1937
- 1937-1939
- 1939-1941
- 1941-1943
- 1943-1945
- 1945-1947
- 1947-1949
- 1949-1951
- 1951-1953
- 1953-1955
- 1955-1958
- 1958-1960
- 1960-1962
- 1962-

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Of Interest to New Englanders

The Micro-Research Corporation, 185 Salisbury St., Worcester 9, Mass., plans to reproduce the bulk of the newspapers listed in Clarence Brigham’s *History and Bibliography of American Newspapers*, 1890–1820, on standard Readex Microprint Corporation 6- by 9-inch cards. The basic plan is to copy those titles that ran for at least 1 year and of which fairly complete files survive. To date the following titles have been reproduced:

- The American Apollo, Boston. 1792-94.
- The Argus, Boston. 1791-93.
- The Boston Chronicle, Boston. 1776-87.
- The Boston News-Letter, Boston. 1704-76.
- The Censor, Boston. 1771-72.
- The Federal Orrery, Boston. 1794-96.
- Georgia Gazette, Savannah, Ga. 1763-70.
- The Independent Ledger, Boston. 1778-86.
- The Massachusetts Spy, Boston. 1770-75.
- Rivington’s Royal Gazette, New York. 1773-83.
- Russell’s Gazette, Boston. 1798-1800.
- The Weekly Rehearsal, Boston. 1731-35.
Northwest District Ohio Society Daughters of the American Revolution

With Affection and Pride, Honor the Memory of

MRS. GEORGE L. MERRILL

Past National Vice Chairman Membership East Central Division. Past Ohio State Conservation Chairman. Member of House Committee and served in President General’s Reception Room. In charge of Ohio’s Project—Memorial Gates, Memorial Gardens, National Headquarters. In charge of the Ohio Reception for three years at the Mayflower Hotel. Member Ursula Wolcott Chapter.

BLACK SWAMP
Bowling Green

COLONEL
GEORGE CROGHAN
Fremont

COLONEL
WILLIAM CRAWFORD
Upper Sandusky

DeLERY PORTAGE
Port Clinton

DOLLY TODD MADISON
Tiffin

FORT AMANDA
Delphos

FORT DEFIANCE
Defiance

FORT FINDLAY
Findlay

FORT INDUSTRY
Toledo

HANNAH CRAWFORD
Bucyrus

ISAAC VANWART
Van Wert

JANE WASHINGTON
Fostoria

MARTHA PITKIN
Sandusky

OLENTANCY
Galion

SALLY DeFOREST
Norwalk

SCOUT
DAVID WILLIAMS
Pioneer

URSULA WOLCOTT
Toledo

WAUSEON
Wauseon
CINCINNATI CHAPTER, DAR  
Cincinnati, Ohio  
Ancestral Roll

Mrs. O. T. Wilson, Genealogical Records Committee Chairman  
2729 Hyde Park Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio 45209  
Enclose stamped envelope—self addressed
Cincinnati Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution

Cincinnati, Ohio

Honors

Mrs. Maynard W. McMillan
(Eleanor Lohr)
Regent 1963-1964
New Recreation Areas Recommended

Addition to the National Park System of eight spacious land and water areas—rich in scenery, recreation potential, and history—has been recommended by the Interior Department's Park Advisory Board. The recommendations urged establishment of the following proposed areas now being considered by the Congress.

Tulsa Chapter, Tulsa, Okla.
(1) Allagash National Riverway, Maine, "strongly endorsed" as a new approach to the problem of preserving an outstanding 192,000-acre canoe area.
(2) Allegheny Parkway, West Virginia—Virginia—Kentucky, to provide extensive opportunities for recreational travel to people living in the large population centers of the East.
(3) Amistad National Recreation Area, Texas, to implement the large recreation potential of the Amistad Dam and Reservoir now being constructed on the Rio Grande.
(4) Assateague Island National Seashore, Maryland—Virginia, "enthusiastically endorsed" to set aside a large, undeveloped area to help meet the public recreation needs of one of the Nation's fastest growing regions.
(5) Buffalo National River, Arkansas, to reserve for public use and enjoyment many outstanding scenic and scientific features in addition to the nationally significant free-flowing river.
(6) Fire Island National Seashore, New York, called "top priority," since it represents an opportunity to serve the largest concentration of people in the U.S., to implement the large recreation potential of the Amistad Dam and Reservoir now being constructed on the Rio Grande.
(7) Guadalupe Mountains National Park, Texas, to preserve the outstanding scenic and scientific values of the North and South McKittrick Canyons and part of this famous mountain range; and
(8) Nez Perce Country National Historical Park, Idaho, to commemorate and interpret the history and culture of this greatly scenic northwest area.

The 11-member Advisory Board also recommended that four sites be made eligible for recognition as Registered National Historic Landmarks, because of their exceptional value in commemorating and illustrating the history of the United States. These include: Saugus Iron Works, Saugus, Mass.; Robie House, Chicago, Ill.; Fort Richardson, Tex.; and the Homestead of Stephen Tyng Mather, father of the National Park Service.

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The Board also recommended:
(1) A proposed 190-mile extension of the Blue Ridge Parkway near Beech Gap, N. C., to a point near Marietta in southwest Georgia.

Two highly scenic valleys (Cedar (Continued on page 390)
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FORT FINDLAY CHAPTER, NO. 395

Chartered February 19, 1898

For Its Historical, Educational and Cultural Contributions

to the

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during the War of 1812.
Green Meadows Country Inn

UNUSUAL ACCOMMODATIONS—
for your convention, sales meeting, executive conference, or training program, excellent facilities for private parties, receptions and banquets.

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DELAWARE CITY CHAPTER
Delaware, Ohio
Chartered March 17, 1909 Organized March 19, 1909

Charter No. 826

Mrs. A. W. Firestone
Mrs. E. M. Hall
Miss Grace Stanley
Miss Marie C. Crist
Mrs. C. W. Riddle
Miss Clara Nelson
Mrs. J. W. Parker
Mrs. E. L. Rice
Mrs. L. C. Riddle
Mrs. W. H. Bodurtha
Miss Annie Kellogg
Mrs. R. T. Griffith
Mrs. W. R. Wilson

Mrs. Moulton Houk
Mrs. Grace Coover
Miss Adelaide Evans
Mrs. Ora P. Humes
Mrs. S. M. Chaterton
Miss Marie Randall
Miss Florence Avery
Mrs. Florence Foster
Mrs. Eloise Hull
Mrs. F. R. Conklin
Mrs. C. M. Williamson

Mrs. William C. Green
Mrs. Howard Bryan
Mrs. J. H. Buck
Mrs. Allen C. Long
Mrs. Frederick R. Baker
Mrs. Emma R. Watters
Mrs. Lowell C. Johnson
Mrs. Paul Cunningham
Mrs. George Pugh
Mrs. Jay C. Forse
Mrs. Edward C. Jenkins
Mrs. Walter C. Paben
Mrs. Joseph S. Geiger
—Regent 1962-1963

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NOTICE

Please do not send checks without including a written order containing the name and address of the subscriber. The written order is needed for office records and notations on checks do not serve this purpose.
Pied Pipers

(Continued from page 253)

Do we realize that we have at our disposal—in the motion picture—the most powerful medium for the molding of minds? If so, I pray that we make proper use of it. As businessmen, I know you are forced to think of financial gain, but as true showmen, you should also consciously be alive to our moral and ethical obligations to our public.

I have heard this saying many times: "As a man soweth, so shall he reap." It is in our hands to sow seeds of the right kind of motion pictures. This is most important during the formative growth of our youth—both in character and in morals—because they will guide the destiny of our country long after we have passed on. This is the kind of heritage we should bequeath to our children.

I am at present writing a story for a motion picture which I plan to produce next year. In it, one of our forefathers returns after having slept for 200 years. I am almost sorry for him. What will he say when seeing with what superficiality American history and freedoms are being treated? What will he think when he sees our children riding four blocks to school, when he would have walked many miles in inclement weather just for a bit of news, or to secure a book to read? In fact, what would he think of our progressive educational system, where every child gets a passing grade whether he deserves it or not? What would he say of the modern art—frames full of dots and dashes—blots and splashes? And what would he say of the modern music which, to him, would be nothing but a jumble of rhythmic, cannibal noises. The same is true of those back-breaking gyrations they call dancing. Have this and our music degenerated our cultural standards? Are we not trying to imitate the savages, and then on the other hand spending our money and efforts to elevate their cultural standards?

I could go on and on, but one thing I'm sure of: Our bewildered and somewhat disappointed forefather would be pleased to see a group like you who, at all costs, are determined to uphold traditions and principles—a group that treasures the foundation of today which he so valiantly built for you yesterday.

May I again thank you for the privilege of being here—and for the honor of having been bestowed your medal for Americanism. I shall not disappoint you.

In closing, may I leave this thought with you?

Tomorrow is built upon yesterday—therefore, let us save America's yesterday—today. . . . Let us not wait for tomorrow, for tomorrow might be too late. . . .

Indian Hill Chapter, DAR
Cincinnati (Hamilton County), Ohio

These members honor their Revolutionary Ancestors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ancestor</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Member</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ATLIE, William A.</td>
<td>Pa.</td>
<td>Kaiser, Grace (Mrs. O. B.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BAILEY, Richard</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>Reible, Lois (Mrs. Robert)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BARKER, Charles</td>
<td>Pa.</td>
<td>Bonnel, Lolla Louise (Miss)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BARNHISSEL, John Martin</td>
<td>Pa.</td>
<td>Bonnel, Lolla Louise (Miss)</td>
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<tr>
<td>BUCKINGHAM, William</td>
<td>Pa.</td>
<td>Bonnel, Lolla Louise (Miss)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLASON, Stephen</td>
<td>Conn.</td>
<td>Engelen, Helen C. (Mrs. A. A.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>CLASON, Stephen</td>
<td>Conn.</td>
<td>Engelen, Virginia (Miss)</td>
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<tr>
<td>CLASON, Stephen</td>
<td>Conn.</td>
<td>Flowers, Evelyn (Mrs. William H.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CUNDIFF, John</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>Taylor, Elsie (Mrs. Edward G.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAVISSON, Daniel</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>Copeland, Thelma (Miss)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAY, Arctemas</td>
<td>N.J.</td>
<td>Del Boca, Evelyn (Mrs. Darwin)</td>
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<tr>
<td>HAMILTON, William</td>
<td>S.C.</td>
<td>Linder, Viola (Mrs. Harvey)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOOKE, Robert, Sr.</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>McGalliard, Jean (Mrs. K. M.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>HOOKE, William, Sr.</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>McGalliard, Jean (Mrs. K. M.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>HOPPING, John</td>
<td>N.J.</td>
<td>Matson, Edith (Mrs. Emory)</td>
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<tr>
<td>HOPPING, John</td>
<td>N.J.</td>
<td>McCallough, Nancy Ann (Mrs. James A.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>HOSBROOK, John</td>
<td>N.J.</td>
<td>Myers, Florence (Mra.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>KUHN, Peter</td>
<td>Pa.</td>
<td>Booth, Helen (Mrs. Claude)</td>
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<tr>
<td>LEWIS, Anthony</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>McGalliard, Jean (Mrs. K. M.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>LYON, Benjamin</td>
<td>N.J.</td>
<td>Olson, Ethel S. (Mrs. Noble A.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MUNN, Francis William</td>
<td>Md.</td>
<td>Wondrack, Lena (Mrs Anthony)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PECK, John N.</td>
<td>Conn.</td>
<td>Lyon, Jean (Mrs. William F.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. JOHN, John</td>
<td>Conn.</td>
<td>McGalliard, Jean (Mrs. K. M.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNIDER, Cornelius</td>
<td>N.Y.</td>
<td>Murdock, Shirley (Mrs.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNOW, Lemuel</td>
<td>Mass.</td>
<td>Turrell, Elizabeth (Miss)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPICER, John</td>
<td>Mass.</td>
<td>Thyseil, Ellen (Mrs. John C.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TAPSCOTT, James</td>
<td>N.C.</td>
<td>Smith, Mildred (Mrs. Linus B.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TAYLOR, Joseph</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>McGalliard, Elizabeth (Mrs. Ferris E.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEAVER, Capt. Michael</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>McGalliard, Jean (Mrs. K. M.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WRIGHT, George</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>McGalliard, Jean (Mrs. K. M.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
flect the sunlight. These glazed bricks were often brought from England as ballast for the ships. The joints have 1/4-inch-wide white mortar, with the familiar trowel struck line used in the walls of the Hammond-Harwood House. The hyphens and the wings are on lower levels than the main section; the north wing is lower still than the south wing. The roofs, originally of shingle, have been slated. At one time, there were shutters on the house; this was an unusual feature, as homes in this part of the country almost universally used inside blinds.

Another departure from the traditional is the center hall that runs from front to back and is unobstructed by the staircase. The hall is adorned with a plaster entablature similar to that found at Mount Vernon. Two of the second floor bedroom fireplaces are decorated with Delft tile. The southwest bedroom on the first floor boasts a secret panel in the mantel wall that conceals a staircase leading to the bedroom directly above.

The southeast drawing room is generally considered to be the most beautiful room in the house. At one time, it served as the dining room, hence the corner cupboard with its recessed serving tray and beautifully executed Corinthian columns. The muntins of the cupboard terminate in scrolls, a most unusual effect. Legend says that Maj. Thomas Snowden himself may have done some of the carving in this room. What is most unusual is that there is no symmetrical wall, with the exception of the south wall; no axes are delineated by the mantel, doors, or windows. In this room, as in all the rooms off the center hall, the doors on the mantel wall are but 6' 1" high, while the doors leading into the hall itself are 6' 8" high. The reason for this disparity seems to be the designer's attempt to add scale and importance to the mantels by not overshadowing them with large adjacent doors.

For those interested in the more functional and utilitarian aspects of Montpelier as it stands today, the following data are offered:

- There are 22 rooms, 10 fireplaces, and 7 baths.
- There are over 60 separate electrical circuits.
- There are two heating systems in two separate basements. The main section and flancers are heated by hot air circulated by two giant blowers. These blowers also circulate water-cooled air in the summer. The kitchen and the servants' quarters are heated by hot-water radiators. During a normal winter, about 2,500 gallons of fuel oil a month are used to heat Montpelier.
- Water for the estate is pumped from an artesian well by a 4-hp. turbine pump into five 2,000-gallon tanks in the garage. Before the well was dug, water was pumped from a tributary of the Patuxent which runs through the property. The plumbing throughout the estate is solid brass.
- After more than 220 years of private ownership which paralleled the growth of America from a wilderness to the greatest Nation on earth, Montpelier has passed into the public domain. It has escaped the sad fate of many of its contemporaries which have disappeared in the wake of "progress," and its venerable doors will now be open to all who may wish to step briefly into America's past.

The author presented this article as a talk before Our Flag Chapter, D.C. DAR, on May 28, 1963. As will be noted in the text, Mr. Buswell and his wife acted as resident caretakers of Montpelier from 1961 until it was acquired by the Maryland National Capital Park and Planning Commission in January, 1962.

Centralized Register of All Master Microfilms

The Library of Congress, in cooperation with the Association of Research Libraries, plans to initiate a major new bibliographic tool for American and foreign libraries—a centralized register of all master negatives of microfilms, whether in process or already produced, to avoid wasteful duplication of work in the increasingly widespread use of microfilms as a means of copying and preserving the contents of printed and manuscript materials.

The Library will ask all publishers of microfilm—whether libraries, commercial publishers, or governmental and other agencies—to report on special data sheets their specific information about existing master microfilms under production. Data sheets are available on request to the Library of Congress.

The microfilms to be listed may contain books, newspapers, periodicals, and other printed materials, as well as manuscripts. Reference service on the resulting information will be provided by the Union Catalog Division, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540.
Mrs. Charlotte W. Sayre—State Regent of Pennsylvania

Bellefonte Chapter (Centre County)
Mrs. H. Clay Musser
Named for County seat of Centre County.

Big Level (Kane, McKean Co.)
Mrs. Harold E. Jenkins
Plateau including area between Wetmore, Kane and Kinzua.

Colonel Hugh White (Lock Haven, Clinton Co.)
Mrs. H. F. Achenbach
Named for an officer, from this area, who served with Gen. Washington at Valley Forge.

Colonel John Chatham (Loganton, Clinton Co.)
Miss Jane R. Bossert

Conemaugh (Blairsville, Indiana Co.)
Miss Anna E. Read
Named for County settled by Scotch-Irish in 1750.

DuBois (Clearfield Co.)
Mrs. Frank V. Andre
Organized by Mrs. Willie Gambill in 1900.

Fort Antes (Jersey Shore, Lycoming Co.)
Mrs. Ray L. Hartsel
Named for the frontier fort commanded by Col. John H. Antes.

James Alexander (Flinton, Clearfield Co.)
Mrs. John W. Gates

Lycoming (Williamsport, Lycoming Co.)
Mrs. James P. Lamason
An Indian name for "sandy stream."

Shikelimo (Lewisburg, Union Co.)
Mrs. John S. Gold
Shikelimo was chief of all the Iroquois Indians.

Wellsboro (Tioga Co.)
Mrs. Harold Cole
A county organization named for the County seat.
Quemahoning (Johnstown, Cambria Co.)
Mrs. Joe F. Constable
Derived from Indian word meaning “a pine grove” and “water from a salt lick.”

Standing Stone (Huntingdon)
Mrs. Banks W. Vaughn, Sr.
Named for the fort established along the Juniata River in 1762.

Swatara Pine Ford (Middletown, Dauphin Co.)
Miss Marie M. Alleman
Middletown (1755) at junction Swatara Creek and Susquehanna on pioneer route from Philadelphia west. Site of ford in Swatara.

Witness Tree (Columbia, Lancaster Co.)
Mrs. E. Witmer Gerth
Named for historic tree around which patriots pledged loyalty in 1777.

Colonel James Smith (York Co.)
Mrs. Roy S. Bierbower
Col. James Smith signed the Declaration of Independence.

Colonel John Procter (Altoona, Blair Co.)
Mrs. Helen B. Stitt
Col. Procter carried the original Rattlesnake Flag, May 1775.

General Thomas Mifflin (Juniata Co.)
Mrs. William W. Ullery
Gen. Thomas Mifflin (1744-1800) Revolutionary soldier, first Governor of Penna. and Signer of Constitution of the U.S.

Susquehanna (Clearfield)
Mrs. W. Mahaffey Ferguson
Organized April 1, 1897.

Penn-Elk Chapter (Ridgway)
Mrs. Fred Martin
Named for Pennsylvania and Elk County. Organized in 1921 by Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook.

Yorktown Chapter (York)
Mrs. Luther Mathiot
Named for the original city name York Towne. Surveyed in 1741.

McKean (McKean Co.)
Mrs. Robert A. Digel
Named for McKean County and located in the county seat. Established in 1902.

Mrs. George M. Horning, Mrs. Thomas Reitz
Central District Directors
Western Pennsylvania Chapters
HONOR
MRS. CHARLOTTE W. SAYRE, STATE REGENT,
and Their Chapter Regents

Brokenstraw Valley (Corry)
Clarion County
Colonel Crawford (Meadville)
Colonel Henry Bouquet (Aliquippa)
Fort LeBoeuf (Waterford)
Fort McIntosh (Beaver Falls)
General Joseph Warren (Warren)
General Richard Butler (Butler)
Kittanning
Lawrence (New Castle)
Presque Isle (Erie)
Pymatuning (Sharon)
Summerville
Triangle (North East)
Venango (Franklin)
Bower Hill (Pittsburgh)
Braddock Trail (Mount Pleasant)
Canonsburg
Colonel Andrew Lynn (Uniontown)
Colonel William Wallace (Pittsburgh)
Elizabeth Gilmore Berry (Pittsburgh)
Forbes Road (Somerset)
Fort Hand (Vandergrift)
Fort Ligonier (Ligonier)

Mrs. Homer Kolstee
Mrs. L. Dana Logue
Mrs. Lansing A. Dowdell
Mrs. Beryl Patton
Mrs. Lauren Yaple
Mrs. John F. Garvin
Mrs. Quentin J. Holt
Mrs. Edgar V. Weir
Miss Margaret McKee
Mrs. Howard P. Ward
Mrs. Kenneth O. Smith
Mrs. Julius H. Stockfish
Mrs. Hugh W. Eshbaugh
Mrs. Alfred J. Pero
Miss Florence H. Oesau
Miss Virginia Leith
Mrs. Robert W. Stahl
Mrs. W. C. Dougherty
Miss Mary E. Woodfill
Mrs. Walter F. Ainsworth
Mrs. Chester O. Henry
Mrs. John F. Buelman
Mrs. J. Clarence Gumbert
Mrs. Ray A. Hardy
Western Pennsylvania Chapters (continued)

Great Meadows (Uniontown)
Greene Academy (Carmichaels)
Jacob Ferree (Coraopolis)
John Corbly (Waynesburg)
Monongahela Valley (Charleroi)
Phoebe Bayard (Greensburg)
Pittsburgh
Queen Aliquippa (McKeesport)
Washington County
William Kenly (Latrobe)

Mrs. Harrison N. Hough
Mrs. Andrew O'Brochta
Mrs. L. Willard Moore
Mrs. Alvah A. Fordyce
Miss Annette Carson
Mrs. Edgar T. Hammer, Sr.
Mrs. George F. MacDonald
Mrs. Leland P. DeWoody
Miss Sarah E. Streator
Mrs. John L. Young

Mrs. John B. Goldie, Mrs. Wendell G. Byers—District Directors
Mrs. John L. Hoffman, Mrs. Wayland S. Bowser—State Committee

The Ancestors of Samuel Eugene Hill—The Gideon
By MILDRED HILL and WILL R. BOLLEN

This book is the story of a little-known line of the descendants of John Hill of Dorchester, and his little-known sixth-generation descendant, Daniel Hill, of Spencer and Hillsville. It shows vividly, through impersonal archives, how characteristics of personal integrity, family loyalty, social responsibility, and Christian practices were as elemental to every-day life as were the farmer’s plough, the carpenter’s plane, and the salesman’s sample case. Although never mentioned in a will, these things were a part of every Hill heritage, bequeathed to his sons by each Hill father as an un tarnished legacy.

As history is the composite of men’s biographies, so biographies are composites of their genealogies. Each man is what he is, because his forebears where what they were; his descendants will be what they will be, because he is what he is.

We Hills are Saxon-type Anglos, because of probable ancestor of William Hill in England married a blond Saxon thane and generations later his descendant, John Hill of Chaffcombe, England, probably became John Hill of Dorchester, Mass., whose descendants have married Anglos. Physically and intellectually, the descendants of John of Dorchester seem to have run the gamut. Some are very smart, some very eminent, some very talented, and some very ordinary Americans. But each man had his place.

Socially too, the family appears from Governors’ mansions, military officialdom, and financial peaks to teamster poverty. The biographical and genealogical literature of New England vibrates with testimony to the constructive and ornamental contributions of Hill men from pre-Revolutionary history to the present. But in the making of America a man’s gift was accepted “according to that a man hath, not according to that he hath not.” And so, along with Hill Governors, scholars, artists, and clergymen, we have Hill Indian fighters, yeomen, carpenters, and salesmen.

Because people did what they did, their descendants were what they were, too. So, because John Hill of Chaffcombe, England, decided not to stay there, but to try to better his lot in New England his descendants are identified with towns in northern Illinois and southern Wisconsin.

Because he had been taught at home that one man doing his best is stronger than a horde of evil-doers, Samuel Hill, with two assistants, organized the world-encircling Gideon International to the glory of God and the personal dignity of the traveling salesman. His brothers likewise dignified their lives in the Midwest life of the early 20th century as civil servant, manufacturing executive, salesman, and banker—each in his place.

(This volume was sent to the President General, Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, for presentation to the NSDAR Library, January 23, 1964.)
The Little Town of Ligonier, in the rolling western Pennsylvania foothills of the Allegheny Mountains is a community that proudly lives with the memory of its contribution of a fort and a man's selfless dedication to the unfolding history of our Nation.

Indeed, the story of Fort Ligonier and the life of Arthur St. Clair are inextricably interwoven. The fort's chief role was enacted during the French and Indian War, when it served as the advanced base of operation and the final "jumping-off" point in the capture of Fort Duquesne, strategically located 50 miles eastward on the forks of the Ohio. The seizure of this French-held post, now the site of the city of Pittsburgh, led to the opening up of our whole Western Continent to the spread of English-speaking peoples, customs, and institutions.

A Scottish Master Builder

In 1766, 8 short years later, there arrived at Fort Ligonier a man who was destined to be one of the master builders in this new development, as well as one of the Founding Fathers of our Country.

No native American, but the scion of a noble Scottish line, Arthur St. Clair had early abandoned a medical career and obtained a commission in the Royal American Regiment then being formed for service in the French and Indian War in the Colonies. In this role he had the distinction of being with Gen. James Wolfe in the latter's great victory on the Heights of Abraham at Quebec in 1759.

Soon afterward, affairs of the heart took him to Boston, where he married the charming and well-endowed Phoebe Bayard, niece of Governor Bowdoin of Massachusetts. Resigning from service, he threw in his lot with the Penn family proprietary interests and in 1766 was granted the right to take over the facilities of recently decommissioned Fort Ligonier. Thenceforth, the little community that had just begun to mushroom around the fort became his home.

A man of parts, well-educated and energetic, St. Clair soon rose high in the estimation of the Penns. He was appointed to various high political offices in the western portions of the proprietary lands and in 1773 was the chief instrument in creating Westmoreland County, which at that time comprised most of Penn's Woods west of the Alleghenies.

Problems of Westmoreland County

Problems of all sorts beset the newly organized county. There was first a bitter squabble over the location of the new county seat. Soon afterward Virginia laid claim to vast reaches of the county, even setting up its own administration in the little but important city of Pittsburgh, the former site of Fort Duquesne.

Throughout this confusing period strode the figure of Arthur St. Clair, directing, commanding, negotiating. As official spokesman for the proprietary government in the area, St. Clair, in his voluminous correspondence with Governor Penn, depicted in detail an almost incredible series of charges and countercharges, arrests and counterarrests. At one point Governor Penn and Governor Dunmore of Virginia exchanged heated letters. To Dunmore's demand that St. Clair be dismissed, Penn replied that he had neither the wish nor intention of removing so worthy and valuable a gentleman from office.

As part of their campaign of
nerves, the Virginians stirred up the local Indians into active warfare. Only the heroic actions of St. Clair in personally underwriting the arming of the local citizenry and the building of stout defensive points prevented the precipitate retreat of the panicking western Pennsylvanian population back over the mountains.

The American Revolution Begins.

Meantime, the great events of the national scene were looming ever larger. St. Clair was naturally deeply concerned over the widening breach between his native land and the Colonies. Yet it was at this very juncture that the true depth of his loyalty to his adopted country shone through. On May 16, 1775, the Hannastown Resolutions were drawn up in Westmoreland’s county seat in response to the outbreak of hostilities between England and the Colonies at Lexington and Concord. The magnificent rolling sentences of defiance of these, the first such resolutions published in America, could have borne no authorship but that of the educated and polished hand and mind of Arthur St. Clair.

This new conflict brought immediate cessation of the internecine strife between Pennsylvania and Virginia, as all the Colonies began to rally to the cause of the Continental Congress. Governor Dunmore, a Royalist, fled to the protecting arms of the British, whereas St. Clair was offered a Colonel’s commission in the Revolutionary Army. In this service he quickly rose to be Major General, the highest rank attained by any Pennsylvania officer, and in the process became a close friend and confidante of George Washington.

Surrender of Fort Ticonderoga

During this war the first indication of his future troubles came to pass. Assigned to hold Fort Ticonderoga against the approach of the overwhelming army of General Burgoyne, St. Clair chose the course of strategic retreat rather than noble but pointless annihilation. He was roundly condemned for this alleged act of cowardice, despite the fact that the troops he saved from capture or death played an important role in the eventual defeat of Burgoyne’s army at Saratoga. St. Clair demanded a court martial, and during its course was completely exonerated. Nevertheless, in the public mind the first trace of tarnish had been placed on his bright record.

St. Clair went on to take an active part in the planning and execution of the Christmas Eve Battle of Trenton, was at Valley Forge, and was present at Yorktown in the final surrender of Cornwallis’ army. During this service the Pennsylvania officer expended a large portion of his personal fortune for equipping and supplying troops under his command—a duty that the impoverished temporary government was unable to carry out. None of these funds were ever repaid.

President of Continental Congress

Following the war, St. Clair entered the national political field, taking his seat in the Continental Congress in 1786 and being elected to the Presidency of that body in the ensuing year. It was in this capacity that he was responsible for organizing our Constitutional Convention. Soon afterward he was appointed as

(Gertrude F. Dinkey (Mrs. C. E. Dinkey, Jr.), American History Month Chairman)
Pennsylvania—North Eastern District Chapters

with a brief explanation of the meaning of their name.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dial Rock (West-Pittston)</th>
<th>Mrs. Ralph Thomas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fort McClure (Bloomsburg)</td>
<td>Mrs. Arnold C. McQuaide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James McClure settled in Bloomsburg in 1772. His cabin later became a fort and served as headquarters for frontier expeditions. It was also a store house and retreat for the settlers.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Clymer (Towanda)</td>
<td>Mrs. Katherine O. Innes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Born in 1739, he was a Signer of the Declaration of Independence and one of the framers of the Constitution. He actively supported causes of American freedom. He served Congress many years and helped negotiate treaties with the Indians. He was also a leader in business and cultural circles.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacob Stroud (Stroudsburg)</td>
<td>Mrs. William E. Andrew</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacob Stroud settled here in 1769. He was a veteran of the French and Indian War and a Colonel in the Revolutionary War. He became a member of the Assembly and helped frame the State Constitution in 1790.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mach-wi-hi-lusing (Wyalausing)</td>
<td>Mrs. Ralph L. Culver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This name means “home of the old Warrior.”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahanango (Pottsville)</td>
<td>Miss Angeline R. Weller</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This name means “where there is much meat.”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montrose</td>
<td>Miss Dorothy Hardy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Robert H. Rose owned a large tract of land in this area. He combined the French word Mont with his family name,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moses Van Campen (Berwick)</td>
<td>Mrs. Franklin Kepner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major Van Campen was famous in border wars of the Susquehanna. He built Fort McClure. He was captured by the Indians but later exchanged and returned to Wilkes Barre.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scranton City</td>
<td>Miss Hazel J. Carr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Original inhabitants were killed in the Wyoming Massacre. Two Scranton brothers settled here in 1840 attracted by abundance of iron ore and anthracite coal. They decided to build a forge here. Later people from many lands came with their cultures.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunkhannock</td>
<td>Mrs. Edward T. Evans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This Indian word meaning “meeting of the waters.” The area is rich in history. General Sullivan marched this way to meet the Five Nations.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wayne (Honesdale)</td>
<td>Mrs. Howard Day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Settled in 1798, this area was named for General Anthony Wayne. He was born in Easton. He organized a regiment of volunteers and was made Commander in Chief in 1792.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wyoming Valley (Wilkes-Barre)</td>
<td>Mrs. Harradon H. Smith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Originally this name was given to all the territory which the Susquehanna and Delaware Counties of Connecticut had bought off the Iroquois Indians in 1754. This is the site of the famous Revolutionary Conflict known as the “Battle and Massacre of Wyoming” in 1778.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Eastern District Director</td>
<td>Mrs. John H. Llewellyn</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

the first Governor of the Northwest Territory—that vast and newly acquired area that today comprises the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and parts of Minnesota. The appointment is fully indicative of the high esteem in which he was held by his contemporaries and the confidence they placed in him. It was also the hope of the Government that he would be able to recoup some of his losses through land purchases in this newly opened region.

However, by his own admission, St. Clair was not a man who could take advantage of an official position. He gained not a penny during his entire Ohio service. Dedicated in his role as a public servant, he continued to expend his dwindling resources to undertake the inconsequential salary supplied by the Government, as well as many of the costs of the administration of territorial affairs.

Frequently during this period he made trips back to Ligonier to visit his ailing wife and four younger children. It was in this little village and his home, The Hermitage, on a large estate that comprises all of present-day Ligonier Borough, that St. Clair hoped to find the comforts of domestic peace in his declining years.

Indian Problems in the Northwest Territory

Meantime, Indian problems were still weighty in the Northwest Territory. To put an end to their continuing depredations, President Washington appointed St. Clair to take charge of military affairs. Despite this added burden to his already onerous administrative duties and the little time given him to train and prepare the large number of raw recruits that made up the major portion of his army, he marched against the assembled Indian forces. Weakened by mass desertions, his force was assaulted and disastrously defeated on November 4, 1791. Though St. Clair’s role in the battle was once more fully vindicated after a subsequent court martial, his national reputation suffered an appalling setback. Three years later, General Anthony Wayne, with well-seasoned troops, finished the work that the Governor had so unfortunately begun.

Things went little better with his political problems in the Territory. A confirmed conservative in his philosophy of government, St. Clair was soon pitted against the rugged and rapidly developing independent spirit of the new frontier. With the departure of Washington from office as President, St. Clair was further charged with the burden of personal calumny and an unsympathetic administration in the Nation’s Capital. In 1802 he was removed from office, despite his eloquent pleas, just 6 months before the first State, Ohio, emerged from the territory that he had labored so hard to organize.

Last Days in Poverty

Returning to his home in Ligonier, he found an estate that had deteriorated badly during his absence, plus a multitude of debts incurred in his Nation’s service. In 1810 suit was brought on a note for $10,000 that had originally been taken out to cover expenses for certain Indian negotiations. With a national trade embargo just previously in force, there was a severe shortage of hard cash in the country. St. Clair was forced to sell all his properties, including his home, and his estate, including an iron furnace and grist mill, valued at approximately $50,000.

(Continued on page 390)
The following Chapters of the South Eastern District are proud to sponsor this page honoring the renowned landmark in this area, Carpenters' Hall, Philadelphia, the meeting place of the First Continental Congress from September 5 to October 26, 1774.

How the South Eastern District Chapters Chose Their Names

Berks County, so named to encourage membership throughout entire county.
Miss Sara V. Swoyer, Regent

Bucks County, named for the County of Bucks, which was founded in 1683.
Mrs. Frank B. Fabian, Regent

Chester County, the only Chapter in the Colonial County of Chester, hence the name.
Mrs. Ellis E. Stern, Regent

Delaware County, Media, Pennsylvania.
Miss Marguerite E. Flounders, Regent

Dr. Benjamin Rush, named for Dr. Rush, Surgeon General for Washington at Valley Forge.
Mrs. Merrill P. Wolfe, Regent

Flag House, founded by descendants of Betsy Ross and named for the Betsy Ross House.
Mrs. Charles W. Harvey, Jr., Regent

Germantown, honored the thirteen original inhabitants of Germantown and the thirteen original Colonies.
Mrs. Robert D. Anderson, Regent

Independence Hall, named for Independence Hall, Charter presented to chapter members in 1899 in this renowned landmark.
Mrs. William T. Lampe, Regent

Lansdowne, named for the locality in which the organizers of the Chapter lived.
Mrs. R. Y. Craig, Regent

Merion, named for Merionethshire, Wales, from whence came the ancestors of twelve Charter members, in 1682.
Mrs. John David Rumbough, Regent

Old York Road, named for the historic road traveled by Revolutionary troops.
Miss Helen M. Graffy, Regent

Perkiomen Valley, from the Indian PAH-KE-HOMA, meaning, “place where the cranberries grow,” area drained by Perkiomen Creek.
Mrs. Christian Brenneman, Regent

Peter Muhlenberg, named for the Revolutionary War General, Peter Muhlenberg.
Mrs. J. Page Harbeson, Jr., Regent

Philadelphia, the first Chapter in Philadelphia, organized in August 1892, hence the name.
Mrs. Charles W. Poppert, Regent

Quaker City, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Mrs. Richard D. Mendham, Regent

Robert Morris, named for Robert Morris, who gave his fortune to finance the American Revolution.
Mrs. Robert Snitger, Regent

Tohickon, Quakertown, Pennsylvania.
Mrs. James Ogden, Regent

Towamencin, an Indian name of one of the oldest townships in Montgomery County.
Mrs. Frederick W. Walters, Regent

William Penn, named for the Founder of Pennsylvania.
Mrs. Robert J. Boyd, Regent

Mrs. Earle F. Jacobs, South Eastern District
Kansas

(Continued from page 262)

October 22, 1839, and the scholars were moved the next day. On October 25, area residents met at the school to celebrate the Centenary of Methodism.

The school now entered a period of prosperity and influence that lasted roughly to 1857. Large sums of money were paid to the school by the Missionary Society, the Federal Government, and the Indians. No sums will be quoted. The Delaware decided to patronize the school and directed the Government to turn their school-fund interest over to the mission. The farms and shops prospered; the pupils were employed 6 hours a day at work and 6 hours at school. There was a mill for grinding flour and meal, and also a dairy. The boys were taught farming, carpentry, blacksmithing, shoemaking, wagon-making, brickmaking, and all the trades of the era. In general, the number of pupils varied from around 500 to slightly over 100.

Life Among the Indians

The Indians themselves lived more or less like the frontier white families. Ed. Blair's History says they had neat, hewed log cabins, small amount of furniture, fields inclosed with rail fences, raised corn and culinary vegetables, plentifully; kept cattle, swine, work oxen, horses for draught work, and owned some plows, wagons, and carts.

In dress, they emulated the whites, although there is a description of a group of Indian boys who arrived naked at the mission in 1841. They were on horseback and had laid aside their blankets as they rode. The women sometimes appeared wearing huge fur hats banded in figured tin, instead of ribbon. Some had large flattened silver earrings that reached to their shoulders. Perhaps they were the originators of "stretch pants," since long woolen underwear was a favorite street costume for the female belles.

Retirement and Later Return of Thomas Johnson

In October, 1841, Thomas Johnson was retired because of ill health, Jerome C. Berryman was placed in charge of the school, and William Johnson became District Superintendent; however, he died in April, 1842. Because of the school's location at the entrance to the Territory, and since it was the last outpost of civilization for hundreds of miles, everyone going and coming stopped at the mission. John C. Fremont and Dr. Marcus Whitman stopped in 1843; and many missionaries of all faiths were visitors.

The year 1844 brought another big flood, concerning which Jotham Meeker kept a record. It rained day and night for 6 weeks, and on June 18 the Missouri River was 25 feet higher than it was ever known to have been.

Mrs. Jerome Berryman died and was buried in the mission cemetery, southeast of the school (present Johnson Drive), on August 7, 1846.

In the autumn of 1847, Rev. Thomas Johnson returned to the school, and Jerome C. Berryman's connections with the missions was ended, as he was transferred to the St. Louis Conference.

Changes in the School

In 1848, Thomas Johnson decided to organize a classical department in connection with the school. He prepared an advertisement for the new "Western Academy" which would teach Latin, Greek, etc., and the Rev. Nathan Scarritt was engaged as principal. The year 1850 found many emigrants to California stopping at the mission. John O. Wattles, New York Tribune correspondent, visited the mission and wrote a critical report. He mentioned that one of the three brick buildings was being used as a high school for whites for the States (meaning Missouri). In 1853, Thomas Johnson entered politics and was elected delegate to Congress. Fraud was hinted.

A Glamorous New Arrival

The year 1854 brought Lord George Gore from Sligo, Ireland; he camped 1½ miles west of the mission while on a buffalo hunt. He invited Thomas Johnson to breakfast, but, as Johnson was too busy, he sent his 9-year-old son William, who years later wrote his recollections of the event. William had never seen such luxury, and he was impressed by the "two flunkeys" who served the breakfast. Jim Bridger, who had a farm at State Line, 103rd to 121st Streets, on the Missouri side, was the (Continued on page 381)
Franklin County
Court House
Chambersburg, Pennsylvania

Erected 1864 following burning by Confederates July 30, 1864

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Mayor of Chambersburg—Hon. John McD. Sharpe, IV

State Senator Hon. D. Elmer Hawbaker
J. W. Ausherman
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HOMESTEAD
Here he came and built his house
And here he brought his bride.
Here they lived and here they loved
And reared their young with pride.
From here they paid their tax and tithe
And here, at last, they died.

Eager roots, that plunge to dust
That once was flesh and bone,
Send roses up to speak of those
Whose names are carved in stone;
Who gave their lives and a way of life
Peculiarly their own.

As dust can speak and flowers can speak
I, since my life began,
Have felt this drive within my breast
To speak what words I can;
For here they handed down to me
Their love for God and man!

Emma DeWitt Voorhees Meyer
Big Spring Chapter, Georgetown,
Ky.

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Greetings from
WILLIAM KENLY CHAPTER
Latrobe, Pennsylvania

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
guide for the expedition, which lasted 2 years and covered most of Kansas and parts of States farther west. There were 40 or 50 men, 25 to 30 kinds of guns, 112 horses, oxen, dogs, wagons and carts.

**Lands Ceded by the Shawnee**

On the serious side, Thomas Johnson was removed from his seat on the floor of Congress and was very chagrined at being sent to the galleries. Jotham Meeker noted great numbers of cattle on the trail to California. On May 10, 1854, the Shawnee ceded back to the United States all land set apart for them by the Treaty of 1825, except 200,000 acres as homes for their people. Remember the perpetuity clauses and the green-growing grass!

**THREE SECTIONS OF LAND, INCLUDING THE IMPROVEMENTS OF THE INDIAN MANUAL LABOR SCHOOL,**

1858 was also the year that Thomas Johnson left the Mission School and moved to a home near what is now 35th and Agnes, Kansas City, Mo. It was a fine, old, Southern Colonial home, with sidelights and a fanlight over the front door.

**The Shawnee Charge Neglect**

On February 21, 1860, the Shawnee chiefs and councilmen presented a memorial to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, together with a report of the joint committee. The memorial stated that the Shawnee Manual Labor School had been conducted so badly for the past several years that it had failed to accomplish its object; it was explained that the children had had severe illnesses and in some instances died without parents or guardians being informed of their sickness; and it was stated that the children were neglected as to personal cleanliness and the attendance ranged only from 5 to 25 (most of the time being 10), for which they paid $6,000 annually.

On April 19, 1861, the Missionary Board of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, accepted Johnson's offer to purchase the board's interest in Shawnee Mission. Nathan Scarritt represented Johnson at the meeting.

**Johnson Claims All Three Sections of Land**

In 1862, the Mission Society filed several claims against the United States for tuition and board and clothing for Shawnee children. On
OKLAHOMA
Society

Daughters of the American Revolution
takes pride and pleasure in honoring its State Regent

Helen Knowles Race (Mrs. Melvin)
Shawnee, Oklahoma
Oklahoma Society Daughters of the American Revolution

take pride in honoring their members who have faithfully served their Chapters, State and National Society.

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Clinton, Washita Chapter  
Cushing, Cushing Chapter  
Duncan, Duncan Chapter  
Durant, Mary Quisenberry Chapter  
Enid, Enid Chapter  
Guthrie, Guthrie Chapter  
Guymon, Guymon Chapter  
Hobart, Hobart Chapter  
Holdenville-Wewoka, Cedar River Chapter  
Hugo, Frances Scott Walker Chapter  
Kingfisher, Captain Warren Cottle Chapter  
Lawton, Lawton Chapter  
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Woodward, Woodward Chapter
Honoring

DR. MARTHA RINSLAND
(Mrs. Henry Daniel)

Honorary State Regent of Oklahoma State Society; and organizing honorary State President of the State Society of the Children of the American Revolution and Candidate for Vice President General

A tribute of affection to her and to her rare vision in leadership

by
DEVOTED
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION IN OKLAHOMA

A EULOGY AND LAMENTATION
to and for
A BELOVED DAUGHTER

WYLLIE WALTON (MRS. E. B.) DUNLAP
Lawton, Oklahoma

She held Local, Regional and State office and she was the State Parliamentarian when she entered Life Eternal, December 15, 1963.

This space, without a picture, is symbolic, as is the Riderless Saddled Horse.

Her friends, who present this as a eulogy to her memory, rejoice that she had been long with them, and left a Legacy of unexpressed riches to her family, church, and community, and to the Oklahoma Society, National Society of The Daughters of the American Revolution.
On the morning of April 19, 1775, the British march from Boston which resulted in the outbreak of the Revolutionary War ended here with a search for military stores. Gun carriages found by the Light Infantry were burned in front of the house. Other weapons and supplies were successfully concealed in the attic of the house, in furrows ploughed near the farmyard and in Spruce Hollow behind the house, located on Barrett's Mill Road, Concord.

Sonnet to New Citizens

"I pledge allegiance to the flag," they said, And it was plain these were no empty words To them. How well they knew the piercing dread Of folk who live beneath the tyrants' swords!

This man from Hungary had taken flight, A hunted creature, after that dark day When Youth had met defeat in Freedom's fight.

So, if he would cheat Death, he could not stay.

That girl from Poland bears upon her arm A number, tattooed in a prison camp.

These two men from a tiny hilltop farm In Tito's land have struggled toward the lamp Of Liberty, which shines across the foam, Held high by Her who whispers, "Welcome home."

Dorothy Mozart,
Fort Dearborn Chapter,
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&
Mrs. Elizabeth B. Lewis

Dedicated FIFTY YEAR Members of
Boston Tea Party Chapter, Boston. In
1913 Miss Decrow became a State and
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is still active at Chapter and State
levels.

Greetings from Whittier Land
Big. Gen. James Brickett Chapter, NSDAR
Haverhill, Massachusetts

CAPT. JOB KNAPP CHAPTER
East Douglas, Massachusetts

Honoring Miss Lillian B. Wetherbee, Charter Member
CAPT. JOHN JOBLIN JR. CHAPTER, DAR
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[386] DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
Museum
(Continued from page 246)
cultural growth of this nation and of the world.

The decision of the Congress to appropriate funds to plan and construct this building was based on the recognition by the Members of both House and Senate of the need of providing, in the Capital of our Nation, an adequate place for the study and display of our national historical and technological treasures.

Congress was aware of a worldwide trend to give new emphasis to the fostering of national museums. The Second World War had taken a fearful toll of scientific and scholarly objects and historic materials of all kinds, and the importance of providing modern museum conservation and protection for what remained of the cultural heritage of mankind thus took on a new meaning. This building may therefore be regarded as a typically American contribution to the new worldwide recognition of the basic role of museums—the preservation and advancement of civilization. This is the place where evolution, growth, and development can be shown in realistic and vivid detail, by the display of actual authentic objects that are the tangible expressions of our knowledge, our ideas, and our ideals,—three dimensional objects we can see, and touch, and understand!

Many unique, modern facilities are provided in the building that we dedicate this evening. The halls you will visit at the conclusion of these ceremonies are but a part of the organized displays that will eventually be seen here. When the public exhibits of the building are complete, and when the immense study collections in the fields of science, technology, and civil and military history are arranged for the convenience of the scholarly work of historians and collectors, millions of our citizens will come here each year.

I need not attempt to catalogue what is here presented and displayed or review the constant effort to make your inspection of its treasures convenient and easy. Full use has been made of modern electronic devices. Lectures can be heard through earphones by individual visitors. Carefully drafted and executed labels will "tell the story" of the new exhibits. Special wiring has been installed to allow television cameras to record displays in every part of the building. Complete air conditioning and humidity control are provided. This relatively constant atmosphere will help to conserve the priceless objects in the collections of the Museum and also make the crowds of visitors to the building much more comfortable, particularly on warm and humid summer days.

In the years ahead, this new Museum will admirably promote the worthy objective and high purpose of him who first endowed this institution and those who directed its establishment and expansion. Thereby the Smithsonian will fulfill its purpose and serve America and all mankind through the increase of knowledge.

Dear Daughters:
It is a part of your heritage to help others and realizing this we assume that many of you are, in some way, connected with a worthy charity. In this day and age charity fund raising is a very necessary but competitive enterprise and requires business-like techniques to operate a successful fund drive.

Martha Putnam suggests that the sale of fudge can be used to motivate potential donors, and make things a little easier for your campaign workers.

The (Free) Martha Putnam booklet describes in detail how to supplement charity fund raising campaigns.

Write Martha Putnam, at the General Israel Putnam Birth Place, U.S. Route 1, Danvers, Massachusetts 01923

Please send current news—
Keep your magazine current!
Wyoming dedicates Monument to Sacajawea


Gathered at the cemetery were many of her descendants in colorful Indian dress, among them, Louis Addison, a grandson who spoke in Shoshone.

Mrs. W. Franklin White, State Chaplain, gave a dramatic "Review of the Historic Events," siting the role Sacajawea played in founding Western America.

The Wyoming Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. J. Porter Kennedy, the State Regent, and Mrs. C. G. Cypreansen, State Advertising Chairman, proudly assisted.
The Wyoming State Organization
of the
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Daughters of the American Revolution
Proudly and Unanimously Endorses

MRS. J. R. PORTER KENNEDY
State Regent of Wyoming

AS A CANDIDATE FOR THE OFFICE OF
VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL,
APRIL 1964

Fort Casper Chapter
Jacques Laramie Chapter
Luke Voorhees Chapter
Medicine Wheel Chapter
Elizabeth Ramsey Chapter

Cheyenne Chapter
Inyan Kara Chapter
Washakie Chapter
Sheridan Chapter

Photo by Don Diers

Kansas
(Continued from page 381)

September 26, 1862, Nathan Scarritt and John T. Peery made an affidavit that the money the Government owed the Missionary Society was actually due Thomas Johnson; that the society had regularly turned the quarterly payments over to Johnson, until the rebellion stopped the payments, but that Johnson had continued the school; therefore the payments should go to him. Nathan Scarritt made a sworn statement concerning the title to the last section of Mission land and said that it rightfully belonged to Johnson. On September 30, 1862, the Shawnee Manual Labor School was suspended, and the contract was annulled on October 6. Johnson billed the Government for $5,500 and claimed that he was entitled to the patent for the THREE SECTIONS OF LAND.

During this period, Johnson's loyalty to the Union was also questioned. In October, 1864, the Battle of Westport extended to the mission grounds. There are many conflicting stories of the murder of Rev. Thomas Johnson, at his home on the night of January 2, 1865.

On January 17, 1865, the Shawnee chiefs and council certified it was their intent in the Treaty of 1854 to give Johnson the THREE SECTIONS OF LAND comprising the mission grounds. On May 4, the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Northern Branch, filed claims for the three sections of land and claimed that the heirs of Thomas Johnson were not entitled to it. May 9, J. P. Usher, Secretary of the Interior, reviewed the case and declared the Treaty of 1854 had been performed, and it but remained to deliver the patent to Johnson, if it were the pleasure of the President of the United States. Patent was filed for the THREE SECTIONS OF LAND, and the heirs of Thomas Johnson became the official owner of the Shawnee Manual Labor School property on May 26, 1865.

In 1927, the three old brick buildings, standing on a site of 12 acres, became a State Park. It is managed by the Kansas State Historical Society, with the following organizations cooperating: Colonial Dames, Daughters of the American Revolution, Daughters of 1812, Daughters of American Colonists, and the Shawnee Mission Indian Historical Society.

Bibliography


Bridger Biography, by Stanley Vestal.
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BENTON STATE BANK
Benton, Ark.

Arthur St. Clair
(Continued from page 376)

000. The sale netted him less than the value of the note.

Reduced to total penury, his wife a mental invalid, the rapidly aging St. Clair took up residence in a small log house on a nearby ridge and there operated a little wayside ordinary or inn for wagoners and travelers on the State road. Eventually the Government began to send him some small annual reimbursements for all his services to his Country, but they were immediately gobbled up by his hungry creditors. Yet, despite the humiliating circumstances to which he was reduced, never did he let down. Travelers on the road have left records on their amazement at this remarkable man who, with all the dignity and cultivated grace of his noble birth, entertained them in his humble quarters.

In 1818, while on a domestic errand trip down the ridge, his wagon upset and he was knocked unconscious. Found later in the day, he was returned to his home but never recovered from the accident. Ten days later, on August 31, at the advanced age of 84, he passed on, only to be followed two short weeks later by his failing and grieving widow.

Thus ignominiously and unhailed came to an end a dedicated career of unswerving devotion to an adopted country—a career that was marked equally by distinguished service and reputation-blasting misfortune.

Today his remains lie beneath a monument—a career that was marked equally by distinguished service and reputation-blasting misfortune.

The story of Fort Ligonier and that of a great American patriot are now indeed inextricably interwoven for the ages.

CORRECTIONS
Mrs. J. Clarence Gallaher's name on page 195 of the February 1964 issue should read Gallaher instead of Gallagher.

Eastbrook Merchants Association on page 59 of the January 1964 issue should read Eastbrook Merchants Association, Montgomery, Alabama, and not Birmingham, Alabama.

Grove and Tehapite (Continued from page 365) be added as proposed to Kings Canyon National Park, California.

Federal authorization of funds be increased to assure completion of the Jefferson Expansion National Memorial in St. Louis, Mo.
Every Family Needs
“OUR FAMILY HISTORY”
Durable cover red, gold design
Illustrated in lovely colors
8 1/2 x 11
White gift box
ONLY $2.95

OUR FAMILY HISTORY is certain to become a family treasure as it fills a long felt want.
This beautiful book has 48 pages for recording all important family events: Marriages, Births, Deaths, Church, School and Military Service Records; Social Security numbers, pages for records of four generations of ancestors and four of descendants, with 8 extra pages for longer lines; and pages for other data so hard to recall later. Our book is easy to keep as pages are appropriately headed, ruled and spaced—opens flat. When filled in, this book will be priceless to the whole family for years to come. Attractive art work makes it an ideal gift for any occasion. Immediate shipment.

Sell to friends and make money for your DAR budget. In lots of 6 or 12 $2.20 each post-paid—sell at $2.95.

SHANNON PUBLISHING COMPANY, DAR, 4620 Charlotte, Kansas City 10, Mo.

In Memory of Effie Poole Sherrod
COL. JOHN ROBINS CHAPTER, OAR
Decatur, Alabama

Colorado, the Centennial State
PEACE PIPE CHAPTER
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Compliments of WINDSOR
The oldest town in Connecticut

HONORING
MRS. CHARLES E. FLOWER
91 YEARS YOUNG
PUTNAM HILL CHAPTER
Greenwich, Connecticut

70th Anniversary Greetings
1894—1964

From
Mary Stillman Chapter
Bridgeport, Connecticut
and her two Evening Committees
The Lucy F. Beardsey and Bertha Sprague Groups
Mrs. Louis Brainerd Hardy, Regent
JOHN MAGNOLIA CHAPTER
Miami Springs, Florida

Compliments of
BARTOW CHAPTER
Bartow, Fla.

In honor of
Mindwell Crampton Wilson—Marie Frisbee Myer
Charles Campbell Hinkle, Jr., Indiana

WYTHOUGAN CHAPTER
Plymouth, Indiana

NEOGENA CHAPFER
Stroh, Kansas
Mrs. Lawrence Cattin, Regent

Commemorating Montana’s Centennial Year
Mount Ralston Chapter NSDAR
Bozeman, Montana

Compliments of
ELI PIERCE CHAPTER, DAR
Whitewater, Wisconsin

Compliments of
BLENNERHASSETT CHAPTER, NSDAR
Parkersburg, W. Va.

Very special greetings from the
JOHN MELCHERT VANDERPOOL CHAPTER
Delran, Wisconsin

“Is life so dear, or peace so sweet, as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? I know not what course others may take, but as for me, give me liberty, or give me death.”

Patrick Henry’s Speech,
Richmond, Va., March 23, 1775.

REGENTS’ CLUB
District VII
Virginia

COATS OF ARMS
Hand Painted in Full Heraldic Colors
Each accompanied with free family manuscript which also explains the coat of arms with citations
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Write for Brochure
Hennessey Studio of Heraldic Art
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10% Off to Members of DAR on all paintings

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make it easy for you to keep record of your ancestry, family history, near relatives, etc. Complete with directions and work sheets, $3.00 post-paid. A fine present for child or adult. Use a lifetime. Satisfaction or refund. Ideal for Biology class.

Theda Korn Gross Jackson Center, Ohio

March 1964

A. H. Baker & Co., Inc.
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[391]
March—Gala with Greenbacks

March usually brings to mind St. Patrick's Day and the "wearin' o' the green." Our Magazine is blue and white, but a good bit of the green in the form of money for ads is a most welcome addition to this publication.

Seven States are sponsoring this issue: Georgia, Illinois, Massachusetts, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania and Texas.

TEXAS—Mrs. John Esten Hall, State Regent; Mrs. Albert B. Horn, State Chairman led this group with a total of $5,943.50 including $345 for cuts and mats. 69 of its 105 chapters assisted. Each year Texas Daughters make an outstanding contribution to advertising and this year was no exception. Guadalupe Victoria took first place among the chapters with $1,120.00; John McKnitt Alexander was second with $987.50 while Mary Isham Keith was third with $683.34

GEORGIA—Mrs. Thomas Knox Kendrick, State Regent; Mrs. John H. Terry, State Chairman, provided $2,513.50 of ads from 55 of its 91 chapters. Thank you, Georgia Daughters, for your wonderful support. Particular recognition is extended to Abraham Baldwin Chapter for its sum of $400.

ILLINOIS—Mrs. Ralph Killey, State Regent; Mrs. William Neburka, State Chairman, secured ads amounting to $1,822.50 with $170 for cuts and mats. 116 of its 120 chapters cooperated and are heartily praised for their efforts. Special attention is called to Rockford Chapter and its $285 of commercial advertising.

OHIO—Miss Amanda A. Thomas, State Regent; Mrs. Troy A. Spitzer, State Chairman, showed a substantial increase over its last figure with $1,968.75. 80 of its 126 chapters worked diligently to accomplish this fine result. Delaware City Chapter's $330 merits extra attention.

PENNSYLVANIA—Mrs. Charlotte Sayre, State Regent; Mrs. Wayland S. Bowser, State Chairman, accounted for ads and cuts amounting to $1,627.50 from 104 of its 135 chapters. This State's contribution is appreciated.

MASSACHUSETTS—Miss Gertrude A. MacPeek, State Regent; Mrs. J. Norman Parfitt, State Chairman, are thanked for sending in $759.50, with $20 for cuts and mats.

OKLAHOMA—Mrs. Melvin Robert Race, State Regent; Mrs. Sam M. Myers, State Chairman, had 100% chapter participation to add $490 to the Magazine coffers. Striving to obtain an ad from every chapter is worthy of note.

Miscellaneous advertising from 50 chapters added $1,072.50, while $615 was realized from the regular advertisers. The final and really grand total for March is tremendous: $17,042.75.

Don't you agree that the wearing of this kind of green is not only attractive but highly lucrative?

IDA A. MAYBE, National Chairman DAR Magazine Advertising Committee
So I said, “Look George, the trouble is you don't have any imagination.”

Other girls' husbands say, "Go ahead, darling, buy yourself a mink." Or, "How would you like a diamond tiara?" Not George. George says, "Whatdaya want with new drapery rods, for heaven's sake. Your old ones are as good as new." Of course they're as good as new. I don't know if Kirsch rods ever wear out, but if they do it would sure come as a surprise to me.

What I'm interested in is fashion. That's why I sent 25¢ to Kirsch for their "Guide to Window Beauty" book. Turned out to be just about the best quarter's worth I ever got. Full of great ideas. You should see what my new Continental cafe rods do for my den, for instance. And that's only the beginning. I've decided to redecorate all my windows—as soon as George calms down.

I happened to mention that Kirsch makes 1124 drapery hardware items to cover any window situation you can think of and he got terribly upset. Heavens, I'm not going to try them all. At least, not all at once.
The Liberty Bowl

Designed and made exclusively for
J. E. CALDWELL & CO.
by Wedgwood

Scenes of Colonial Philadelphia artistically reproduced in deep charcoal brown on ivory queensware. The subjects are from the collection in The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, including famous Birch drawings, Joseph Pennell's etching of the Liberty Bell, and John Trumbull's painting of the Signing of the Declaration of Independence.

The inside border records the historic statement from the Declaration beginning: "We hold these truths to be self-evident..."

See the Liberty Bowl at the Caldwell Exhibit at the Seventy-Third Continental Congress

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.
1839-1964
Chestnut and Juniper Streets, Philadelphia 7, Pa.
OFFICIAL JEWELLERS AND STATIONERS N S D A R.