Award
For Conservation Achievement
presented by
The United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service
to the
National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution
For Outstanding Contributions through the Years to the Conservation of the Nation's Forests and related Resources...
...key essentials of America's Heritage.

Edward P. Cliff
Chief, U.S. Forest Service
Washington, D.C., April 1964
Editor's Corner

Perhaps you think that, after Continental Congress, National Headquarters virtually hibernates until the October National Board Meetings. On the contrary, the summer months are among the busiest of the year. For example, the current List of Chapter Regents must be compiled and typed, the annual Yearbook prepared and sent to the printer, and the Honor Roll List readied for publication in the Magazine.

These are the months, too, when the Magazine staff is busily checking chapter yearbooks, in order to give full credit for chapter subscriptions. With the resumption of chapter work in October, the handling of subscriptions and cutting of new address stencils more than fill the days and sometimes necessitate overtime work on Saturdays.

During the six-week strike of the National Symphony members, we missed the cheerful tootling of the horns and violins in the basement two floors below the Magazine Office. In addition to the regular concerts, the Symphony gives a number of daytime children's concerts through the season, and dozens of school buses line C and D Streets and 17th and 18th as well. In spite of the hundreds of children who attend, none of them seem to get lost when the concerts are over, even though confusion prevails.

Miss Mabel E. Winslow
Editor

Mrs. Paul R. Greenlease
National Chairman
DAR Magazine Committee

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

Contents

571 The President General's Message

Features

573 Historic Providence
Estelle (Mrs. Ralph W.) Wilkins

576 The Jeweled Finger Lakes
Rowena M. Eddy

582 Montpelier
Harriet R. Williams

587 Pictorial Review 73rd Continental Congress NSDAR

596 Report On NSDAR Spot Poll of Public Opinion

Columns and Departments

581 Dateline Action Report

594 Outstanding Junior Miss or Mrs.

600 Report of Resolutions Committee

601 Resolutions

628 State Activities

631 Public Relations
Beverly Mays and Raymond L. Hatcher

632 National Defense
Sara R. Jones

637 National Parliamentarian
Herberta Ann Leonardy

640 Spotlight on the Chapters
Mrs. Ivan T. Johnson

646 Genealogical Department

650 Newsworthy Daughters
Mrs. Wilson D. McKerrow

670 Motion Picture Committee

Miscellaneous

586 Is Anybody Listening?
Ross Valentine

606 Minutes, National Board of Management

619 "Your National Society Represented You"

622 Minutes, National Board of Management

623 NSDAR 1964-1965 Calendar Dates

624 National Board of Management

638 Baron von Stiegel and the Red Cross Festival
Karl T. Marx

644 What A Daughter Did
Barbara (Mrs. Walter T.) Cordell

649 These Months in History

672 States Sponsoring ads: New York, Colorado, Maine, Rhode Island
Ida A. Maybe
The President General and Honorary Presidents General received program participants and distinguished guests on Opening Night and Tuesday Evening of the 73rd Continental Congress. Pictured (l. to r.) are: Mrs. Frederic A. Groves, Miss Gertrude S. Carraway, Mrs. James B. Patton, Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, President General, Senator Harry Flood Byrd, guest speaker and chairman of the NSDAR Advisory Board, Mrs. William A. Becker and Mrs. Ashmead White. Also present, but not in group photograph, was Mrs. Roscoe C. O’Byrne (See insert).
The President General’s Message

DEAR DAUGHTERS:

This message brings greetings from Colchester, a little town of yesteryear where the Duncans enjoy, as a summer home, the original Colchester Inn (Fairfax Arms) built in 1750. It is located near the Occoquan Branch of the Potomac River on Mason's Neck, approximately three miles "as the crow flies" from historic Gunston Hall, home of George Mason, author of the Bill of Rights. Records indicate this was a well-known tavern in the 18th century located on the Old King's Highway and frequented by notables of the day including Washington and Mason. It gives your President General special pleasure to extend best wishes for a pleasant, leisurely summer to you from this spot.

Respite during vacation days should enable all to return with renewed enthusiasm and zeal to important DAR tasks in September. The challenge of the final year of this administration and the initiation of the 75th DAR Diamond Jubilee period will then be at hand and command full attention and activity.

This message is a direct request to you to think ahead, planning to make yourself available to cooperate with your Chapter and State in producing the best record possible for 1964-65!

Special effort has been made in both the last and this issue of the Magazine to cover all outstanding highlights of the 73rd Continental Congress. This, for the benefit of Delegates present and interested Daughters who did not attend. One important item remains—the “By-Chapter” State Honor Roll List which will be run in the August-September Magazine. Do watch for it. Meanwhile, attention is called to the important NSDAR Spot Poll Report (p. 596) in this issue. A thoughtful reading will help public relations.

Also, particular attention is called to the material on the reverse page of this message. The portion dealing with the Theme and Opening Night Prayer offer inspiration and should be helpful in planning your program for the year ahead.

Again, of timely interest is the subject of printing the DAR Smithsonian Report to the Congress. Daughters are asked to know the facts which you will find listed under the title, “Salient Points in Re DAR Smithsonian Report.” Full and complete information is available on this upon request to National Headquarters.

Of great interest to all Daughters will be the news that this administration’s project, authorized at the Congress, is currently underway. Renovation has already started in the NSDAR Library balcony where amazing progress can be seen daily. It is hoped all who pledged during Congress time, will remember to forward same as soon as convenient. This cooperation will be greatly appreciated. It is hoped EVERY DAR Chapter will wish to have a part in this important improvement to our own National Headquarters Buildings.

In conclusion and with hesitancy, your President General finds it necessary to mention a matter of concern. It is the overwhelming number of invitations graciously extended to her by Chapters for individual visits. Many arrive daily totaling approximately 100 per week! In view of this and the heavy 1964-65 schedule already confirmed, it will be impossible to accept Chapter invitations even though at the beginning of this administration it was hoped that the third year would permit acceptance.

However, there are yet 20 States (including Alaska and Hawaii) to be visited, in addition, a considerable number of commitments at the National level which are routine and customary must be incorporated into the year’s activities; further, the initiation of the 75th Diamond Jubilee Anniversary and the publication of the DAR Booklet will command time and attention. Because of the aforesaid reasons, it is hoped all Daughters will understand why it is necessary to decline Chapter invitations. Your usual kind indulgence and understanding are asked in realizing that this decision is made with personal disappointment and regret on the part of the President General.

A Little-Known DAR Fact: Flag Day, June 14th, celebrating the adoption of the Flag of the United States of America, a date officially commemorated by the NSDAR since 1894, recalls the National Society’s traditional custom of presenting Flags to the United States Senate and House of Representatives. The first Flag was presented to the House of Representatives on March 2, 1901.

In June 1919, the NSDAR learned that this Flag was worn. In addition, three new States had been admitted to the Union. On September 17th, the 132nd anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution, a new Flag was presented by the National Society and placed above both Houses of Congress, the most recent ones in 1962, when the 50-star Flag for the Senate was accepted by the Vice President, Lyndon B. Johnson.

Over the years, the NSDAR has presented Flags to both Houses of Congress, the most recent ones in 1962, when the 50-star Flag for the Senate was accepted by the Vice President, Lyndon B. Johnson.

Cordially,

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

JUNE-JULY 1964
Theme: The people who know their God Shall stand firm and take action.

The selection of this, the 32nd verse of the Eleventh Chapter of the Book of Daniel, completes the theme trilogy of this administration. This choice was made as a logical sequence to the two previous successful themes: "Prove All Things; Hold Fast That Which Is Good" in 1962 and "Be Strong and of a Good Courage," last year.

The connotation of the words, and their motivation as well as an awareness of the historic facts prompting same, provide a basis for an analogy today and combined to result in this choice.

"The People Who Know Their God Shall Stand Firm and Take Action."

Although the Book of Daniel is written in allegorical style, using symbolism of dreams and visions, its purpose was definite and its interpretation clear. Meeting the needs and diverse reactions of the times, it set forth a message of future hope and inspiration. This, to offset the growing anxiety and existent unrest of the times. Its message was one of encouragement, with a prophecy of re assurance toward the future.

Present today, just as in the particular time cited in the Biblical reference, circumstances appear similar and prevalent: There exists a national attitude of anxiety and concern toward the future and a decision between retention of the traditional versus acceptance of a new order. The call for a return to faith, loyalty and basic fundamentals was then and is now imminent. It is urgent; the challenge is heard on all sides.

There is need that this Nation—the greatest Country on earth, founded as a God-fearing Nation, a Constitutional Republic, exercising democratic processes, remember that it has prospered to an unprecedented position of world leadership, through exercise of the free enterprise system and a respect for the dignity of man. To continue to ignore the fundamental truth that America’s greatness stems from her deep and firm foundation in spiritual faith can only result in disaster and diversion to the rampant godless philosophy of communism.

Among the maxims of Washington, in his first Annual Address, April 30, 1789, he touched upon this when he stated: "...the propitious smiles of Heaven, can never be expected on a Nation that disregards the eternal rules of order and right, which Heaven itself has ordained."

Further, in his Thanksgiving Proclamation of October 3, 1789, he said, "It is the duty of all Nations to acknowledge the providence of Almighty God, to obey his will, to be grateful for his benefits and humbly to implore his protection and favor."

May our Nation be wise enough to heed this admonition while there is yet time! May you individually go forward from this 73rd Continental Congress as good American citizens with renewed zeal in this endeavor.

Prayer

Offered at the 73rd Continental Congress by
The Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D.D., Chaplain, U.S. Senate

"Our Father God, author of liberty, who hath made and preserved us a Nation, our fathers trusted in Thee and were not confounded. In Thee we trust!

"We come praying for conceptions big enough and spirits strong enough to match the awesome times in which our lot is cast. Our hearts cry out in such a time: O America, America, God mend thine every flaw and fit thee to be the channel for the treasure committed to us by Thy providence of Almighty God, to obey His will, to be grateful for His benefits and humbly to implore His protection and favor."

May our Nation be wise enough to heed this admonition while there is yet time! May you individually go forward from this 73rd Continental Congress as good American citizens with renewed zeal.

Daughters Should Know . . .

Salient Points in Re DAR Smithsonian Report

The NSDAR was chartered by Act of Congress of the United States in 1895.

This charter requires the DAR to report annually to the Congress via the Smithsonian Institution. To ignore this stipulation would be in conflict with and might jeopardize the Society’s charter.

The printing of the Report as a Senate document began over 65 years ago and by volunteer act of the Congresses has continued annually ever since.

Doubtless, an important factor in the decision to print the Report derives from the task of locating unmarked Revolutionary Soldier's graves which was entrusted to the DAR long ago. This work is more than a public service, it is done specifically for the Government, as no Federal bureau, department or other agency has this responsibility. This section alone is justifica-

for printing the Report. (Number of graves currently located per year averages 250-350 in approximately 30 States—some West of the Mississippi and even in Canada.) Cost wise, this project is done voluntarily and at its own expense by the DAR. The Government, in setting up an office staff with authorized travel and research specialists, would incur far greater expense than the mere printing cost of the Report ever.

It should be known that the DAR REPORT to the Congress and the DAR PROCEEDINGS are two separate, distinct and unrelated publications. The first, a small abbreviated volume, is submitted to the Congress annually, having first gone to the Smithsonian Institution for editing, proofreading and compiling at DAR expense in compliance with provisions of the NSDAR Congressional Charter issued in 1895.

NOT ONE of the Government published condensed reports goes FREE to a DAR member. The DAR does not see or determine the distribution. These go to the usual official mailing list for authorized public documents.

Annually, the DAR publishes its own full, complete, verbatim Continental Congress PROCEEDINGS for which it employs a public stenographer and pays all printing costs.

For full explanation, write Public Relations Department, National Headquarters, for statement issued by Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, President General. 5/16/64, concerning the DAR Smithsonian Report to the Congress.
ROGER WILLIAMS, called "Ne-top" by the Indians, founded Providence in 1636. The history and tradition of this great city still exert their influence, and its charm and spirit can be felt not only in its people but in its monuments and in its many beloved streets and buildings.

There are streets named Hope, and Friendship, and Benefit, and Peace and Plenty and Prosper, and Knight and Bishop, and Angell and Star and Planet and Ray and Steeple, and a street, as well as the city itself, called Providence. The men of Providence took to the sea, and their voyages are remembered in streets named Packet, India, Cent, Dime, Dollar, Coin, Doubloon, Guider, Sovereign, Mark, Gold, Silver, and Bullion.

The Roger Williams Rock
Providence started on a small rock, now the Roger Williams Rock, which is in a small park adjacent to a street bearing his name. When Williams came to Rhode Island, he settled in what is now East Providence, but finding that the land was under Massachusetts jurisdiction, he took a canoe and paddled down the Seekonk River. An Indian is said to have been standing on a rock and called out a welcome to him, "What cheer, Netop." Williams landed there. Later he settled near the site of a spring, which is now enclosed in a small park on South Main Street. A Proprietor's Grant in 1721 reserved liberty "for the inhabitants to fetch water at this spring forever." Roger Williams often presided at the first Town House during the years 1644 to 1647, and a tablet marks the site.

For a hundred years after the founding of the town, the citizens established themselves and their families firmly at the headwaters of the Providence River and dedicated themselves to the task of building a free and prosperous community.

The Hopkins Brothers
Leaders among these citizens were members of the Hopkins family, who took an important part in the history of our Country. Esek Hopkins Homestead, on Admiral Street, where the first Commander-in-Chief of the American Navy lived, is maintained by a grant left to the city, and Esek Hopkins Chapter, DAR, holds many of its meetings in this historic home. Esek Hopkins was appointed, in December, 1775, Commander of the newly formed Continental Navy, which included two Rhode Island vessels. The first cannon ball of the Revolution was fired from the deck of one of these ships, which captured the first naval prize of the war.

Stephen Hopkins, brother of the Admiral, held the office of Governor of Rhode Island for 9 years. He served as Assistant Justice and Chief Justice of the Superior Court and was the first chancellor of Brown University. He signed the Declaration of Independence, saying, "My hand trembles, but my heart does not." His house was built about 1743, and Washington was a guest there after the evacuation of Boston in 1776, and later in 1781 when he met Rochambeau.

Shakespear's Head
John Carter, another prominent citizen of the period, had been an apprentice of Benjamin Franklin, and he lived in Shakespear's Head, which was built in 1763. He was a publisher of the Providence Gazette and Country Journal, founded by William Goddard, the first newspaper of the community. After Benjamin Franklin became Postmaster General he appointed John Carter to the postmastership of Providence, and this house became the post-office. It was also a bookstore and a gathering place, and it is said that...
nearly a century later it served as a station of the “underground railway” for runaway slaves.

The slow accumulation of wealth in the little Colony grew to economic strength in the 18th century. This is the period when many of the historic houses were erected.

**Destruction of the Gaspee**

Trouble with England was brewing, and on June 9, 1772, a group of men met in Sabin's Tavern and “organized to destroy H.B.M. Schooner Gaspee, in the destruction of which was shed the first blood in the American Revolution.” The room where these men met was later called the “Gaspee Room” and was removed from the Sabin Tavern when that was demolished. It was joined to a house on Williams Street now owned by Gaspee Chapter, DAR, which holds its meetings there and opens it to the public.

**John Carter Brown Library**

ample of Georgian style architecture. Three rooms on the first floor contain objects from the days of the Indians up to the present. There are also collections of Rhode Island pewter, Staffordshire ware, China export porcelain, Sandwich glass, miniatures, paintings, and a rare group of period dolls. It has exceptionally fine furniture made by the famous 18th century Newport cabinetmakers. John Quincy Adams said that the house was “the most magnificent and elegant private mansion that I have ever seen on this continent.” It has four chimneys instead of two, and a light projection, crowned by a pediment, in the center of the facade, with the open entrance porch set in the projection and a Palladian window over the entrance.

John Brown was active and adventurous. He owned ships and one of them, the General Washington, was the first to sail from Providence to the East Indies. Many distinguished guests visited him, including George Washington. John was an active leader, and he led the group that planned the burning of the Gaspee.

**The Old State House**

Rhode Island asserted its independence of England before any other Colony. This took place in the Old State House, which was built about the middle of the 18th century. The General Assembly met there from 1762 to 1900, and a tablet on the building states:

May 4, 1776, the House of Deputies passed—the House of Magistrates the same date concurring—the act constituting Rhode Island the first free and independent republic in America and asserting her absolute independence of England, two months before the Declaration of Independence in Philadelphia.

Near it is the Brick School House, which was built in 1769. One floor was used for a school and the other for town meetings. It was the temporary home of Brown University when it moved from Warren to Providence in 1770. Around 1800 it became one of the four first free public schools. Before the War Between the States it was a school for Negroes. In 1908 the first of the Country’s “fresh-air schools” was held there.

**Brown University**

Brown University was chartered in 1764 under the name Rhode Island College. It is the seventh oldest American college. It changed its name to Brown University in 1804. John Brown laid the cornerstone of its original building, University Hall, on May 14, 1770. It was in pasture lands, and cows grazed there. For $1 a week the students received “three good meals a day.” There were 25 students at the time.

In 1776 the British landed in Newport, and martial law was proclaimed.

The Country flew to arms and marched for Providence, there unprovided with Barracks they marched into the College and dispossessed the Students, about forty in Number. The American Army used it as its barracks and for a hospital until 1780, and then the French used it until 1782. George Washington visited the college in 1790 and received a degree of Doctor of Laws.

**John Carter Brown Library** is part of the university and is of Greek neoclassic design. It owns the greatest collection of Americana in the world, and has 30,000 volumes.

**Sarah Whitman House**

Some of the history of Providence shows the romance of the times, and the Providence Athenaeum, one of the oldest libraries in the Country, still holds the memories of Edgar Allan Poe and Sarah Helen Whitman as they sat in one of the library's alcoves while he...
showed her some of his poems. She was his betrothed, and is said to have been his inspiration for his famous poems To Helen and Annabel Lee. The engagement was broken later, but in 1859 Mrs. Whitman had a book published, Edgar Poe and His Critics, which portrayed him sympathetically. She lived in the Whitman House, which was built in 1790.

Providence had its own government, and its first mayor was Samuel Bridgham. His home was built about 1790. His office was in the Market House.

The Market House was completed in Market Square in 1774. Market Square was the center of the city in historic times. The old Indian trails, the Wampanoag and the Pequot, met at a ford there, and the water is now covered by the “world’s widest bridge.” It connects the two sides of the Providence River. It is named the Crawford Street Bridge and is 1147 feet wide. This square was the market place in the 18th century, and many important activities took place there. On March 2, 1775, “all true friends of their country, lovers of freedom, and haters of shackles” were told by the town crier to gather “to testify their good disposition by bringing in and casting into the fire” 300 pounds of tea taxed by the British.

The Market House was two stories high. The first floor was the market, and the second was used at different times for a banquet hall, for the barracks for French soldiers, and for the first mayor’s office. A third story was added in 1797 by St. John’s Masonic Lodge, and here the oldest Knights Templar Organiza- tion in the Country was formed in 1702. A tablet on Market House records the height of “the great gale of 1815,” when vessels, loosened from their moorings down the river, were swept by the overflow into Market Square.

The Dodge and Dorr Houses

A wooden and a brick building, joined by an archway, present an interesting and unusual appearance. The wooden building was built in 1787 by Seril Dodge and the brick house in 1793. He was the first jewelry maker in Providence. His brother, Nehemiah, perfected a gold-plating process and is given the main credit for the start of the American jewelry business, whose center is still in Providence.

An English-type building is the Sullivan Dorr House, built in 1910 and modeled after Pope’s villa in Twickenham, England. Thomas Wilson Dorr was leader of the “Dorr Rebellion” of 1842. He lost his fight, but later in the year his objective became a reality when the present State Constitution was framed.

Three Notable Churches

The First Baptist Church, said by some to be the most beautiful Colonial church in New England, was founded by Roger Williams in 1638 and is the oldest Baptist Church on this continent. The present building was dedicated in 1775 in the middle between the battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill. It has a remarkable and beautiful steeple, in which still hangs a bell with this inscription:

For freedom of conscience the town was first planted;
Persuasion, not force, was used by the people;
This church is the oldest, and has not recanted.
Enjoying and granting bell, temple and steeple.

The lovely interior is colonial and has a crystal chandelier that was first lighted at a wedding in 1792.

The First Congregational Church was built in 1723. A second building was erected but was burned, and the present one was built in 1816 in 19th century ecclesiastical architecture by John Holden Greene, who considered it his masterpiece. In early days it was lighted by candles, which, it is said, dripped upon the worshipers. In its beautiful steeple is the largest and heaviest bell cast in the Paul Revere & Son foundry.

Beneficent Congregational Church, known as Round Top be-
ACROSS central New York State, slim blue fingers stretch forth a welcoming hand. Years before Columbus sailed, the beauty of the Finger Lakes Region fascinated the Indians. The legend grew that the Great Spirit had transplanted part of the “Happy Hunting Ground” to this lovely spot. The Creator rested His hand in benediction upon this favored land—and every fingerprint remained to become a sparkling lake.

The 7,000 square miles of this enchanted land sprawl across mountains and valleys from the Pennsylvania border to Lake Ontario. The region is bounded on the west by the city of Rochester, on the east by Syracuse. Buffalo is only 80 miles away and New York City, just 250 miles.

White men who gaze upon the beauty of this lakes region agree it is truly an earthly paradise and have called the area “The Switzerland of America.” The Indians were the first recorded settlers of the Finger Lakes region, and each of the lakes bears a musical Indian name. Canandaigua, Keuka, Seneca, Cayuga, Owasco, and Skaneateles are the “Big Six,” and the “little” Finger Lakes lying to the east and west of these are called Honeoye, Lamoka, Waneta, Cayuta, and Otisco.

Millions of years ago, so say the scientists, these lakes were swiftly flowing rivers. During the Ice Age, tons of glacial debris dammed these rivers—and the imprisoned waters became the Finger Lakes of the central New York countryside. When that great glacial blanket was lifted from this land, it left 10 slender blue “fingers.” The eleventh, Lake Keuka, is a “Y”-shaped sheet of water, the only one with an irregular outline—and so named “Crooked Lake” or “Lake With an Elbow.”

Between the two arms of this lake a majestic promontory, called Bluff Point, rises 812 feet above the blue waters. This is the only lake in America where the waters flow into one of its branches, around a dividing bluff, and then flow in the opposite direction. The Bluff was a favorite spot for the Indians’ council fires, and on its summit was found an earthwork made by the Mound Builders.

It is now an almost forgotten fact that this section of Western New York was once claimed by the State of Massachusetts. Confusion over State territories at the end of the Revolution was a result of overlapping Royal Grants. When the disputes were finally settled, the “Pre-emption Line” was established, running from north to south through the Finger Lakes area, and the claim of Massachusetts to Western New York—and the prior rights of the Indians—were ultimately extinguished.

A thousand jeweled cascades identify this New York State vacationland as much as its lakes—from...
tiny streams to the mighty cataract of Taughannock Falls that spills 215 feet in the longest straight-drop waterfall east of the Rocky Mountains—50 feet higher than Niagara. The hundreds of large and small cascades have earned the area the title of “Land of Backyard Waterfalls.” The falls are at their tumultuous peak in April and May, when melting snows and spring rains fill the glens with churning water.

A Land of History

The area is truly a land of history. During the Revolutionary War, General Washington sent General Sullivan with 3,000 soldiers from Pennsylvania to the Finger Lakes Region to subdue the Iroquois Indians and their Tory allies. Sullivan’s men put the torch to old Indian villages all along the shores of these lakes, with the exception of Keuka.

Searchers still find remains of ancient life. Items found show that the primitive peoples had an amazing mastery of arts and crafts. Their stone and copper implements, pottery, and coarse cloth give evidence of their progress in the mechanical arts.

In the days of canoes, and later of flatboats, the waters of the Finger Lakes served as travel routes for the Senecas and their Red Brothers of the Six Nations (Cayugas, Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Senecas, and Tuscaroras), and later for the white men and women who came into the wilderness to make their homes and establish civilization in a new and virgin setting.

Traffic on the Lakes

In pioneer times, before decent roads or railroads, grain and other produce were transported by these waterways by raft or ark, eventually to reach the great ports of Philadelphia and Baltimore.

The building of the Erie Canal diverted much of this lake traffic. Small canals with locks permitted lake cargoes to reach the important Erie (or Barge) Canal. The canalboats were towed by horses or mules, hitched to a rope fastened to the boat, on a towpath alongside the canal—sorry work for the horses, and also for the boys who drove them!

These old canalboats carried many passengers in the old days. There were bunks at each end of the hold of the boat—for the men at one end, the women at the other. At night a calico curtain was drawn across the middle of the hold. On each end of the deck was a barrel of water, a tin dipper, and a tin washbasin. After the passengers had arisen, the curtain was removed, a table-top was placed on sawhorses, and meals were served where the men and women had slept.

There is a tale of a fight when the work of building one of the smaller connecting canals was going on. The canal laborers were wont to separate into gangs, and gang fights often erupted. In one of these brawls, the wife of one of the fighting gangsters, seeing that her husband’s side was about to take a serious beating, slipped off one of her stockings, dropped a stone in the toe, grabbed the stocking at the other end, swung it around her head, and sailed into the opposition gang. Hitting heads right and left, and putting their owners out of commission for the time being, she ran the entire opposition gang off the field of battle!

Years before the advent of the steamboat, ferries plied the lakes. One type was a 12-passenger rowboat, equipped with four oars. Another was a big, flat-bottomed boat with side wheels, propelled by a horse treadmill on either side of the lake. A sail aided the horses when the wind was favorable.

The coming of the steamboat made these ferries obsolete. The steamboat age dawned about 1833, and one of the first boats launched was odd, indeed. It was made of two clinker boats hitched side to side, powered by a paddle wheel and equipped with cabins. Power was furnished by a high-pressure engine with four boilers, bricked in on the deck. Wood was the fuel. There was no pilothouse on the craft, but a piece of canvas “protected” the pilot—but from what, no one knows—it was not effective against rain or sun! This boat was devoted mostly to tow-
ing and frequently had in tow six or seven canalboats loaded with freight.

Soon came the sidewheelers, some as much as 130 feet long and boasting diningrooms where meals could be served to the passengers. Crowds came by excursion trains to enjoy trips on these boats. A trip by lake steamer, with a lunch basket packed with home-cooked chicken and other goodies, was a “must” for dwellers of the area. After the fall’s harvests, occupants of the farms mingled with the merchants and pleasure seekers on these lake trips. There were moonlight rides with dancing on the deck to tunes played by a small orchestra, and the sweet music of the stringed instruments could be heard for many miles over the lake waters.

In the memory of many are the thrills experienced as they stood at the rail of a big lake boat while it carefully sidled and nudged up to the docks along the shores, creaking cheerfully against the heavy pilings as the boat crews threw out the heavy hawsers to hold fast the steamers for the loading and unloading process. Many times a passenger or crewman toppled off the gangplank and into the depths of the dock waters, where, amid much shouting and bustle, he was rescued, gasping, sodden, but none the worse for the ducking.

Indian Legends

Each one of the lakes has its own store of legends and tales. Each one has its share of exciting happenings, and each is rich with remembrances of famous figures in history.

Among the Indian leaders whose deeds are preserved in the legends of their tribes was Hiawatha (Hi-a-wat-ha), who was actually an Onondaga chieftain. He chose what is now Syracuse for the capital of the Iroquois Confederacy, and some of that city’s streets still carry such names as Turtle, Bear, and Wolf. There was Logan, remembered for his mournful eulogy to his people, destroyed in the struggle to keep his land Indian. And there was Red Jacket, whose name will live forever. Sa-go-ye-wat-ha was the Seneca name of this chief. At the beginning of the Revolution he was a youth of 20. The British officers were attracted by his intelligence and frequently employed him as a messenger, for which he was well qualified because of his fleetness of foot and shrewdness of mind. They presented him with a heavily embroidered red coat, in which he took great pride and from which he received his nickname. He was the recognized orator of his tribe, and all who heard him were carried away by his eloquence.

Red Jacket was one of the 50 chiefs who, in 1792, visited Philadelphia, where Washington presented him with the famous medal which he afterward wore on all great occasions. It was a silver medal about 7 inches long by 5 inches wide, and represented a white man in a general’s uniform presenting a pipe of peace to an Indian. The latter had flung down his tomahawk.
Other famous figures who had their roots in the soil of the Finger Lakes country included the 13th President of the United States, Millard Fillmore; Lincoln’s Secretary of State, William Henry Seward; U. S. Postmaster Gideon Granger; Stephen A. Douglas, the silver-tongued “Little Giant”; crusading suffragettes Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Amelia Jenks Bloomer (who is credited with having invented the unconventional attire for women, “bloomers”); Henry Wells, of the famed Wells-Fargo Express Co.; Joseph Smith, founder of the Mormon Church; Marcus Whitman, pioneering missionary of the Northwest Country, and his wife, Narcissa Prentiss; Francis Bellamy, who, as a member of the staff of the “Youth’s Companion”, is believed to have been the chief, and perhaps sole, author of the Pledge of Allegiance; and the fantastic Jemima Wilkinson, identified as the “Publik Universal Friend.”

The Fantastic “Universal Friend”

No frontier ever knew a stranger character than “The Friend.” This daughter of a humble Rhode Island family arose from a seizure of brain fever to announce that she had died, that her bodily existence had ended, but her body had been reanimated by the Divine Spirit, and she had returned to earth to save sinners from eternal wrath.

In her magnetic way, with the fire of a crusading evangelist, she drew followers from all over New England, most of them rich and prominent. Desiring a colony of their own, where the holy Jemima could rule unmolested, they first chose a site near Dresden, on Seneca Lake, but soon moved to a new site on a high hill within sight of the bright waters of Lake Keuka.

The “Universal Friend” ruled with an iron hand. She forbade her followers to marry, but many of them disobeyed. She controlled all the finances of her cult. She seemed to exercise a hypnotic influence over her people, and with her uncanny art of persuasion induced them to believe that the larger their gifts to her, the greater their chances for a pleasant hereafter. An insight into her power over her people is given in the incident concerning her walk on water—a feat she had announced she could accomplish. “The Friend” asked her followers, gathered on the shore of the lake, if they truly believed she could walk on the water. When the loud chorus of “Yes” greeted her question, she announced that there was then no need to demonstrate, and turning, drove off in her ornate coach! This famous, curious old carriage, now in the Canandaigua Museum, has a crescent-shaped body and tapestry the color of burnished gold; on its back panels can still be discerned the engraved letters, “U. F.”—“Universal Friend.”

Her staunch, three-story, New Englandish clapboard house can be found atop a high hill in Yates County, overlooking Gu-y-a-no-ga Valley and Lake Keuka. The house, entirely handmade from the door...
locks and hinges to the hand-hewn timbers of the roof, has 12 main rooms, 4 other small rooms, 3 halls, and 10 fireplaces. The tools used in its construction were brought to the site by oxcart from Albany. The lumber was cut from the 1,000-acre plot on which it stands—a part of the Phelps and Gorham tract and originally purchased for 1 shilling an acre. In the windows of the house there are 1,085 panes of glass, and many of the original ones remain on the second and third floors.

Jemima Wilkinson was prosecuted for blasphemy several times and was constantly involved in lawsuits. Indeed, she found that her famous carriage was too cumbersome to get over the primitive, almost impassable roads with enough speed, so she took to horseback—and by her skillful, rapid riding could elude the persecutors who sought to arrest her.

Upon her death she was placed in a deep stone vault, still upon the property. Her followers are said to have taken her body from the vault and placed it in a secret grave. Only two living persons are supposed to know where the “Publik Universal Friend” is buried. The secret is passed down through the generations to the chosen ones.

The spirit of Jemima Wilkinson seems still to hover over that countryside—a commanding figure who, some historians claim, could neither read nor write, yet had qualities of leadership that drew hundreds to her side.

The Finger Lakes Grape Industry

The grape industry in the Finger Lakes region had its beginnings, they say, in an Episcopal rector's garden.

Around 1840, the Rev. William Bostwick, of Hammondsport, sent to the Hudson Valley for slips of the Isabella and Catawba varieties. He planted them on the rectory grounds, and they flourished in the saintly soil— forerunners of a mighty industry. The good rector did not commercialize his vineyard—but others heard of his success, and did!

In 1847 the first shipment of Finger Lakes grapes (50 pounds) went to the New York market. By 1870 the grape industry had developed to such an extent that a new prosperity had come to the region. Acres of vineyards covered the countryside, especially around Lakes Canandaigua and Keuka. Massive stone wineries were cut into the hillsides. Grapes and wines became world famous—as they still are.

When it comes to climate, grapes are very, very particular, and it almost seems that scenic beauty is one of the necessary ingredients of fine grapes and wines. “Flavor in wine begins on the vine”—and few areas in the world enjoy the natural grape-producing advantages that exist on the rich, sun-drenched, rolling hillsides around these Finger Lakes.

In the old days the grapes were hauled down to the lake shore and picked up by the sidewheel steamboats. Now they are taken to the big, ivy-covered wineries by truck. The 20-mile stretch of road between Bath and Urbana, along Lake Keuka, is known locally as the “Champagne Highway.” About half of our domestic champagne comes from this small area of the Finger Lakes, and the larger of the champagne cellars attract thousands of tourists each year. The tour through the wineries is a leisurely ramble. Starting in the attics where the grapes are loaded into hydraulic presses a ton at a time, one is led down through the rows of huge oak casks where the juice is fermented and stored, and on down to the cool cellars where millions of bottles are tended as carefully as incubator babies.

The Corning Glass Center

There is a marvelous variety of things to see and do in the Finger Lakes Country. In Corning there is the Glass Center, where the complete history of the art of glassmaking from 1500 B. C. through today is on display. Here, on glassed-in platforms, the public may see the exquisite Steuben crystal born, shaped, molded, etched, and signed. In lighted cases one sees brilliantly hued glass from the Roman Empire and fragments of glass bracelets from the Near East; samples of Islamic glass; fragile, gossamerlike Venetian glass; hanging prisms cut in Ireland; paintings on glass goblets—many hundreds of other spectacular and beautiful things.

In the Steuben crystal exhibits can be seen the unbelievably beautiful pieces made in recent years as special gifts for Queen Elizabeth, General Charles de Gaulle, King Frederik IX and Queen Ingrid of Denmark and many others.

This is where the 50 United States crystal bowls originated, all identical in size and shape, but different.
LET FREEDOM RING OBSERVANCE: The "Ringing of the Bells" Program on Independence Day, July 4, inaugurated last year (see DAR Magazine, June-July 1963, p. 507), was established by the Congress as an annual observance by Resolution #25, passed June 26, 1963:

Whereas the tolling of the Liberty Bell at Independence Hall, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the 4th day of July, 1776, proclaimed the signing of the Declaration of Independence; and

Whereas the adoption of this historic document marked the birth of our country as a free and independent nation; and

Whereas it is fitting that the anniversary of this great event should be appropriately observed each year at the same moment throughout the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Congress hereby (1) declares that the anniversary of the Signing of the Declaration of Independence should be observed each year by the ringing of bells throughout the United States at the hour of 2 o'clock, eastern daylight time, in the afternoon of the 4th day of July, or at such other time on that day as may be determined by local authority, and (2) calls upon civic and other community leaders to take appropriate steps to encourage public participation in such observance.

The observance gained widespread approval in 1963, outstanding programs and celebrations were held in various parts of the Country. At the NSDAR Executive Committee Meeting, April 16, 1964, the following ruling was passed:

That Chapters be urged to cooperate and participate again this year in the Ringing of the Bells Program, Independence Day, on July 4, 1964.

It is of interest to DAR members that Constance deBoer (Mrs. Eric) Hatch, wife of one of the originators of the observance, is a member of the David Kennison Chapter, Illinois, and now a resident of Connecticut.

National Headquarters was recently notified that another Illinois Daughter, Mrs. Keith Buchanan, officer of the Remember Allerton Chapter, has been appointed by Governor Kerner to serve on the Illinois "Let Freedom Ring" Committee again this year in recognition of outstanding participation last year.

NSDAR HONORED TWICE BY U.S. GOVERNMENT: During the 73rd Continental Congress, the National Society received citations from two Government Departments: A colorful, hand-done plaque from the Department of Agriculture for outstanding programs of conservation of natural resources, and a certificate from the Treasury Department for continued DAR promotion and support of the United States Bond program. (See inside back cover.)

Of timely interest, in connection with the latter, are the recently issued new $75 Series E Savings bonds bearing the picture of President John F. Kennedy. The bond bearing serial number 1 was bought by President Lyndon B. Johnson; bonds 2 and 3 were bought by the Kennedy family for the children of the late President, John, Jr., and Caroline.

MARYLAND DAUGHTERS HELP MAKE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER REPLICA: The gigantic 42- by 30-foot replica of the 1814 "Old Glory," an exact copy in every detail of the original Francis Scott Key Flag now displayed in the new Smithsonian Institution, and made entirely by hand, will be displayed in the Federal Building at the New York World's Fair. DAR members of the Frederick, Chevy Chase, and Conococheague Chapters were honored by invitations to assist in sewing portions of the Flag.

DAR MANUAL FOR CITIZENSHIP IN DEMAND: The National Society cooperated with the Bar Association of Toledo, Ohio, by sending 80 copies of the DAR Manual for Citizenship to be given foreign students on Law Day. . . . The audio-tapes, "Citizen . . . U.S.A.," continue a popular item on order from the Public Relations Office, National Headquarters, at $6.13 per set prepaid. It is based on the Manual and is an excellent public service series of fifteen 5-minute programs.
MAINE VISITORS exclaim in admiration at the sight of a magnificent Colonial mansion on a hill in the coastal town of Thomaston, Maine. The mansion is Montpelier, a replica of the home of Maj. Gen. Henry Knox—built on the banks of the St. Georges River around 1795.

Cyrus Eaton's Thomaston, Rockland and South Thomaston, in two volumes, is fascinating reading and is considered the bible of local history in the towns it covers. Eaton's first reference to General Knox is in 1792 when he states:

General Henry Knox, having now become interested as part owner in the Waldo Patent, and having the purchase of the remainder in contemplation, this year sent a mineralogist to explore the same and ascertain what ores and mineral wealth it might contain.

In 1795 General Knox resigned as Secretary of War in President Washington's Cabinet and, with his family, removed to Thomaston.

In the spring or summer of 1793, General Knox sent workmen from Boston under the supervision of Ebenezer Dunton, the architect, to erect a spacious mansion of three lofty stories, including the basement of brick, and surmounted by a fourth, central and cupolalike, in the roof, together with stables, farm-house, and other outbuildings to match, 18 in number. Beautifully, at the water's edge, sat this sumptuous villa, says Cyrus Eaton, as it first caught the eye of Mrs. Knox, when she, with her husband, children, and retinue first passed up the river to take possession of her domain.

Pleased with so elegant a creation, the romance of its site, and the contrast it presented to the surrounding territory, its mistress, in conformity with the French taste, named the mansion Montpelier.

Here Henry Knox spent the remaining 11 years of his life. He plunged immediately into a series of activities far removed from those of his military successes. He employed scores of laborers, fishermen, artisans, and farmers in a host of projects. Wharves, ships, brickyards, limekilns, and stores all received his encouraging attention and investment of time and money. He did not neglect agriculture and imported blooded cattle and sheep for breeding. Much of Thomaston's subsequent growth and prosperity was attributed to the General's original commercial and industrial stimulus.

He died in October, 1806. Mrs. Knox occupied the mansion until her death in 1824. She withdrew from social life and lived in increasingly moderate circumstances. Nine of the 12 Knox children predeceased their father. The two remaining daughters, Mrs. Swan and Mrs. Thatcher, kept the house open until 1854. The furniture was auctioned, and the neglected mansion fell into decay until it was finally razed about 1868 to make way for the Knox and Lincoln Railroad.

The only building now remaining was used as a railroad station. On July 25, 1956, it was deeded by the Maine Central Railroad Company to General Knox Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, for use as a chapter house.

General Knox Chapter Goes to Work

General Knox Chapter, organized July 12, 1898, was, from its inception, vitally interested in anything having to do with Henry Knox.
and long had a memorial to him in mind. In 1903 a bronze plaque was placed on a granite boulder, marking the site of Montpelier, with appropriate ceremonies, and a marker was placed on the railroad station.

At a service held at the “Old Church on the Hill,” also called the “Old Knox Meeting House,” now the property of the Knox Memorial Association, Prof. Henry Thatcher Fowler, great-great-grandson of the General, stated that he and Mrs. Fowler had made their wills, bequeathing to General Knox Chapter their priceless Knox possessions, on condition that a fireproof building could be procured to house them. This was incentive enough for General Knox Chapter to get to work in earnest.

At a special meeting of the chapter in October, 1914, it was unanimously voted to consider cooperating with the Knox Academy of Arts and Sciences in working for a memorial. In March, 1915, a first appeal was made to the Maine Legislature, which reported favorably, but insufficient funds were available, and the advice was to present a resolve to the next meeting of the Legislature. Then came the First World War. After working 10 years, receiving much encouragement, promises of Knox relics and money, the chapter had accumulated only $10,000.

Mrs. Lucy Woodhall Hazlett of Bangor, a former Maine State Regent, who had lived in Thomaston as a girl, suggested that a Knox Memorial Association be formed. Her father, the Rev. Richard Woodhull, pastor of the Thomaston Congregational Church for 25 years, was executor of General Knox’s will. On November 2, 1923, 28 women signed a petition as prospective members of the association, at the home of Miss Mary Jane Watts, who as a child, had played in the original mansion and was familiar with the rooms and furnishings. A petition to incorporate the Knox Memorial Association was dated August 16, 1924, and on October 27, 1924, a certificate of organization of a corporation was issued. Things had started.

Generous Donors

Much work was done to raise funds, and on September 17, 1929, ground was broken for Montpelier,
Cyrus H. K. Curtis, of the Curtis Publishing Co., giving a total of $240,000 toward the project. Miss Mary Jane Watts, who died in 1936, had the plans drawn at her own expense by Putnam & Cox, Boston architects, and left the Association $10,000. Mrs. Edwin Upton Curtis, a former Thomaston resident, widow of a mayor of Boston, contributed a large sum for landscaping. The building was completed in 1931 and dedicated on July 25, 1931, with appropriate ceremonies. This new Montpelier was erected on the hilltop, overlooking the St. Georges River, viewed from the original home, near the church that General Knox helped to build; in its belfry hung the bell cast by Paul Revere, for which Knox paid $625.

The Spacious Interior

As you go through the front door of the mansion you enter the oval room, with its beautiful Kermanshah rug and crystal chandelier. In this room you will see the traveling case presented to Knox by Lafayette, the most valuable relic in the mansion, and the Bible presented by Knox to the West Parish Meetinghouse in 1805 and loaned by the Congregational Society of Thomaston to the association.

In the dining room you will see a beautiful mirror-fronted bookcase, said to have belonged to Marie Antoinette and brought to this country in the good ship Sally by Captain Clough of Wiscasset, master of the ship, who had planned to rescue the queen and bring her to this country. General Knox is said to have purchased this bookcase at an auction after Marie Antoinette was executed.

On the wall in this room hangs the original Gilbert Stuart portrait of James Swan, who married Knox's youngest daughter Caroline. This is painted on mahogany. The lovely old piano which stands between the front windows was built in London and brought to this country for Mrs. Knox. This was the first piano ever seen in this locality.

In the spacious style of our ancestors, General Knox had five large rooms on the first floor—the library, the oval room, the dining room, the drawing room, and the downstairs bedroom. All of these are large and high ceilinged. There is an effect of dignity and restfulness about the entire house, and even though numerous pieces of period furniture are placed in these rooms, there is an entire absence of crowding.

Four rooms of the mansion are papered with copies of the original wallpaper. All wallpapers used are reproductions of Colonial designs.

In the dining room is the handsome sideboard given by Knox to his son Henry, as well as a beautifully carved mahogany sideboard with three inlaid mahogany urns; and knife boxes, once the property of Mrs. Lucy Knox Thatcher, the oldest daughter, who was the last member of the family to live in Montpelier. On the table can be seen pieces of rare Knox china, and in the drawers of the secretary are pieces of Knox silver.

It is worth the trip to Montpelier just to see the "flying staircase," which was built on the principle of the arch. The balusters are delicately turned, true copies of the originals, said to have been imported from France. Two grandfather clocks stand on the two lower landings.

In the entrance hall is the gray slate memorial to Maj. Gen. Henry Knox, placed there by the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati. Engraved on the memorial are these words:

To the memory of Maj. Gen. Henry Knox, Washington’s Chief of Artillery, Founder of the Society of the Cincinnati and author of its institution. This tablet was placed here by the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati, of which he was the First Vice President.

The Upstairs Rooms

Upstairs in the state bedroom is Knox’s massive four-poster bed, with gold brocade hangings. Mrs. Knox’s dressing table is there, with her slippers beside it. This dressing table was presented by the family to Mrs. Robert Walsh, a lifelong friend of the family, and was given by her grandson to the association.

Then there is the Chippendale room, with its copperplate hangings, 150 years old. This room was furnished by Mrs. Cyrus H. K. Curtis and is very interesting.

In the children’s room may be seen the old-fashioned doll dressed by Mrs. Knox and given by her to one of the children in the neighborhood, together with other dolls, furnishings, and toys, and a quaint doll carriage. In the bureau drawers exquisite handmade baby clothes challenge the women of today.

The Basement

Downstairs in the basement is the kitchen, considered by many to be the most interesting room in the house. It contains an old-fashioned fireplace and brick oven, surrounded by the cooking utensils of the times. On the mantel candle holders, mortar and pestle, all part of the equipment of any colonial household, may be seen, while on the walls hang several valuable old maps that are a source of joy to those who are interested in such things.

In the office, over the desk, is placed the beautiful framed copy of the Constitution of the United States presented by Mrs. Ray LaVerne Erb, former National Chairman of the National Defense Committee, NSDAR, to Mrs. Ezra B. White, Regent of the Maine State...
Organization, Daughters of the American Revolution, on July 25, 1957, and by Mrs. White to the president of the Knox Memorial Association.

The Knox Burial Plot

Of the 12 children of Henry and Lucy Flucker Knox only 3 survived the general—Lucy (Mrs. Thatcher), Henry, and Caroline. Henry died October 9, 1832; Caroline, October 17, 1851, and Lucy October 12, 1854. All of the children, except Henry, as well as General and Lady Knox, are buried in the family lot in the village cemetery. This lot was put in good condition in 1955 by General Knox Chapter. The curbing was removed, and the stones were cleaned and re-leaded. It was accepted for perpetual care by the Town of Thomaston. At his own request, Henry, because of his dissolute life, is buried in an unmarked grave near the entrance to the avenue leading to the family lot. He did not consider himself worthy to be buried beside his father.

A visit to this beautiful building is an education. It is considered by many to be the most beautiful museum in Maine. Every year hundreds of school children are admitted free and shown the priceless furnishings of historic value which it contains. The latest addition is a large eagle, measuring several feet from wing tip to wing tip. This eagle is said to have graced the gate leading to the estate. It was presented by Mr. and Mrs. David Rubenstein, nationally known antique dealers, and has been placed over the front door to the mansion.

The “Old Church on the Hill,” which has been a landmark and a beacon for so many years, has been condemned and is now being razed. The storms of this past winter were too much for it, and the steeple fell. The Paul Revere bell had previously been removed and placed in a cradle on the lawn.

In closing, may I say that Montpelier needs the support of every loyal Daughter. May we have it?

NOTE: Those whose interest is piqued by this description of General Knox’s rebuilt Montpelier are informed that the Program Office has a very fine set of color slides of the mansion and its interior.
Is Anybody Listening?

By

Ross Valentine, Richmond Times-Dispatch

IF THE PRESENT trend toward big government and piecemeal socialization continues, some future historian, reading the yellowed manuscript for Senator Byrd's Monday night speech (to the DAR convention) may well wonder why the Virginian's warnings were not heeded in time to halt the erosion of liberty.

* * *

BY THAT TIME, of course, "education" would be so thoroughly under the thumb of an all-powerful Washington bureaucracy, that the historian would not dare to jeopardize his job on a federal-tax-supported faculty by deploring the loss of liberty in print.

And so, he would most likely resign himself with a sigh to the conclusion that, since a government is no better than the people it represents—the people themselves had been to blame. And he would be right.

"We the people, are the governed," said Senator Byrd, "and under the Constitution all power in this country flows from us."

But, as he made clear, the people are allowing dangerous departures from the constitutional limitation of the federal powers.

He quoted Jefferson's warning, that the danger most to be feared would be—

the consolidation of our government by the noiseless, and therefore alarming instrumentality of the Supreme Court.

It is, after all, nine political appointees, handpicked for their ideological agreement with the appointer, who have absolute power of yea and nay, as to the constitutionality of any law by which a "far left" or "far right" majority may seek to usurp the power of the people.

"We have now a federal Supreme Court," said Senator Byrd, "which is following a line of decisions that have invaded homes, handicapped police protection, disregarded state sovereignty [as spelled out by Article X of the Bill of Rights], interfered with executive authority, usurped the powers of Congress, and tampered with our religious practices and the right of trial by jury."

Speaking of the readiness of individuals, businesses, institutions and localities to accept federal subsidies, the Senator said:

* * *

"WE ARE BEING enticed into centralized government by federal paternalism ... and driven to centralization under the burden of public debt. I wish the trend were abating. It is not."

Every time deficit spending adds to that debt, he warned, the value of the wage dollar shrinks. Within 25 years the dollar's purchasing power has shriveled to 44.9 cents, as of March, 1964.

Is anybody listening?
Pictorial Review

73rd Continental Congress

NSDAR

Washington, D. C.  April 19-24, 1964
Highlights of the 73rd Continental Congress

Beverly (Mrs. H. Harold) Mays, National Chairman, Public Relations Committee


Prelude to Congress—the Sunday afternoon Memorial Service in Constitution Hall on April 19. Lighted candles on a white cross.

Thrill of Opening Night, Monday, April 20. The brilliant and colorful Marine Band for the 13th consecutive year. The awe-inspiring mammoth Flag of the United States of America in Constitution Hall suddenly and dramatically unfurling from the ceiling as the President General passes midway down the center aisle to the platform. Procesional of National Officers preceded by Pages bearing flags of the States.

Theme, completing the trilogy for the administration: The people who know their God shall stand firm and take action. (Book of Daniel XI:32)

Message from the President of the United States.

Greetings from Walter N. Torbriner, President, Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia; Robert L. Sonfield, President General, National Society, Sons of the American Revolution; Mrs. W. Earle Hawley, Senior National President, National Society, Children of the American Revolution, presenting Miss Mary Huston Armstrong, C.A.R. National President and two captivating young C.A.R.'s in Colonial costumes.

Presentation of Francis Scott Key Memorial Foundation Medal to the President General by representatives of Hon. J. Millard Tawes, Governor of Maryland.

Today's Challenge, a timely address by Hon. Harry Flood Byrd, United States Senator from Virginia.

DAR Award of Merit presented to Senator Byrd by the President General “in recognition of an outstanding distinguished career as an American statesman, whose lifetime of public service and devotion has been dedicated to the preservation of our Country, its Constitutional Republic and the maintenance of the American Way of Life.”

Tuesday morning was devoted to reports of the National Officers and a first reading of Resolutions.

A U. S. Treasury Citation was presented to the National Society by Mrs. Oscar A. Ahlgren, Chairman, National Women's Committee for U. S. Savings Bonds.

The Resolutions Information Forum, held last year for the first time, was conducted Tuesday afternoon.

The speaker for National Defense Tuesday evening was Dr. George S. Benson, President, Harding College, Searcy, Ark. His topic: Major Problems Facing America.

The American Indians Committee program followed: Remembering Our First Americans First. Hon. Ben Reifel, Member, U. S. House of Representatives, South Dakota, talked of St. Mary's School. The National Chairman, Mrs. Harley C. Lee, told of Bacone College, Oklahoma. Four St. Mary's students and the Headmaster, Kenyon Cull, were introduced.

Long to be remembered was the climactic beauty of The Lord's Prayer as it was reverently interpreted in flowing gestures of the Indian sign language.

At the Wednesday morning official business session delegates heard recommendations of the National Board of Management and a report on the proposed library expansion. Committee reports followed, and Resolutions were formally adopted.

A special surprise was presentation of a steel engraving of the White House for the DAR Museum, autographed “With best wishes, Lady Bird Johnson.”

Wednesday afternoon, after a short report session, a tour was arranged to the National Gallery of Art and the Smithsonian Institution, which was enjoyed by nearly 1000 delegates. While this was in progress the National Officers and Chairmen attended a reception at The White House upon the gracious invitation of The First Lady, Mrs. Johnson.

Wednesday evening the State Regents gave their reports, and candidates for office were nominated, followed by a reception for candidates and the annual Pages Ball.

Thursday was a busy day—reports of National Chairmen, voting for officers, and a report on the 1963 NSDAR Poll (see complete report, p. 596, this issue of Magazine).

In the afternoon, an address, Heritage, by Hon. Fred Schwengel, Member, U. S. House of Representatives, Iowa.

Thursday evening brought with it surprise and excitement as winning States and individuals were announced and awards presented to them and to respective State Regents and State Chairmen by the National Chairman (see Awards, pp. 424—5, May issue).

State Regents, Vice Regents, and Vice Presidents General were installed and newly elected Honorary Vice Presidents General presented.

Following the traditional clasping of hands during Blest Be the Tie That Binds, the 73rd Continental Congress was officially adjourned.

Friday was the grand finale—taking the place of the usual post-Congress Official Banquet—a gala Official Luncheon at the Mayflower. Guest speaker was John Mack Carter, Editor, McCall's Magazine, who gave a lively talk covering women's activities over the past century.

From the Mayflower many went posthaste to Constitution Hall, where 19 buses were waiting to leave for the World's Fair in New York. There, on Saturday, April 25, DAR Day, the ceremonial Flag of the United States of America was presented to Fair officials.
Social highlight was Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson’s beautifully appointed reception tendered 200 DAR National Officers and Chairmen on Wednesday afternoon, April 22nd.

The First Lady greets Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, President General, in the Blue Room. Next follows Mrs. James W. Anderson, Jr., Personal Page, bringing the Executive Committee’s gift of two pairs of evening gloves, in white and bone, encased, for Mrs. Johnson. Marine Lt. David Lefevre makes the introductions.

Left: Pausing for a special word as the receiving line moves forward are Honorary Vice Presidents General, Miss Lillian Chenoweth (D.C.) followed by Miss Helen McEachin (Ill.). Below: During the social, Mrs. Johnson graciously circulated, mingling with various groups and chatting with individuals.

Seen in group I (l to r) are: Mrs. Frank B. Cuff, Corresponding Secretary General; Mrs. George U. Baylies, Membership Chairman, center, talking with the First Lady; and Mrs. Duncan (back to camera).

Group II includes four State Regents: Mrs. Charles E. Lynde (N. H.), Miss Leslie H. Wight (Maine), partly hidden, Mrs. J. R. Porter Kennedy (Wyo.) and Mrs. Bernard D. Dooley (Vt.). On the far right is Miss M. Catharine Downing, Vice President General from Delaware.

Pictured in each group are members of the Air Force and Marine Bands which provided appropriate music for the occasion.
Above: Over 100 of the attractive pages serving the 73rd Continental Congress take time out to assemble for a picture with Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, President General, and Mrs. Philip W. Keller, Chairman of Pages, both seated in the center of the first row. Right: Pages carrying State flags await Bugler's cue for the Processional March on Opening Night.

Pages Serving the 73rd Congress

The President General with Personal Pages is photographed in the President General's Reception Room prior to Awards Evening. Pictured (l. to r.) are: Betty Eastin (Mich.), Barbara Buchanan (Ill.), Rita Z. Duncan (Tex.), Mrs. Duncan, Georgiana Anderson, Chief Page (Pa.), Nancy Reese (Pa.), Betsy Currier (Mass.) and Kathryn Watson (Iowa). Not pictured, but also serving was Anne McGlincey (D.C.).
First Lady's Gift: An 18th century engraving of the White House, autographed “With best wishes, Lady Bird Johnson,” for the NSDAR Museum, was presented during the 73rd Continental Congress. Examining the engraving are (l. to r.) Mrs. Roland M. James, Curator General; Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, President General; and Mrs. Muscoe Holland, Sr., Museum Chairman, New Jersey State Society, through whose interest the gift was received.

This is not the DAR World's Fair Tour. It is the approximately 1000 Congress Delegates who took the special tour to the National Gallery of Art and the Smithsonian Institution, viewing the Americana sections and First Ladies Gallery.

Mr. Kenyon Cull, Headmaster, and the group from St. Mary's Indian School (So. Dak.) present a rare courting flute to the President General. The group participated in both the Congress and World's Fair programs.

The Junior Bazaar attracts distinguished West Virginia Daughters: Miss Virginia B. Johnson, State Regent, and Mrs. William W. McClougherty, Past Vice President General.
DAR Day
at the New York World's Fair

Raising the mammoth Flag of the United States of America, presented to the 1964 New York World's Fair, April 25th, by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Maj. Gen. William E. Potter (USAR), Executive Vice President of the 1964-65 World's Fair Corp., accepts Flag from President General, Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan.

The Bethpage Colonials pictured at the ceremonies attendant to the official presentation of the Flag of the United States of America to the 1964 New York World's Fair by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Both the President General and Maryland State Regent received autographed copies of "My Favorite Maryland Recipes," by Mrs. J. Millard Tawes, wife of the Governor of Maryland, at the Maryland Pavilion during "DAR Day" at the Fair. Shown in the center are: Mr. C. Elmer Nolte, Jr., Chairman of the Maryland Commission, and Mr. C. Lease Bussard, President of the Francis Scott Key Memorial Foundation, Inc.

DAR group at the Fair.

Partial luggage ready for boarding New York buses.
This inscription appears over the Hall of Free Enterprise at the New York World's Fair. The $2,100,000 pavilion, sponsored by the American Economic Foundation, Mr. Fred G. Clark, Chairman, is an educational project offering instruction in the basics of the American free enterprise system, and was dedicated May 1st, Mrs. Mary G. Roebling, chairman, Women's Cooperation, presiding at the ceremony. By the use of modern audio-visual techniques, visitors to the Fair—some 70,000,000 are expected—will be shown "what makes the profit and loss system tick." To explain the facts of profit clearly and appealingly, there are three striking features:

1. "Mr. Both," a dramatization, presents profit as it actually applies to both management and labor, as a mutual enterprise. It demonstrates that as productivity per man hour goes up profits go up—and so do wages.

2. An animated flow chart, a first-time convincing presentation showing that the true relationship between payroll and profit has ever been "A-B-C" simple.

3. Question and answer panel that provides opportunity for visitors to ask and receive pertinent information on basic economic issues, profit-loss matters, and the free enterprise system.

At the dedication exercises the following message from the Honorable Herbert Hoover was read:

"It is a fine endeavor to have a Hall of Free Enterprise at the New York World's Fair because only with a free economy can a nation grow and prosper and retain its freedom. No country can have government-controlled economics and personal liberty."

Ambassador John D. Lodge was speaker for the occasion.

Mrs. Mary G. Roebling, president, Trenton (N.J.) Trust Co., and chairman, Women's Cooperation, Hall of Free Enterprise Committee, accepts the "Torch of Truth" from Peter J. McArdle, champion long distant runner. Looking on are Hon. John Davis Lodge, national president, Junior Achievement, Inc., and Mr. Charles S. Payson, chairman, Hall of Free Enterprise Steering Committee.

(Mrs. Roebling is a New Jersey Daughter, and the sister of Mrs. John K. Finley, State Regent of New Jersey.)

Two sides of THE TREE OF ECONOMIC LIFE, a mammoth 14-foot-high triad, "The Tools We Live By" and "The Fruits of Our Labor." This focal point of the Free Enterprise exhibit highlights salient economic principles.
The Junior Member Contest, established last year, for the purpose of recognizing the talented and versatile young members of DAR, 18–35 years of age, showed increased response in 1964, as is now reflected in the record of the 73rd Continental Congress. "The recipients of this award exemplify the many young women actively affiliated with the DAR," said Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan recently. "Their ability, resourcefulness, and zealous devotion are reflected by the achievements of numerous programs in which they engage, particularly youth activities," continued the President General. "Many such Daughters hold responsible chapter and State offices, both elective and appointive, and are active in all phases of the National Society's historical, educational, and patriotic endeavors. The increased number attending Congress this year was noteworthy."

Mrs. Eddie Reynolds of Jacksonville, Fla., National Chairman of the Junior Membership Committee, said selection of the seven division finalists proved a difficult task, at both State and Regional levels. "It was even more difficult naming the top winner among these outstanding nominees," she said.

Selections at all levels were made by three non-DAR judges, who considered the contestants' services to home, church, and community, in addition to DAR participation. Serving as judges for the national finals were Mrs. Donald S. Dawson (Ilona Massey) of stage, screen, and television; Congressman Charles E. Bennett of Florida; and Dr. Benjamin F. Rogers, president, Jacksonville (Fla.) University.

The National Winner, Florence Anne Burchett Briggs (Mrs. William J.), is regent of Charles Carroll Chapter, Indiana, East Central Division. An attorney, licensed to practice in Kentucky and Indiana, Mrs. Briggs and her husband are partners in the law firm of Briggs & Briggs. Mrs. Briggs is a tax consultant and has lectured extensively on Federal Estate Tax, Income Tax, and Gift Tax. She is the mother of two young children, ages 3 and 4. The 1964 National Winner continues a family tradition of active participation in DAR endeavors; her mother, Mrs. Thomas Burchett, has been active in DAR and other patriotic societies for many years, and is a past National Chairman of the NSDAR Public Relations Committee. Mrs. Briggs was National Chairman of the Junior Bazaar in 1961, has been registrar and vice regent of her chapter, and served as a Page at all levels, including Personal Page to the President General (1959) and to the State Regents of Kentucky and Indiana, and most recently, as Platform Page in the 73rd Continental Congress.

The 1st Runner-up, Lyle Morse Bruere (Mrs. Edwin W.), was also last year's winner for the North Central Division. She is a member of the Mayflower Chapter, Iowa. Her DAR experience includes chapter corresponding secretary, vice regent, and regent, as well as numerous chair-
mannahips, among them State Chairman of Junior Membership and of Public Relations. Her two children, ages 7 and 9, are C.A.R. members. Mrs. Bruere is a graduate of Omaha University and holds a B.S. in English and associate in Journalism. Her forte has been in providing good news coverage for DAR.

* * *

The 2nd Runner-up, Donna Davis Gouldman (Mrs. J. E.), is regent of her chapter, Leedstown Resolutions, in Montross, Va., Eastern Division. Mrs. Gouldman, an organizing member of her chapter, has been chapter secretary, librarian, and vice regent; also, chairman of Program, DAR Museum, and Junior Membership Committees. Besides home responsibilities of husband and 4 children, ages 9 to 14, and leadership participation in church, community, and schools, Mrs. Gouldman is bookkeeper, secretary, and manager of her husband's business, an egg-packing plant.

* * *

The winner of Honorable Mention, Frances Baugher Duffy (Mrs. Oliver F.), lives in Trenton, Mo., and is the outstanding Junior of the South Central Division. A member of the DAR for 4 years, Mrs. Duffy was chapter National Defense chairman, 1961–62, when she won the National Defense Award for her chapter. She has been chapter vice regent and chairman of the American History Month and Program Committees. An able public speaker, Mrs. Duffy gives numerous programs throughout Missouri on the Flag of the United States of America. Mrs. Duffy, the wife of a physician, is on the Board of Directors of the Missouri Heart Association. The couple owns extensive farms and stock, and Mrs. Duffy does the secretarial work and exhibits their registered Angus cattle at livestock shows.

District Winners

Southeastern Division
Anne Davis Sewell
(Mrs. William G.)

Northeastern Division
Miss Patricia Jones

Western Division
Marion Sue Charles
(Mrs. Mark Morton)
REPORT ON
NSDAR SPOT POLL
OF PUBLIC OPINION

By
BARBARA RAY (Mrs. Joseph) JANOWSKI
National Vice Chairman, Public Relations Committee, East Central Division

INTRODUCTION

The conduct of a DAR Spot Poll of Public Opinion was initiated on a State level in Indiana in 1962 under Mrs. Joseph Janowski, Public Relations Chairman. The incentive for expanding this into a nationwide poll—the taking of an inventory of its own public image by the National Society—gained impetus and may be attributed to a casual remark overheard by the incumbent President General, Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, early in her travels around the country on State visits. The thought-provoking remark made at random was: “Everybody knows what the DAR is against, but just what does it do, for what does it stand?”

The opportunity was too good to miss! Here was offered a splendid challenge to make a methodical, constructive appraisal. This was directly in line with the current accelerated Public Relations program to tell the FULL DAR STORY. Was the theme KNOW-DO-TELL DAR working? How much had been achieved? What more could or should be done to effectively tell the impressive DAR story of HISTORIC PRESERVATION, PROMOTION OF EDUCATION and PATRIOTIC ENDEAVOR? With the organization’s 75th Diamond Jubilee Anniversary just ahead, October 1965, what better time to initiate a Spot Poll of Public Opinion? Nothing similar had ever been done before.

A Poll of Public Opinion could furnish the answers to these questions, hence plans were formulated for conducting such a poll in November, 1963. With sincerity of purpose and a desire to obtain bona fide information substantiated by figures for the benefit of constructive evaluation, whether criticism or approval, the task was begun.

OPERATION AND TABULATION

To obtain a reliable and diverse cross section of public opinion, one State Society from EACH of the SEVEN DAR National Divisions was invited to participate, and each accepted. These SEVEN States were California, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia. This selection not only afforded wide geographical distribution, but assured reaction from large as well as smaller States, those with predominant urban living contrasted with rural areas, reflecting industrial, metropolitan or farm sections, and included States in which there existed a tradition of both a frequent and only an occasional DAR officer representation at National level, as well as topmost and average DAR activity participation.

Poll cards in quantities equal to DAR membership were sent to every chapter in the seven States with instructions that the members query the public on the following five questions:

1. Do you know WHAT the initials “DAR” mean?
2. Do you know WHY DAR was organized?
3. Do you know WHAT DAR does?
4. Do you think DAR patriotic aims BENEFIT you?
5. Do you APPROVE of DAR policies?

(See sample Poll Card attached.)

Direct answers to the Poll questions were simplified by the circling of the designations “yes,” “no,” or “don’t know,” with 13 general categories and one write-in blank for the classification of participants. Other than these simple instructions, no other rules or directions were given.

PERCENTAGES PROVE DAR IMAGE

When the Poll closed in December, 1963, all chapter poll answers were totaled onto State district sheets and sent to Mrs. Joseph Janowski, National Vice Chairman in Charge of Poll, for final correlation and statistical presentation.

Approximately 7,080 percentage calculations were required to bring the poll results through four channels of study—category and combined totals, by District and State—to the National figures, which were based on the final total of 12,513 polls. With each succeeding step as the collective answers were brought from chapter to State districts to State totals, the accumulating totals of the varying replies gained weight and force as a cross section of public opinion.

Poll answer patterns of rise/fall percentages illustrated, like a mathematical radar, the multiple contours of the DAR image in the various districts of seven States and among the people in eight different categories on both State and National levels. These substantiated
National percentages present in clearer focus the DAR image than has ever before been achieved.

When at last the National percentages were calculated from the final totals of all "yes," "no," and "don't know" answers to all five questions, a nationwide DAR image was brought into sharp focus to provide a "yardstick" or "National par" of public opinion by which to measure, judge and evaluate the varying results from each of the seven participating States.

**National Percentages**

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<th>Question</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Don't know</th>
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<tr>
<td>1. Do you know what the initials DAR mean?</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Do you know why DAR was organized?</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>57</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Do you know what DAR does?</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>39</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Do you think DAR patriotic aims benefit you?</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Do you approve of DAR policies?</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SPECIFIC BREAKDOWN OF POLL RETURNS BY STATES**

**WESTERN DIVISION:** Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Alaska, Hawaii

California: MRS. FRANK R. METTLACH, State Regent, MRS. ROBERT SWADLEY, PR State Vice Chairman

DAR membership 7976 *

California's 1,433 polls represented 11% of the National total, and the State results showed little variation from National par. California queried more newspapers and fewer salaried people than the average, and the answers showed definite dissimilarities for Question #5, with the Northern District showing 18% disapproval of DAR policy while the Southern District showed far less at 6%.

Friends and neighbors in the Northern District show the lowest rate of disapproval at 14%; other categories show higher rates as follows: Teachers 31%, students 20%, clergy 27%, business and professional people 17%, clubwomen 23%, and salaried people 16%.

In the Southern District these same categories show a far lower rate of disapproval: Teachers 9%, students 6%, clergy 9%, business and professional people 5%, clubwomen 8%, salaried people 9%, with friends at 5%, and newspapers at 2%.

With the exception of business and professional people at 53%, all percentages of DAR approval are below the National par in the Northern District; with the exception of students and salaried people, all percentages of DAR approval are above the National par in the Southern District. In general, California shows a higher-than-average 55% approval of DAR policy, as well as a lower-than-average 7% disapproval rate in the State totals.

**NORTHEASTERN DIVISION:** Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont

Connecticut: MRS. FOSTER E. STURTEVANT, State Regent, MISS GRACE LOOMIS, PR State Chairman

DAR membership 4303 *

Connecticut's 1,974 polls represented 16% of the National total. Although recognition of DAR initials was near the National par, 4% less than average knew why DAR was organized; 2% less knew what DAR does, 11% less thought DAR patriotic aims to be of benefit, and 18%—the highest rate in all the States polled—thought DAR patriotic aims to be of no benefit.

Throughout all categories questioned, all percents of DAR approval were lower than the National par in Connecticut where negative answers to Question #5 amounted to 18%, and only 38% were in agreement with DAR policy.

**NORTH CENTRAL DIVISION:** Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wisconsin

Illinois: MRS. RALPH KELLEY, State Regent, MRS. CARL SCHORY, MRS. BURTON KING, PR State Chairman

DAR membership 9584 *

Illinois returned 2,550 polls to represent 20% of the National total. Illinois queried more students and friends, fewer business and professional people than the average, and turned up the lowest percentage (35%) of people who knew why DAR was organized, as well as the lowest percentage (54%) who knew what DAR does. 51% of the Illinois people questioned thought DAR patriotic aims benefited them.

Only 11% showed disapproval of DAR policy, but less than the National average (43%) evinced approval, and a greater-than-average number (46%) did not know whether they approved. The highest rate of DAR approval came from Illinois clubwomen at 56%; the the lowest rates from teachers 45%, students 28%, friends and neighbors 43%, and salaried people at 36%.

**EAST CENTRAL DIVISION:** Indiana, Michigan, Kentucky, Ohio, West Virginia

Indiana: MRS. ALVIE T. WALLACE, State Regent, MRS. JOSEPH JANOWSKI, PR State Chairman

DAR membership 7425 *

Indiana's 2,014 polls represented 16% of the National total. The farther south one goes in Indiana, the more definite become opinions for and against DAR, with indecision showing a corresponding drop. Indiana queried more more salaried people and clubwomen; fewer friends and neighbors than average, and State totals showed little or no variation from the National par.

The highest rate of DAR approval was found in the newspapers' 70% rate of agreement with DAR policies, although at 14% their rate of disapproval is above the National par. The lowest rate came from the students' 36%, but their disapproval of DAR policy at 10% is no higher than the National par.

The lowest rate of DAR disapproval was found among business and professional people at 3%, while the highest came from the clergy at 21%. Throughout Indiana disapproval of DAR ran lower than the National average, and approval ran above National par.

**JUNE-JULY 1964**
In general, the students and salaried people knew the least about DAR, what it is, and why it was organized, and registered the greatest percentage of disbelief in DAR patriotic aims and purposes. At 15% the clergy declared the highest percentage of disbelief in DAR aims, and the highest rate of disapproval of DAR policy at 16%, with the teachers following with 12% and 14% respectively. Coupled with this high rate of clergy and teacher disapproval are their rates of agreement with DAR policy which, at 55% and 54% respectively, are higher than the National average.

A review of the Poll results bears out the George Gallup explanation of the law of “probability" (law of averages) as a leveling process insuring an accurate sampling of public opinion. (Refer to colunmed chart below.) Noteworthy is the fact that 65% of all those questioned came under the headings of business, friends and salaried people, while 23% accounted for newspapers, teachers and students—the very groups with which DAR has its main-line contact in promoting youth educational work and DAR public relations. A worthwhile evaluation of this Poll information should result in the planning of future community programs that make available information designed to promote a better understanding of the threefold DAR objective—historic, educational, patriotic—by the public in general. Certainly, this should be designed to reach the 40% of the public who profess or indicate a lack of knowledge of DAR, its aims and record of achievement.

GOOD PUBLIC RELATIONS PROMOTED BY POLL

The fact that the signature of each member-pollster was requested on the poll cards may have been a deterrent to full participation by all DAR members. This, even though many Daughters recognized the Poll as an excellent opportunity to further DAR public relations on an individual basis by promptly distributing “WHAT THE DAUGHTERS DO" and FACT SHEETS to those admitting little or no knowledge of DAR work.

Postscripts on the bottom of many Poll cards indicated that when members approached people who had no previous opportunity to learn about DAR, they acquainted them with the threefold DAR objectives of historic preservation, promotion of education, and patriotic endeavor, thus proving that in itself the Poll was a tool for good public relations for the Daughters of the American Revolution.

In conclusion it is emphasized that from study and review of tabulations in an attitude of constructive criticism, a worthwhile evaluation should benefit and result in the planning of improved future community programs—especially with emphasis upon traditional DAR personal “follow-through” participation.

Of great interest was the fact that newspaper outlets out-rank all other categories in knowing what DAR does (78%), in believing DAR patriotic aims benefit the public (72%), and in approving DAR policies (60%). With this encouragement, Daughters should move forward with renewed dedication, endeavoring to make an increased contribution through service as good American citizens at local, State and National levels.
**NSDAR Poll Summary Chart**

### Public Opinion Percentage Breakdown By Seven Participating States

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<thead>
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<th>State</th>
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<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
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<td>92</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>4</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
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<tr>
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<td>94</td>
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### National Percentages of Answers Shown by Category Breakdown

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<tr>
<td>Newspapers (486)</td>
<td>97</td>
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<tr>
<td>Teachers (1468)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students (914)</td>
<td>97</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clergy (367)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Business (2325)</td>
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<td>Clubwomen (1146)</td>
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<td>Friends (3812)</td>
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### 1. Do you know what the initials DAR mean?

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<th>State</th>
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<td><strong>NATIONAL PERCENT</strong></td>
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### 2. Do you know why DAR was organized?

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### 3. Do you know what DAR does?

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### 4. Do you think DAR patriotic aims benefit you?

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### 5. Do you approve of DAR policies?

<table>
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</tbody>
</table>
I am sure that most of our delegates are aware that it is not the function of the Resolutions Committee to initiate or originate resolutions. But it is the duty of the Committee to receive and consider all resolutions submitted to it by State Conferences, National Committees, chapters, and even individual members of the Society. The Committee first examines all of these resolutions for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not they conform to one or more of the major objectives of our Society. That is, whether they are historical, educational, and patriotic, and thus tend to enlighten public opinion and to preserve our republican form of government under the Constitution.

In selecting the 12 subjects and preparing the resolutions every effort is made to avoid political partisanship. Sometimes we find it quite difficult to avoid the appearance of partisanship and still maintain our loyalty to the basic objectives of our Society, namely, to enlighten public opinion on patriotic subjects and to preserve our republican form of government under the Constitution.

The members of our Committee have been very carefully selected by the President General for their experience and skill in drafting resolutions on a State and chapter level. There are 73 members of the Committee, and the membership includes at least one representative from each one of the 50 States of the United States.

When the Committee began its sessions last Tuesday, it had before it for consideration 294 resolutions which had been submitted by 30 State Conferences, 1 National Committee, 11 chapters, and 2 individuals. More than 100 subjects were represented by these resolutions.

The delegates will undoubtedly recognize some of the resolutions now being presented by the Committee as modified restatements of resolutions that have been approved by the Continental Congress in recent years. This results from one or both of the following facts: (1) That there have been recent developments that keep the subject in the public eye and perhaps throw new light on it, and (2) that the number of resolutions received this year indicates a demand for another resolution on the same subject.

Two typical examples of such restatements are the resolution on School Prayer and Religious Observances and the resolution on Disarmament and World Government. More than 20 State Conferences submitted resolutions on the former subject and probably as many on the latter, although these were not so easily classified and counted since other related subjects were sometimes included in the same resolution. But at any rate, your Committee was convinced that the growing importance of the subject and the obvious continuing interest of the State Conferences warranted the Committee in proposing another resolution on each of these subjects, rewritten, of course, in an effort to keep abreast of the current situation.

Another matter that I will mention relates to a proposed change in the procedure for handling resolutions. In each of the past several years the Committee has received resolutions (mostly from individual members and frequently identical in language) proposing a sweeping change in the procedure for handling resolutions. Last year the proposed change was voted upon and defeated overwhelmingly both in the Committee and on the floor of the Continental Congress. This year one chapter has proposed a resolution for the same (or a similar) change; and the Committee is still of the unanimous opinion that the change would not be in the best interests of the Society.

I would now like to read the resolutions offered by the Resolutions Committee.

(MRS.) ELIZABETH M. COX, Chairman.

For further information relative to handling of Resolutions, and questions and answers respecting same, reference is made to the National Chairman’s article on Resolutions appearing in the February, 1963, Magazine, page 124.
RESOLUTIONS

Adopted by the Seventy-third Continental Congress

National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution

April 20-23, 1964

The following Resolutions with footnotes were read at official sessions of the 73rd Continental Congress by both the Resolutions Chairman and the President General. In addition, Mrs. Elizabeth M. Cox, National Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, introduced the proposed Resolutions to the Forum with a brief explanation on the background of each Resolution. These explanatory portions appear following each Resolution in italics.

APPRECIATION TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Resolved, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, assembled for the 73rd Continental Congress, acknowledge with much appreciation and thanks the message from President Lyndon B. Johnson.

APPRECIATION TO SENATOR HARRY FLOOD BYRD

Resolved, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, express sincere thanks for the excellent address delivered by the Honorable Harry Flood Byrd to this 73rd Continental Congress. Much appreciation is expressed to Senator Byrd for sharing with this assemblage his keen knowledge of current events, our Country's position in world affairs and his expression of patriotic feeling on timely subjects so important to the life and welfare of our Constitutional Republic.

APPRECIATION TO THE UNITED STATES TREASURY DEPARTMENT AND THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Whereas the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, has been honored with two citations: one for continued DAR promotion and support of the United States Bond program; and the other for outstanding programs of conservation of natural resources;

Resolved, That sincere thanks be extended the Treasury Department and the United States Department of Agriculture for these honors.

APPRECIATION TO J. EDGAR HOOVER

Whereas, over a period of years J. Edgar Hoover has rendered invaluable service to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and May 10, 1964 will mark the 40th anniversary of this service; and

Whereas his contribution to national security and our Country's welfare exemplifies patriotic service at its peak, and has earned for him the respect and admiration of all;

Resolved, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, express appreciation and offer congratulations to the Honorable J. Edgar Hoover for his 40 years of constant service in protecting our Country's freedoms and in aiding in the administration of justice in the important position of Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

APPRECIATION TO THE HONORABLE J. MILLARD TAWES AND THE FRANCIS SCOTT KEY MEMORIAL FOUNDATION

Whereas the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, appreciates deeply the honor conferred upon its President General, Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, by the presentation to her of the Francis Scott Key Memorial Foundation Medal;

Resolved, That grateful acknowledgment be made to the Governor of Maryland, to the Assistant to the Governor Odell M. Smith for his participation in the presentation on behalf of the Governor, and to the Francis Scott Key Memorial Foundation.
The people who know their God shall stand firm and take action."—Daniel 11:32

STATEMENT OF FAITH

We believe that God—the Father Eternal and the Infinite Spirit—is the Supreme Power of this Universe and that He created Man in His own Image, endowing him with certain inalienable rights and Dignity:

We believe that the Declaration of Independence was based upon this concept of a Supreme Power:

We believe that the Constitution of the United States of America and the first ten amendments known as the Bill of Rights further developed this concept into a form of government heretofore unknown:

We believe that it was the ingenuity, resourcefulness and initiative of Free Men in a Free Society that expanded a Free Enterprise to make this the great Nation it has become:

We believe that the rapid growth of centralized Federal Government with its bureaucratic domination is inimical to the America envisioned by the Signers of the Declaration of Independence:

We believe that from atheistic propaganda stems a materialism that mocks self-discipline, moral ethics, honesty and decency until disregard of established law and order knows no bounds, resulting in a record of crime and juvenile delinquency that has reached terrifying proportions:

We believe that atheism is the root from which the movement to eradicate all mention of GOD from our national life has grown and is a serious threat to our Spiritual Heritage:

Therefore, as patriotic American women, we pledge ourselves to keep this Heritage alive for future generations that they may become Defenders of these self-evident truths and we assert our belief that the essence of true patriotism is to express unashamedly our love for our Country with steadfast devotion to the ideals upon which this Republic was founded—a Nation under GOD.

The Statement of Faith is not regarded as one of the formal resolutions. It is self-explanatory, and does not seem to require an introduction. However, as Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, I am very proud of it, and wish to make grateful acknowledgment to the State Conference of Massachusetts for preparing it and submitting it to us.

1. SCHOOL PRAYER AND RELIGIOUS OBSERVANCES

Whereas the Supreme Court of the United States has prohibited the voluntary reading of the Bible and the recitation of prayer in public schools as part of classroom exercises; and

Whereas, in so doing, the Supreme Court overturned the deeply entrenched and highly cherished spiritual traditions of this Nation, since the right to practice freely one's religion was one of the principal causes for the settlement of America; and

Whereas the said prohibition by the Supreme Court of voluntary classroom exercises appears to be in direct conflict with that part of the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States which provides that Congress shall make no law "prohibiting the free exercise" of religion;

Resolved, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, urge its members to support the efforts of the Congress of the United States to set in motion whatever action is necessary and appropriate to clarify the Bill of Rights so that there can be no question as to the right of free exercise of religion and religious observances.

The Continental Congress adopted resolutions in 1962 and 1963 in support of what it believed to be the Constitutional right of the free exercise of religion in the public schools. But the Supreme Court of the United States on June 17, 1963, put an end to all hopes that the Constitutional rights of Christian children to pray would be recognized over the objections of atheist parents of other children. Apparently, the State Societies have not accepted defeat. They have merely changed their tactics, and now urge that the Constitution be so amended that it will protect the right to the free exercise of religion in terms so clear that they cannot be misconstrued. More than 130 Congressmen have introduced bills in the U.S. House of Representatives providing for such an Amendment; 165 Congressmen have signed petitions to discharge the House Judiciary Committee and bring these bills to the floor of the House for vote; and the legislatures of several States have memorialized Congress to propose such an Amendment. More than twenty State Conferences have proposed resolutions on the subject this year; and your Committee has recommended for adoption the resolution now before you.

2. PATRIOTIC EDUCATION

Whereas a prime objective of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, is to foster true patriotism and love of Country; and

Whereas history teaches patriotism, and observance of historic anniversaries keeps alive the lessons of the past; and

Whereas the traditional history of the United States of America was proudly taught in all schools of this Country to the great profit and edification of our citizens until the schools and educational institutions were penetrated by doctrines of progressive education and alien philosophies; and

Whereas our American History is no longer a required subject in the schools of many States;

Resolved, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, urge its members to redouble efforts in support of a program whereby the History of the United States of America will be a required subject in public schools;

Resolved, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, reemphasize the observance of historic anniversaries.

This proposed resolution is in effect a composite of resolutions submitted by a number of State Con-
ferences on one or more of the three closely related subjects of Patriotic Education, Teaching of American History, and Observance of Historic Events. All three of these subjects are among the chief interests of our National Society, and there has been no prior resolution devoted specifically to either of them during the past several years.

3. CIVIC AND MORAL RESPONSIBILITY OF WOMEN

Whereas, on June 25, 1962, the Supreme Court of the United States handed down a decision which curtailed the power of the Postmaster General to exclude obscene material from the mail and opened the way for a flood of such material to be transported by mail, seriously endangering the morals of our youth and increasing the many problems in our society; and

Whereas qualified women voters now outnumber male voters by some four million, and women hold in their names more than half of the entire wealth of the Nation which together should make them the most powerful economic, moral and political force in America today; and

Whereas women should exercise this power in community affairs by demanding the removal from public shelves of obscene literature, and better law enforcement to curb crime and juvenile delinquency, by insisting that local schools teach patriotism and love of Country, and use their moral force in the proper training of our youth and the preservation of the American heritage of this great Nation;

Resolved, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, urge that women accept their civic and moral responsibility in community affairs, in their schools and churches, study the issues and vote for candidates in municipal, county, State and national elections who will take a stand for morality, law enforcement, and Constitutional Government.

The Resolutions Committee receives every year a few proposed resolutions urging more women to interest themselves in election issues and candidates. So this year, your Committee has combined these resolutions with others pointing out the necessity for better law enforcement in the fields of juvenile delinquency and the unlawful distribution of obscene literature and for more moral training in the schools. About 15 State Conference resolutions were considered in the drafting of the resolution now being offered by your Committee, which urges women to participate more fully in all of these fields.

4. "AID AND COMFORT TO THE ENEMY"

Whereas communism everywhere threatens the survival of the United States; and

Whereas the Government of the United States has been, and still is, giving money to and trading the products of our free enterprise system with communist and communist-trading countries while Americans in uniform have been, and are being, killed in undeclared wars against communism in remote parts of the world; and

Whereas this aid and trade, while strengthening our Country's enemies, forces United States citizens to finance their own defeat;

Resolved, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, urge that the United States Government cease giving "aid and comfort" to the enemy by refusing gifts to and trade with communist countries and those that have expropriated American property;

Resolved: That patriotic citizens be urged to buy American goods instead of those produced by communist-labor countries.

I find no prior resolution bearing this title or deploiring the evil effects of giving financial aid to Communist countries and maintaining trade relations with them. The subject is of increasing importance, and your Committee thinks that the resolution is timely and needed. Resolutions from 11 State Conferences were considered by your Committee.

5. SUPPORT OF IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY ACT

Whereas proposed new immigration legislation now before Congress would permit an additional 700,000 aliens to enter the United States; and

Whereas these new entries into the Nation's labor force would aggravate the unemployment problem which has already precipitated a massive Federal "War on Poverty"; and

Whereas proposed new quota revisions would greatly increase the number of immigrants who would be admitted to the United States from countries which are now under the domination of the U.S.S.R. and Communist China; and

Whereas it is impossible to obtain security checks on immigrants from communist-dominated areas; and

Whereas the unchecked entry of "refugee-escapees" who may in fact be enemy agents, agitators or saboteurs constitutes a potential threat to the internal security of the United States;

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

The pressure to revise our Immigration Laws to permit the entry into this country of hordes of aliens from countries under Communist domination continues; and the stream of resolutions from our State Conferences in support of the present law continues also. This year we received resolutions on this subject from 10 State Conferences, and we are offering a resolution to the Continental Congress, notwithstanding the fact that the Continental Congress has approved several resolutions to the same general effect in recent years.

6. DISARMAMENT AND WORLD GOVERNMENT

Whereas the communists have never retreated from their

* Recognizing the potential for future good citizens in the immigrants coming to the United States of America, the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, in an effective program of aid to aliens seeking to become citizens, has published and distributed since 1921 more than nine million free copies of a Manual for Citizenship. Americanism Medals are awarded to adult naturalized citizens who have demonstrated outstanding qualities of leadership, trustworthiness, service and patriotism. The Society also, for many years, maintained a welcoming service to immigrants at Ellis Island, New York, and Angel Island, California.
Whereas the United States Government has also proclaimed "general and complete disarmament" as its goal, has already embarked upon a program of unilateral disarmament and, by ratifying the Test Ban Treaty, has endangered the security of this Nation; and

Whereas, although Red China refuses to disarm, the United States Government is now proposing to freeze the production of strategic bombers and all missiles including the Polaris, thereby inviting attack in a few short years as the bombers grow obsolete and national defense capabilities diminish; and

Whereas, since a disarmed nation can defend neither freedom nor sovereignty, the disarmament drive must be viewed as part of the long effort to submerge the United States in a godless and socialist world government from which there would be no escape;

Resolved, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, affirm their continuing opposition to any form of world government, call upon all Americans to acquaint themselves fully with the dangers inherent in the disarmament drive, and urge a strong military posture capable of defending this Nation from all enemies and of serving as a continuing deterrent to war.

The two subjects covered by this caption have been treated in resolutions approved by the Continental Congress each year since 1960 although not before under this combined title. But National and international developments during the past year have made the dangers to our Country and to our Constitutional form of Government more real and more imminent than in any previous year. Fourteen State Conferences submitted resolutions on these subjects, and your Committee feels that they are of urgent importance.

7. GOVERNMENT BY EXECUTIVE ORDER

Whereas the Framers of the Constitution of the United States of America, fully cognizant of the dangers of a concentration of power in the hands of the Executive, created a government of balanced powers consisting of the three branches—Legislative, Executive and Judicial—to serve as a check one upon the other; and

Whereas the Congress has now relinquished certain of its legislative powers and prerogatives and has given wide discretionary powers to the Executive whereby lawmaking authority has been delegated to various Government departments, boards and commissions, resulting in the passage of four times as many laws by the Executive Branch of the Government as by the Congress; and

Whereas there are now entered in the Federal Register Executive Orders giving unprecedented powers to the Executive and assigning emergency functions to various departments of the Government authorizing complete Federal control in many areas formerly reserved to the Congress, thereby offering the means of achieving dictatorial power whenever the Executive deems it necessary to declare an emergency;

Resolved, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, urge that the members of both Houses of Congress reassert the long established powers and prerogatives of the Legislative Branch of the Government and restore their authority over the duties and functions vested in them by the Constitution of the United States of America.

I find no approved resolution under this or a similar caption or covering this subject in recent years. However, I do recall that our Committee has received from State Conferences and other sources in prior years resolutions opposing government by executive order. This year we received resolutions from 10 State Conferences on the subject, and are accordingly recommending the adoption of the resolution now before you.

8. FREE ENTERPRISE AND PROPERTY RIGHTS

Whereas the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, is on record as opposed to a strong centralized government; and

Whereas the taking of private property by governmental and quasi-governmental agencies by right of eminent domain for other than strictly public use constitutes an infringement upon the rights of individual citizens resulting in surrender to the collectivist state; and

Whereas disregard of Federal Constitutional protection of private property and stigmatizing of the small or not so small businesses as standing in the way of progress has nationally characterized the advance of collectivism, which could result in the formation of a socialist state;

Resolved, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, urge its members to be aware of any and all legislation which would deprive each and every citizen in this United States of his basic freedoms, the right of private property and free enterprise as guaranteed in the Constitution of the United States and the Bill of Rights.

Except for the reference to "free enterprise" in the "Rededication" resolution adopted by the Continental Congress last year, I find no resolution on either of these two combined subjects during the past several years. This year your Committee received several resolutions from State Conferences opposing threatened dangers to free enterprise and to property rights, either in general terms or in relation to some specific situation. After considering them all, your Committee has formulated the resolution we are now proposing.

9. FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION

Whereas many radio and television stations have allotted a generous amount of time for free expression of thought; and

Whereas many fine educational, patriotic and religious programs are thus enjoyed by the American public; and

Whereas these programs have been voluntarily initiated by the stations under the right and responsibility of self-regulation;
Resolved, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, commend the broadcasting stations making available to the American public through this medium of expression educational, patriotic and religious programs;

Resolved, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, support the principle of freedom of expression and the right of private broadcasting stations to self-regulate such programs.

I find no previous approved resolution that covers the subject matter or bears the title of this proposed resolution. Its obvious purpose is to recognize and encourage the initiation and production by radio and television stations of educational, patriotic, and religious programs.

10. FOR AN EXPANDED MERCHANT MARINE, U.S.A.

Whereas a strong and expanded American Merchant Marine is vital to our national defense; and
Whereas the majority of our wartime-built vessels are now obsolete; and
Whereas our balance of payments would be improved by an expanded use of United States Flag vessels in international trade;

Resolved, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, urge greater support and enlargement of the United States Merchant Marine Academy and other maritime academies throughout this Country which train the men to staff our Merchant Marine; and that the requisite resources be utilized and applied to the development of a Merchant Marine commensurate with our Country’s needs.

Your Committee received only three resolutions on this subject this year; but was impressed with the importance and timeliness of the demand for a strong and expanded merchant marine. I find no resolution on this subject in recent years; but files available to me indicate that the Continental Congress adopted several such resolutions in the years prior to and including the year 1963.

11. PANAMA CANAL AND GUANTANAMO BAY

Whereas the original Treaty of 1903 between the United States and Panama followed the successful efforts of the Panamanians to become independent of Colombia and to establish themselves as a nation, and this Treaty entered into by the United States and the Republic of Panama gave the United States authority to construct, operate, and maintain the Panama Canal in perpetuity; and
Whereas the jurisdiction over the Panama Canal is essential to the defense of the United States; and
Whereas there is strong evidence that international communism is aiding and abetting the strategy of discontent within the Republic of Panama which is striving for the impairment of the jurisdiction of the United States over the Canal Zone through renegotiation of the Treaty; and
Whereas renegotiation of the Panama Canal Treaty would also be an open invitation for Cuba to demand renegotiation of the United States Treaty regarding Guantanamo Bay; and

Whereas Guantanamo Bay is a vital harbor, strategically located with respect to trade routes and its control is essential to protect shipping; and loss of Guantanamo Bay to either the Kremlin or to Cuba would provide the communists with a base from which they could harass the east and gulf coasts of the United States;

Resolved, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, assert that continuing control of the Panama Canal and Guantanamo Bay is essential to the security of the United States and that national security is not negotiable; and urge that no concession be made to the Republic of Panama which would cancel any of the rights of the United States as guaranteed by the existing Treaty with Panama;

The Committee received from seven State Conferences resolutions that bore directly on these two current and controversial subjects; and from several other State Conferences resolutions that contained references of these subjects. We offer a resolution that treats the two subjects in combination. They were so treated in some of the resolutions submitted to us by State Conferences. Both of these subjects were referred to in a resolution approved in 1963 under the title “The Monroe Doctrine and Hemispheric Defense”; but since that time the shutting off by Cuba of the water supply to Guantanamo Bay and the Panamanian riots designed to force renegotiation of the Panama Canal Treaty have created new international crises and increased the threats to our sovereignty and national security in both areas.

12. LEAST WE FORGET

Whereas American men are fighting and dying in the service of their Country; and
Whereas the historic willingness of American men to serve their Nation springs from their faith in the justice of their Country’s cause; and
Whereas the unknown or questionable objectives and protracted struggles of the so-called cold war have caused indifference of our citizenry to the loss of American lives reported almost daily;

Resolved, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, hereby take cognizance of the loss of each precious life given in service to this Country, and demand that such sacrifice be stopped unless clearly in the interest of the United States;

Resolved, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, proclaim that the American man-at-arms, when called upon to risk his life, has a right to expect the most modern equipments his Country can produce and the dedicated support of his Country’s moral and spiritual strength, for there is no substitute for victory.

One State Conference submitted a resolution under this precise title; but other State Conferences contributed to the theme. The sacrifice of “each precious life given in service to this Country” for the purpose of maintaining a proper “image abroad”, and without hope or intention of victory, should be of grave concern to all members of our Society. I have no doubt that it is of grave concern to thousands of wives and mothers.
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. Riggs, Mrs. Lipscomb, Mrs. McCrory, Mrs. Biel, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Shramek, Mrs. Heath, Mrs. Osborne, Mrs. Minton, Mrs. Morford, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Skillman, Mrs. Estill, Mrs. Merritt, Mrs. Birnbaum, Mrs. Shackelford, Mrs. Cash, Mrs. Tippet. State Regents: Mrs. Brooks, Mrs. Hoopes, Mrs. Carr, Mrs. Ragan, Mrs. McDade, Mrs. Holzer, Miss Wright, Mrs. Lovett, Miss MacPeek, Mrs. Wiedlea, Mrs. Rhodes, Mrs. Diggs, Mrs. Palmer, Mrs. Selleck, Mrs. Hawkins, Mrs. Lynde, Mrs. Finley, Mrs. Elmdendorf, Mrs. Howland, Mrs. Cordon, Miss Thomas, Mrs. Race, Mrs. Coynor, Mrs. Sayre, Mrs. Wilkins, Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Wilcox, Miss Harle, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Dooley, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Britton, Miss Johnson, Mrs. Barker, Mrs. Kennedy. State Vice Regent: Miss Anderson, Arizona.

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

Report of President General

On the evening of February 1st, following the National Board of Management meeting, the National Society, Children of the American Revolution, Mrs. W. Earle Hawley, Senior National President, and Miss Mary Huston Armstrong, National President, hostesses, entertained in honor of the President General at a delightful banquet with special program. A most gratifying and complimentary number attended, including many National Board members. On this occasion I was presented with NSCAR Life Promotor Certificate #1, the first to be issued by the organization. The gala affair took on special significance inasmuch as during the interval between the adjournment of the National Board and the banquet, the Duncans' oldest son, Robinson, was married to Miss Rita Zimmerman of Dallas, Texas, the two having met 7 years previously at an NSCAR convention at the Mayflower.

It was during the brief two and a half week period between the Board meeting and commencement of State Conferences that Mr. Duncan and I got off for a long-delayed and much needed vacation to Nassau. While there, some preliminary effort was expended toward future organization of a new Overseas Unit to accommodate interested, eligible women among the better than 200 American women there.

One of the best attended of the daytime Museum Events this season was on February 10th, when guests were received by Mrs. Tompkins Parker, Mrs. George Davis and Mrs. Hugh Petersen, with Mrs. Ellsworth Clark, Treasurer General, "pouring."

On Monday, February 17th, it was my pleasure to fly home purposely to attend the George Washington Birthday Luncheon of John Alexander Chapter, at which the Honorable William Jennings Bryan Dorn, member of Congress from South Carolina, spoke forcefully and dynamically on "The Influence and Inspiration of George Washington." Among the near 100 present for the occasion was Mrs. Robert Bruce Smith, Jr., State Regent of Virginia, accompanied by other officers and chairmen, including Mrs. Eldred D. Yoichim, District Director, Northside.

The 56th State Conference of the Arkansas Daughters, February 20th, was the initial Conference attended on the 1964 spring itinerary. Meeting the President General in Memphis and driving her to Jonesboro, Arkansas, were Mr. John Augustus Carr, husband of the State Regent, and Mr. J. Neale Payne, husband of the Conference Chairman. The very excellent conference sessions were presided over by the State Regent, Mrs. John Augustus Carr. Two visiting State Regents attended as distinguished guests, Mrs. R. J. Holzer, Jr., of Louisiana and Miss Louise Harle of Tennessee. The President General gave the Opening Night address and conducted the Forum the following day and in addition, appeared on the television program serving the Tri-State area.

Following the Arkansas Conference, the President General enjoyed a pleasant drive to Memphis, courtesy of Miss Louise Harle, State Regent of Tennessee, accompanied by Mrs. R. J. Holzer, Jr., of Louisiana. Several invitations for Saturday, February 22, George Washington's birthday, were regretted in order to schedule a conference over the weekend with Mr. Donald W. Hansen of the University of Wichita, who met me to go over the feasibility and steps necessary to coordinate video with the radio tape series "Citizen...U.S.A.," which he recently adapted for the Society based on the DAR Manual for Citizenship.

Preceding the fine 59th Tennessee State Conference, the State Regent, Miss Louise Harle, entertained informally, February 23, at a pleasant Sunday afternoon social. The formal opening address by the President General was on Monday evening and the DAR Forum conducted Tuesday afternoon. Distinguished guests attending the Tennessee Conference included Mrs. Theodore Morford, Vice President General, Mrs. Louise Moseley Heaton, Vice President General, Mrs. Norman Cordon, State Regent, North Carolina, Mrs. John Augustus Carr, State Regent, Arkansas and Mrs. Albert Peters, National Chairman, American Heritage Committee.

A conference on a Memphis television program as well as successful meetings with the Press were held.

In a brief return to Washington it was possible on February 29 for the President General to occupy the DAR box when the First Family, President and Mrs. Johnson, for the first time since inauguration, attended an event—a delightful Beethoven program by the Houston Symphony—in Constitution Hall.

During the brief return to National Headquarters, the first of March, the President General was occupied with...
finalizing details relative to the 73rd Continental Congress and the Post-Congress World Fair trip.

On Tuesday, March 10, I emplaned non-stop to attend the California State Conference. The warmth of this splendid meeting began with a wonderful welcome upon arrival in San Diego near midnight and continued through the successful 3-day sessions, presided over by Mrs. Frank R. Mettlach, State Regent. Attendance and publicity were truly exceptional, especially in view of the distances covered by the State. During the sessions, the President General both spoke and held the Forum, as well as attending a special Press Conference.

On Thursday evening, March 12, I flew all night to Huntsville, Alabama in mid-morning, Friday the 13th, to attend the Report Meeting of Kate Duncan Smith School by members of the Evaluating Committee representing the Southern Association of Schools and Colleges. Active Alabama State DAR officials as well as several out-of-State Board members were in attendance. During the overnight period there, I was the guest of Mrs. Henry Grady Jacobs, State Chairman, DAR School Committee, and on Saturday, the 14th, with Mrs. G.W.S. Musgrave, Board member, flew back to Washington, despite inclement weather.

In an effort to catch up on the accumulated correspondence, Miss Jean Jacobs of the President General's staff, left with me on Monday, March 16, for Akron, Ohio, to attend the 65th State Conference there. A highly constructive and enjoyable Conference was experienced with the Ohio Daughters, Miss Amanda A. Thompson, State Regent, presiding. As usual, the President General both spoke and gave the Forum and enjoyed the opportunity of catching up with Honorary President General, Mrs. James B. Seimes, read her report. The First Vice President General, Mrs. Erwin F. Seimes, read her report.

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

In line with plans for the 75th Diamond Jubilee Anniversary of the National Society commencing October 1964 and running for 18 months, an official request was made early this year to the Postmaster General and the Citizens' Stamp Advisory Committee for the issuance of a 75th anniversary commemorative DAR stamp on October 11, 1965, the same to picture Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, former First Lady and former President General of this organization. Although several telephone conversations have transpired, date there is no word relative to any action taken by the Committee.

As was done last year, an advance pre-Congress Press Conference was held at National Headquarters on Tuesday, April 14th, with representatives from 25 leading newspapers and major wire services over the United States. The Conference ran better than 2 hours and was televised the entire time. Special Press Kits with releases applicable to the 73rd Continental Congress were provided each correspondent attending. Response and interest were noteworthy and it is hoped will be reflected in coverage of the forthcoming Congress.

Again, deep appreciation is expressed to all who have officially represented the National Society at various events when it was impossible for the President General to attend. A list of these events as they have happened in current issues of the DAR Magazine.

In conclusion, the President General takes this opportunity to express appreciation for the ready service and splendid support of the National Parliamentarian, Mrs. Herberta Ann Leonard, whose assistance has been highly valued during this administration. Further, the reliable and efficient reporting rendered by Mrs. Floy Swanson, who has reported Board and Congress Proceedings for the past 25 years, working in cooperation with the experienced Chief Clerk in the office of Recording Secretary General. Miss Adaline Thornton, has certainly facilitated the anniversary meeting of the Philadelphia Chapter. With President General was present, and willing to fill the gap and speak at the anniversary meeting of the Chester County Chapter held at the West Chester Country Club.

Four State Conferences were attended, my own state; Pennsylvania. Another Pennsylvania chapter invitation accepted was the 25th personal sadness I officially report the passing of Mrs. Will Ed Gupton, former Chaplain General of Tennessee, on March 15th.

And to you, the members of the National Board of Management, my deep and most sincere appreciation for making possible another successful year on behalf of the National Society!

MARTON MONCURE DUNCAN

President General
The Wisconsin State Conference was equally fine, even a threatened heavy storm did not detract from the enjoyment and enthusiasm of the members and this officer.

With only a short interval between Wisconsin and Florida, and this lessened by reason of the scheduled flight being cancelled, this officer was home for Easter and left for Jacksonville, again in an unpredicted snowstorm. This, too, was a specially fine conference, and your First Vice President General will always remember the warm welcome accorded and the hospitality extended in all of the States visited.

It is always a keen regret that all State Conference invitations cannot be accepted.

During the short week at home after the Conference traveling, this officer caught up on daily mail received at her home. Over 100 letters and notes were mailed prior to coming to Washington.

It was a privilege to attend the fine Coffee held in the Organizing Secretary General’s Catalogue Room at headquarters prior to Congress opening. Following an informal social hour, much valuable information was disseminated. As the saying goes, a well-informed DAR member is a good member and this officer profited by attending this meeting.

**BETTY NEWKIRK SEIMES, First Vice President General.**

The Chaplain General, Mrs. Charles M. Johnson, presented an informal report and announced the plans for the Chaplains’ Breakfast and the Memorial Service on Sunday, April 19.

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

**Report of Recording Secretary General**

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

The amendments to the Bylaws proposed by the National Board of Management and the Resolution for Expanding the Facilities in the DAR Library for presentation to Continental Congress were prepared for distribution to the chapters.

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

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

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

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

Since my last report to the Board 1,398 membership certificates have been prepared and mailed to members. All requests for research have received prompt and careful attention.

**MARTHA SUTTLE IRWIN, Recording Secretary General.**

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

**Report of Corresponding Secretary General**

Since my last report, through February 29, 1964, over 100 letters have been answered through this office, plus those from my home; 190 orders for material were processed and 2,976 Proposed Amendments mailed. Each month there seems to be more inquiring about membership and to these are sent “How to Become a Member”; “Preparation of Application Papers”; Congressional Record, NSDAR Fact Sheet, Museum Folder, Magazine Folder, Work Sheet, Schools Booklet and “What the Daughters Do.” Some write back to thank us and to say they did not realize the National Society did so much. State Regents are notified and we like to think that many of our new members can be directly traced to those early, original inquiries.

Mrs. Eldred M. Yochim, Chief Clerk in this office, handles all the routine work with one hand, while with the other she officiates in such capacities as co-chairman of the Yorktown pilgrimage and the up-coming DAR Day at the New York World’s Fair.

The usual annual Honor Roll Committee work is taken care of in this office and here we have the valued assistance of Miss Rebecca Smith—in this and other capacities.

Mrs. Erma Ash, Chief Clerk of the Business Office, reports accelerated activity here as orders for supplies of all kinds increase. Through this office supplies covering the needs of many committees are ordered, as well as supplies required for State Conferences and Continental Congress. This office also interviews applicants for positions and keeps a record of all personnel, including recording annual leave. A record also is kept of all supplies ordered by the individual offices, vouchers also being made for the bills. Much of the important business foundation which forms the background of DAR activities, rests solidly on the activity of the Business Office and the Office of the Corresponding Secretary General.

We record with profound regret the passing of our former Chaplains General, Mrs. Will Ed. Gupton, and Mrs. Robert Keene Arnold; and the husbands of Mrs. Paul R. Greenlease, National Chairman DAR Magazine Committee and State Vice Regent of Kansas; and Mrs. Norman Cordon, State Regent of North Carolina.

This DAR year began with a visit to the Massachusetts State Conference. Miss Gertrude MacPeeke, State Regent, and ended with visits to the Maine and New Hampshire State Conferences. At the former, Miss Leslie Helen Wight, State Regent, and her Maine Daughters, extended many courtesies to your Corresponding Secretary General who accompanied Mrs. Kenneth G. Maybe, National Chairman, DAR Magazine Advertising, both of us being accorded the privilege of addressing the delegates; and the same applies to the charming hospitality of Mrs. Charles E. Lynde, State Regent of New Hampshire, who accorded us the same privilege. At the latter Conference we were joined by Mrs. George U. Baylies, National Chairman of Membership. I had reported to you earlier regarding the wonderful visit I had with the Massachusetts Daughters.

Like each one of you, I look forward to a year of solid achievement for our Society.

**ADELAIDE LAWRENCE CUFF, Corresponding Secretary General.**

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Ellsworth E. Clark, presented the following report on membership: Deceased, 944; Resigned, 740; Reinstated, 112.
Mrs. Clark moved that 112 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Watson. Adopted.

Mrs. Clark read the report of the Treasurer General.

Report of Treasurer General

It is most gratifying that the summary statement shows such a substantial increase in the amounts of the current fund.

In addition, it is with pride, to report the interest earned on the invested dues amounts to $22,468.03. This considerable sum is approximately $5,000.00 more than was earned last year and more than double the interest on the invested dues in 1961-62.

Amounts received from the settlement of estates are as follows: $12,500.00 from the estate of Isabel Anderson; this was added to the established Isabel Anderson Library Fund; $15,000.00 from the estate of the late Ruth M. Duryee and the May Duryee Scholarship Fund was established in accordance with the provisions of her will. These amounts were added to the Combined Investment Fund.

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

I hereby submit the Summary Statement of Current and Special Funds for the twelve months ended February 29, 1964, and the supporting schedule thereto.

### SUMMARY STATEMENT OF CURRENT AND SPECIAL FUNDS

**FOR THE PERIOD MARCH 1, 1963 to FEBRUARY 29, 1964**

<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 2/29/64</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current Fund (Schedule 1)</td>
<td>988,861.24</td>
<td>695,040.00</td>
<td>558,621.58</td>
<td>(82,000.00) 1,043,279.66 (A)</td>
<td>941,509.50</td>
<td>101,770.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Funds</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appropriation Funds</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committee Maintenance</td>
<td>2,127.44</td>
<td>284.05</td>
<td>7,495.28</td>
<td>5,000.00</td>
<td>(82,000.00)</td>
<td>941,509.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good Citizens</td>
<td>8,064.68</td>
<td>6,191.00</td>
<td>11,184.96</td>
<td>5,000.00</td>
<td>8,070.72</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junior American Citizens</td>
<td>3,011.14</td>
<td>930.90</td>
<td>6,252.03</td>
<td>2,000.00</td>
<td>3,011.14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Americanism &amp; DAR Manual</td>
<td>12,333.68</td>
<td>2,075.62</td>
<td>20,274.18</td>
<td>10,000.00</td>
<td>4,359.11</td>
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<tr>
<td>DAR School Lineage Research</td>
<td>7,610.60</td>
<td>90.50</td>
<td>7,550.10</td>
<td>5,000.00</td>
<td>9,975.82</td>
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<tr>
<td>National Defense</td>
<td>20,082.34</td>
<td>24,956.72</td>
<td>48,494.90</td>
<td>30,000.00</td>
<td>5,000.00</td>
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<td>Public Relations</td>
<td>7,486.12</td>
<td>8,151.46</td>
<td>7,550.10</td>
<td>5,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>American Indians</td>
<td>5,097.17</td>
<td>5,201.10</td>
<td>5,201.10</td>
<td>5,000.00</td>
<td>9,975.82</td>
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<tr>
<td>Charles Simpson Atwell</td>
<td>8,975.60</td>
<td>1,123.20</td>
<td>8,975.60</td>
<td>8,975.60</td>
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<tr>
<td>Genealogical Forms Binding</td>
<td>2,559.99</td>
<td>4,177.45</td>
<td>7,610.60</td>
<td>3,011.14</td>
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<td>Harriet E. Bowen Book Fund</td>
<td>304.72</td>
<td>304.72</td>
<td>304.72</td>
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<tr>
<td>Landscaping</td>
<td>733.86</td>
<td>417.45</td>
<td>1,374.36</td>
<td>1,374.36</td>
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<tr>
<td>Library Expansion</td>
<td>2,602.68</td>
<td>2,171.95</td>
<td>3,778.42</td>
<td>3,778.42</td>
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<tr>
<td>Life Membership</td>
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<td>1,850.61</td>
<td>1,850.61</td>
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<tr>
<td>DAR Magazine</td>
<td>56,823.62</td>
<td>185,664.17</td>
<td>178,608.10</td>
<td>63,879.69</td>
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<tr>
<td>Museum</td>
<td>7,319.35</td>
<td>10,165.28</td>
<td>11,372.44</td>
<td>6,112.19</td>
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<tr>
<td>Occupational Therapy</td>
<td>1,222.50</td>
<td>1,058.75</td>
<td>300.00</td>
<td>1,981.25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reserve for Maintenance</td>
<td>23,053.00</td>
<td>21,021.25</td>
<td>32,689.01</td>
<td>32,689.01</td>
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<tr>
<td>Funds participating in Combined Investment Fund</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ada W. Frazer</td>
<td>7,534.30</td>
<td>308.54</td>
<td>432.37</td>
<td>7,419.47</td>
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<td>Agnes Carpenter</td>
<td>26,387.35</td>
<td>1,089.24</td>
<td>1,581.39</td>
<td>25,895.20</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anne Rogers Minor</td>
<td>3,994.55</td>
<td>144.92</td>
<td>53.96</td>
<td>4,085.51</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anonymous</td>
<td>5,218.15</td>
<td>215.04</td>
<td>294.28</td>
<td>5,138.91</td>
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<tr>
<td>Caroline E. Holt</td>
<td>31,955.40</td>
<td>1,100.92</td>
<td>2,411.00</td>
<td>30,645.32</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dixon Medical</td>
<td>493.23</td>
<td>21.03</td>
<td>35.21</td>
<td>479.05</td>
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<tr>
<td>Doris Pike White Endowment</td>
<td>500.00</td>
<td>96.70</td>
<td>7.33</td>
<td>589.37</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Edna Crist</td>
<td>12,494.26</td>
<td>684.29</td>
<td>664.03</td>
<td>12,514.52</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eichelberger Americanization</td>
<td>2,288.36</td>
<td>95.84</td>
<td>129.82</td>
<td>2,254.38</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Elnora Corpe</td>
<td>988.45</td>
<td>39.74</td>
<td>54.54</td>
<td>973.65</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bunice R. Porter</td>
<td>942.11</td>
<td>39.74</td>
<td>54.54</td>
<td>973.65</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fannie C. K. Marshall</td>
<td>18,328.75</td>
<td>656.82</td>
<td>245.60</td>
<td>18,739.97</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gertrude O. Richards</td>
<td>1,603.70</td>
<td>70.29</td>
<td>93.20</td>
<td>1,580.79</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Gladys R. Blood</td>
<td>23,993.59</td>
<td>937.31</td>
<td>349.31</td>
<td>24,581.59</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mary E. Brown Ferrell</td>
<td>2,856.71</td>
<td>116.87</td>
<td>160.39</td>
<td>2,813.19</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May Duryee Scholarship</td>
<td>15,000.00</td>
<td>15,000.00</td>
<td>15,000.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Special Funds</td>
<td>810,054.10</td>
<td>626,962.20</td>
<td>609,222.62</td>
<td>82,000.00</td>
<td>909,739.68</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Current and Special Funds</td>
<td>1,798,915.34</td>
<td>1,322,002.20</td>
<td>1,167,844.20</td>
<td>1,953,073.34</td>
<td>1,645,358.42</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(A) The current fund balance at February 29, 1964 included 542,440.25 received for 1964 dues which was not available for use in operations until March 1, 1964. In addition approximately 21,629.00 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 February 29, 1964**

**CURRENT FUND**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Investment</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Treasury Bills (Maturity value $950,000.00 due at various dates in April and May, 1964)</td>
<td>$941,509.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SPECIAL FUNDS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fund</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National Defense Committee</td>
<td>$5,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Building and Loan Association</td>
<td>$3,375.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles Simpson Atwell</td>
<td>$5,600.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Library Expansion**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Investment</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Treasury Bills (Maturity value $30,000.00 due 5/28/64)</td>
<td>$29,730.90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**COMBINED INVESTMENT FUND**

**U.S. Government Securities:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Security</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Treasury 4 3/4% Notes, due 5/15/64</td>
<td>$35,130.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Treasury 4% Bonds, due 10/1/69</td>
<td>$15,798.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Treasury 3 1/4% Bonds, due 6/15/83</td>
<td>$10,027.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Treasury 3% Bonds, due 2/15/95</td>
<td>$60,602.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Land Bank 3 1/4% Bonds, due 5/1/71</td>
<td>$13,425.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Bank for Reconstruction 3 3/4% Bonds, due 10/1/81</td>
<td>$11,375.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Corporate Bonds:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bond</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appalachian Electric Power Co. 3 1/4% Bonds, due 12/1/70</td>
<td>$12,862.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commonwealth Edison Co. 4 3/4% Bonds, due 3/1/87</td>
<td>$10,290.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia Power Co. 4,875% Bonds, due 11/1/90</td>
<td>$15,187.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Harvester Subord. Deb. 4.625%, due 3/1/88</td>
<td>$10,397.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York Telephone Co. 4 1/2% Bonds, due 5/15/91</td>
<td>$35,737.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Pacific Railway, Lien and Land Grant Bonds 4%, due 1/1/97</td>
<td>$31,513.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern States Power Co. of Minnesota 4.375% Bonds, due 6/1/92</td>
<td>$24,390.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Gas &amp; Electric Co. 3% Bonds, due 6/1/74</td>
<td>$14,102.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania Power &amp; Light Co. 3% Bonds, due 10/1/75</td>
<td>$12,150.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern California Edison Co. 4 1/4% Bonds, due 2/15/82</td>
<td>$15,505.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union Electric Co. of Missouri 3% Bonds, due 5/1/71</td>
<td>$7,845.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Corporate Stock:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stock</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>274 shares American Home Products Corp.</td>
<td>$19,386.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>158 shares American Tel. &amp; Tel. Co.</td>
<td>$9,403.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400 shares Caterpillar Tractor Co.</td>
<td>$16,256.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>254 shares Cincinnati Gas &amp; Electric Co.</td>
<td>$4,285.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 shares Detroit Edison Co.</td>
<td>$1,900.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>137 shares duPont (E. I.) de Nemours &amp; Co.</td>
<td>$24,163.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300 shares General Electric Co.</td>
<td>$22,494.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200 shares General Foods Corp.</td>
<td>$5,536.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>296 shares General Motors Corp.</td>
<td>$6,008.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>204 shares Gulf Oil Co.</td>
<td>$8,002.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 shares International Harvester 7.00 Pfd.</td>
<td>$4,404.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34 shares Kansas Power &amp; Light Co.</td>
<td>$854.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200 shares Radio Corporation of America 3.50 preferred</td>
<td>$14,242.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>350 shares Safeway Stores, Inc.</td>
<td>$19,932.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400 shares South Carolina Electric and Gas Company</td>
<td>$20,927.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>139 shares Standard Oil Co. of California</td>
<td>$6,422.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>360 shares Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey</td>
<td>$18,278.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200 shares Utah Power &amp; Light Co.</td>
<td>$7,022.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300 shares Virginia Electric &amp; Power Co.</td>
<td>$5,658.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>508 shares Washington Gas Light Co.</td>
<td>$14,910.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>794 shares Wisconsin Electric Power Co.</td>
<td>$19,242.36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total investments**

$385,789.19

**Total investments—Special Funds**

$703,848.92

**Total investments—Current and Special Funds**

$1,645,358.42

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

Lois B. Clark
Treasurer General.

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

Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements

Year ended February 29, 1964

RECEIPTS:
- Contributions from the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution 19,988.10
- Employees contributions 1,470.71
- Net income from investments 242.50
Total receipts 21,701.31

DISBURSEMENTS:
- Insurance 21,351.04
- Employees pension 250.00
Total disbursements 21,601.04

Excess of receipts over disbursements for the year 100.27
Balance at March 1, 1963 10,963.47
Total balance at February 29, 1964 11,063.74

Balance consists of:
- Cash—The Riggs National Bank
  Trustees Account 3,302.45
  State Mutual Assurance Company Account 1,261.29
- Investments:
  U.S. Treasury notes, 3.75%, due 8/15/67 3,984.00
  U.S. Treasury bonds, due 3.875%, due 5/15/68 1,987.50
  U.S. Treasury bonds, 3%, due 2/15/95 500.00
  Uninvested cash 28.50
  Total investments 11,063.74

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

Report of Finance Committee

The Finance Committee met April 15, 1964 to examine a record of the vouchers signed by the Chairman covering expenditures made from March 1, 1963 through February 29, 1964. 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 $789,497.14.

For the detailed record of all expenditures made in this fiscal year, please refer to the report of the Treasurer General.

MARIAN IVAN BURNS,
Chairman.

Mrs. Leonard C. McCrary, Chairman of the Auditing Committee, read the report of the Auditors, Main, Lafrentz & Company.

MAIN, LAFRENTZ & CO.
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
1031 Tower Building, 14th & K Streets N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005
MEtropolitan 8-2665
Cable: Mainaudit, New York

National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution
Washington, D.C.

We have examined the balance sheet of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution as of February 29, 1964, and the related statements of income and expenses for the year then ended. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, the accompanying balance sheet and statements of income and expenses present fairly the financial position of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution at February 29, 1964, and the results of its operations for the year then ended, in conformity with accounting practices followed by similar non-profit organizations.

MAIN, LAFRENTZ & CO.,
Certified Public Accountants.
Washington, D.C.
April 13, 1964

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

Report of Registrar General

I have the honor to submit the following report of the work of this office since my last report, February 1, 1964:

Number of applications verified, 1,406; number of supplementals verified, 114; total number of papers verified, 1,520.

Papers returned unverified: originals, 8; supplementals, 3. New records verified, 100. Permits issued for official insignia, 197; miniature, 130; ancestral bars, 174. Letters written, 2,069; postals written, 1,186.

Photostats: Papers, 841, 3,364 pages; pages of data, 200; total photostats, 3,564 pages.

LUCILLE D. WATSON
Registrar General.

Mrs. Watson moved that the 1,406 applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society. Seconded by Mrs. Kilbourn. Adopted.

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

Your Organizing Secretary General herewith submits the following report from February 1 to April 18:

Through her respective State Regent the following member At Large is presented for confirmation as Organizing Regent: Mrs. Dorothy Belle Espey Alber, Siesta Key, Florida.

The State Regent of Kansas requests the authorization of a chapter in Leawood.

The following chapter has met all requirements according to the Bylaws and is now presented for confirmation: Archibald Bulloch, Statesboro, Georgia.

Florida.

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

Report of Historian General

It is the pleasure of your Historian General to report that the project started by her predecessor, Mrs. Hoke, that of acquiring the original signatures of First Governors of States, is progressing very well. We now lack just ten signatures: Colorado, John L. Routt; Delaware, Dr. John McKinley; Florida, William D. Mosely; Georgia, John Adam Treutlen; Missouri, Alexander McNair; Montana, Joseph K. Toole; North Dakota, John Miller; South Carolina, John Rutledge; Texas, James Pinkney Henderson; Utah, Heber M. Wells.

The three signatures received since my February report to this Board are from Arkansas, Washington and Maine. Arkansas’ J. S. Conway, 1st Governor, signature is on a hand-written letter dated October 29, 1852. It was presented by Mrs. Charles Taylor through Mrs. George W. Peck, John Cain Chapter. An interesting, documented signed by William King, 1st Governor of Maine, February 23, 1821, was presented by Mrs. Edith P. Elliot, Joshua Stevens Chapter, Florida. It states the appointment of George Bishop of Westbrook, Maine, as Justice of the Peace for the County of Cumberland. The signature of Elisha P. Ferry, 1st Governor of Washington, was presented by Sacajawea Chapter through the Washington State Society, Miss Marion Argo, State Librarian. Other accessions number one—Mrs. Inez Reed through Mrs. Carroll W. Boyd. 1871. From Fort McHenry Chapter.

From the compiler through John Coffee Chapter in honor of his mother Macy B. Brunson and his wife Nancy Brunson.


Our Kith and Kin of the John Megee family and Descendants of Indian River Hundred, Sussex County. Caleb R. Megee. 1963. From Delaware DAR.


The State Regent of Kansas requests the authorization of a chapter in Leawood.

The following chapter has met all requirements according to the Bylaws and is now presented for confirmation: Archibald Bulloch, Statesboro, Georgia.

Mrs. Harris moved confirmation of one organizing regent; authorization of one chapter; confirmation of one chapter. Seconded by Mrs. Clark. Adopted.

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

Report of Librarian General

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

Interest in the Library Expansion Project is increasing. A drawing of the proposed expansion plans will be on display in the library staff room where a color post card of same will be on sale for 5¢.

The following list of contributions sent in by the membership is of value in verifying the application papers. The list comprises 158 books, 90 pamphlets and 15 manuscripts.

BOOKS

ALABAMA

Green County, Ohio, 1803-1908. 1908. From Mrs. John B. Privett through Princess Sherlock Chapter.


The History of the Brunson Family. Marion B. Brunson. 1963. From the compiler through John Coffee Chapter in honor of his mother Macy B. Brunson and his wife Nancy Brunson.


ARIZONA


ARKANSAS


A Reminiscence of the Otkaz Region. 1956. From General Henry Lee Chapter.


CALIFORNIA

South From San Francisco, San Mateo County, Its History and Heritage. Frank M. Stanger. 1963. From Mrs. Louise M. Rankin DAR.

COLORADO

The Sgling—Spinning Family of Conn. and New Jersey. Edith T. Wiltz, From Arizona Chapter.


CONNECTICUT


DELAWARE

Kith and Kin of the Megee family and Descendants of Indian River Hundred, Sussex County. Caleb R. Megee. 1963. From the compiler through Col. David Hall Chapter.


Royal Rauders. The Tories of the American Revolution, North Callahan. 1963. From Delaware DAR.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA


From the compiler through Col. James McCall Chapter.


Following 2 books from Louise Bercaw through President Monroe Chapter.


Our Kith and Kin of the John Megee family and Descendants of Indian River Hundred, Sussex County. Caleb R. Megee. 1963. From the compiler through Col. David Hall Chapter.


DELAWARE


From the compiler through Col. James McCall Chapter.


Following 2 books from Louise Bercaw through President Monroe Chapter.


Our Kith and Kin of the John Megee family and Descendants of Indian River Hundred, Sussex County. Caleb R. Megee. 1963. From the compiler through Col. David Hall Chapter.


Royal Rauders. The Tories of the American Revolution, North Callahan. 1963. From Delaware DAR.
The Curator General, Mrs. Roland M. James, read her report.

Report of Curator General

The last of the special events for the past year was a morning coffee, February 10th. This was well attended by ladies whose husbands are actively associated with the United States Department of Defense. Mrs. Tompkins Parker was our hostess, with Mrs. Ellsworth Clark representing your Executive Committee. Mrs. Hugh Peterson was our hostess, with Mrs. Ellsworth Clark representing your Executive Committee. Mrs. Hugh Peterson was our hostess, with Mrs. Ellsworth Clark representing your Executive Committee. Mrs. Hugh Peterson was our hostess, with Mrs. Ellsworth Clark representing your Executive Committee. Mrs. Hugh Peterson was our hostess, with Mrs. Ellsworth Clark representing your Executive Committee. Mrs. Hugh Peterson was our hostess, with Mrs. Ellsworth Clark representing your Executive Committee. Mrs. Hugh Peterson was our hostess, with Mrs. Ellsworth Clark representing your Executive Committee. Mrs. Hugh Peterson was our hostess, with Mrs. Ellsworth Clark representing your Executive Committee. Mrs. Hugh Peterson was our hostess, with Mrs. Ellsworth Clark representing your Executive Committee. Mrs. Hugh Peterson was our hostess, with Mrs. Ellsworth Clark representing your Executive Committee. Mrs. Hugh Peterson was our hostess, with Mrs. Ellsworth Clark representing your Executive Committee. Mrs. Hugh Peterson was our hostess, with Mrs. Ellsworth Clark representing your Executive Committee. Mrs. Hugh Peterson was our hostess, with Mrs. Ellsworth Clark representing your Executive Committee. Mrs. Hugh Peterson was our hostess, with Mrs. Ellsworth Clark representing your Executive Committee. Mrs. Hugh Peterson was our hostess, with Mrs. Ellsworth Clark representing your Executive Committee. Mrs. Hugh Peterson was our hostess, with Mrs. Ellsworth Clark representing y
personal attentions in respect to the Special Events, the Friends and the Museum in general.

Alabama—$73.50; Friends $19.
Alaska—$10.
Arizona—$34; Art $2; Friends $129.
Arkansas—$50.10; Friends at large $6.
California—$194; Art $28; Friends $9; at large $26; American side chairs, c.1800 (Room); English Sheffield chamber stick c.1800 (Room).
Connecticut—$121; Art $1; Friends $134; Special $100.
Delaware—$12; Friends $35; at large $2; 18th century serpentine fender; State flag, Delaware Society CAR, honoring Mrs. W. Harmon Money, State Regent DAR.
District of Columbia—$107.50; Friends $33; at large $105; 3 small dolls (New Hampshire Attic); 2 pairs spectacles; Fork (Oklahoma Kitchen); Table tray; Fencing foil; Sander; 8 artifacts.
Florida—$205; Costume case $15; Friends $289; at large $26; Book, Juvenile Companion; Pair hair bracelets; American blown glass pitcher c.1790; 4 Miniatures.
Georgia—$171.50; Friends $89.75; 5 coins.
Idaho—$2
Illinois—$202.14; Friends $12; at large $126.
Indiana—$94.50; Art $29; Friends $53; Bound Vincennes Gazette 1831-32 (Room).
Iowa—$55.50.
Kansas—$83; Art $1; Friends $48; at large $1; English spoon c.1780; Book, Cohlis Juvenile Reader.
Kentucky—$101; Art $1; Friends $7.
Louisiana—$57.50; Friends $69.
Maine—$15; Art $1.
Maryland—$142.50; Friends $233; at large $1; American Spode cups and saucers; American glass decanter c. 1820; American 18th century side chair; Pair American bracelets.
Massachusetts—$71; Friends $42.
Michigan—$134; Friends $6.
Minnesota—$64; Friends $331.50.
Mississippi—$88.55; Art $1.
Missouri—$145.60; Friends $30; at large $100.
Montana—$17; Friends at large $3.
Nebraska—$51.50; Art $1; Friends $14.
Nevada—$5; Friends $15.
New Hampshire—$74; Art $7; Friends $199.
New Jersey—$115; Friends at large $1.
New Mexico—$37.50.
New York—$286; Art $5; Friends $34; at large $3.
North Carolina—$1; Friends $110; at large $1; United States and State Flags (Room).
North Dakota—$8; Friends $2.
Ohio—$98; Friends $83; Gloves belonging to Florence Kling Harding.
Oklahoma—$23; Friends $97.
Oregon—$98.
Pennsylvania—$231; Friends $82; American painting, Mother and Child.
Rhode Island—$26; Art $4; Friends $15; Special $100, South Carolina—$126; Friends $6.
South Dakota—$3; Friends $6.
Tennessee—$73; Art $6; Friends at large $1.
Texas—$172.75; Art $3; Friends $160; at large $11.
Vermont—$7; Friends at large $5.
Virginia—$172.50; Art $2; Friends $385; emerald and diamond cross.
Washington—$45.
West Virginia—$10; Friends $15.
Wisconsin—$22; Friends $2; at large $10; Special $25.
Wyoming—$21; Friends $10; Special $50.
Italy—Friends at large $5.


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

Report of Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution

This report covering the period from February 1st to March 16th is necessarily brief, due to having given a report on grave location records at the October Board meeting.

Annual reports which tell so much of the work accomplished are being received, but there are still others to come in, so may I ask your cooperation in sending in your condensed, narrative reports as soon as possible. As you know, the deadline was March 16th. Compliance with this request will facilitate the editing of the report to the Smithsonian.

Interest has been shown in the talks I have given on the work of this particular office.

After attending the Colorado State Conference part time, I flew to Omaha and was then driven to Norfolk, Nebraska to attend their Conference, which, in spite of rain, snow and icy roads, was most enjoyable.

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

The report of the Chairman of the DAR Magazine Advertising Committee, Mrs. Kenneth G. Maybe, was filed.

Report of DAR Magazine Advertising Committee

March, the most productive month for advertising copy, had a tremendous total of $17,042.75. Seven states sold $15,970.25 of this, which is really a fine result of good hard work; $1,072.50 came from regular and miscellaneous advertisers. Seven states led by Texas and followed by Georgia, Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Oklahoma made this chairman glow with pride and appreciation at their accomplishments.

For April the figure was $8,262.50, of which $2,192.50 was realized from regular and miscellaneous advertisers. The District of Columbia was first among the states sponsoring this issue followed by Missouri, Maryland and Kentucky. There was a decrease in this month’s figure over last year due in part to less pages honoring candidates and fewer miscellaneous ads.

Five instead of seven states as in 1963 are responsible for advertising in the May issue. As a consequence the total is $3,842.50 with $1,340 from the regulars and miscellaneous. Vermont was the leader of this group with Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire and Delaware contributing their efforts to keep our Magazine self-supporting.

For June—July, New York, Maine, Colorado and Rhode Island are assisting in our advertising program; $4,190.50 is an approximate figure for this group.

Virginia and Oregon will again sponsor the August—September issue. October has just one sponsor so far, West Virginia; while November has one also, Tennessee. This chairman is most desirous of building up a larger number of states for these issues and will welcome any commitments from other states.

There are 50 State Societies in the National Society. The ideal solution to a well balanced format in the Magazine would be to have five states per issue, with one big ad producing state for each issue. However, all our work...
is voluntary so all this chairman can do is to point out the possibilities and seek your cooperation. Ads are welcome any time they are wise; $77,032.25 was realized from advertisements this past year. This impressive figure should gladden everyone’s heart and your chairman is exceedingly grateful to everyone involved.

The following is the list of prize winners: $10 for first prize and $5 for second prize in these membership categories:

States having less than 1,000 members: 1. Nevada, Delaware.
1,000-4,000: 1. District of Columbia, 2. Alabama.
4,000-8,000: 1. Indiana, 2. Virginia.
Over 8,000: 1. Texas, 2. Pennsylvania.

Individual chapters selling the most advertising: John McKnight Alexander Chapter, Texas—$1,062.50; Guadalupe Victoria Chapter, Texas—$1,050 and Nevada Sagebrush Chapter, Nevada—$990.

The chapter winning the $10 for the most long term advertising was Cincinnati Chapter, Ohio.

During March it was this chairman’s happy privilege to be a guest and speaker at the Maine and New Hampshire State Conferences. For this journey she was delighted to have as her traveling companion, Mrs. Frank B. Cuff, Corresponding Secretary General.

“Ads Galore in ‘64” is the slogan for the remainder of this year. To round out the trio of advertising slogans, let us make this third year the very best by concentrating on “With Ads We’ll Thrive in ’65.”

IDA A. MAYBE
Chairman.

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

Report of DAR School Committee

From January 1, 1964, through February 29, 1964, a total of $74,675.38 was sent through the office of the Treasurer General to Tamassee and Kate Duncan Smith DAR Schools. This is about fifteen per cent more than was sent for the same period last year. Contributions from the State Societies were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>$3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>$42.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>$118.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>$1,892.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>$407.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>$718.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>$52.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District of Columbia</td>
<td>$2,814.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>$1,819.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>$4,160.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idaho</td>
<td>$44.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>$1,063.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>$333.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>$25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>$487.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>$38.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>$1,078.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>$25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>$323.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>$137.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>$1,506.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>$247.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>$441.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>$838.70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total $74,675.38

KATE DUNCAN SMITH

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>$3,808.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>$35.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>$116.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>$590.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>$178.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>$791.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>$59.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District of Columbia</td>
<td>$1,155.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>$1,550.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>$1,596.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idaho</td>
<td>$46.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>$880.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>$476.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>$1,062.85</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>$380.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>$38.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>$124.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>$26.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>$181.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>$145.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>$1,013.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>$221.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>$569.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>$532.95</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total $49,389.91

Tamassee $49,389.91

Grand Total $74,675.38

The combined totals from the Year’s periodic reports, presented for the October, 1963, and the February, 1964, meetings of the National Board, and including this report, are as follows:

March 1, 1963 through August 31, 1963

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tamassee</td>
<td>$21,928.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kate Duncan</td>
<td>$11,922.33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total for first half of fiscal year $33,851.25

September 1, 1963 through December 31, 1963

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tamassee</td>
<td>$22,539.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kate Duncan</td>
<td>$19,725.63</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total amount sent for Jan.-Feb. $74,675.38

Although this is an increase of about nine per cent more than the total contributions to the two schools last year, totals for the individual schools show that there was a decrease of about three-fourths of one per cent, or $747.20 in contributions to Tamassee this year, and an increase of about thirty per cent in those to Kate Duncan Smith. For KDS this is about the same rate of increase in contributions as last year, but for Tamassee we must feel deep concern over such a serious drop.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tamassee</td>
<td>$21,928.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kate Duncan</td>
<td>$11,922.33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$93,858.24 Total

$56,933.43 Total
The very comprehensive Report on the Self-Study, made by Kate Duncan Smith DAR School was distributed in March, and presents a complete and very detailed picture of the school, and one that is both interesting and inspiring. The Philosophy and Objectives of the school, set forth in the opening chapter, would be a credit to any school, large or small, anywhere. We can well be proud of our KDS, and unquestionably confident of the worth of this school. The Evaluating Committee of the Southern Association of Schools and Colleges visited the school in March. The Committee was in general complimentary of the Kate Duncan Smith program, and seemed favorably impressed by many phases of it. However, there were some major deficiencies which must be corrected before the opening of school next fall. The school’s formal application for accreditation will be submitted to the Association at their central Committee meeting in November, at which time the application will be approved or rejected. If the urgent need for three new classrooms, as a minimum, is to be met in time to fulfill the requirements of the Association, our contributions must be substantially increased, and sent without loss of time.

Tamassee School, working diligently toward higher standards of education and improved facilities, has made great progress since the opening of the fall term. Amplified music and library programs are available to students of all grades. A qualified guidance counselor devotes two hours each day to this work. Classes in masonry and chemistry have been added. A community school program has been set up, offering a variety of courses.

There is now a fine student body at Tamassee. The teachers, houseparents, dieticians, and nurse are notably cooperative, and above average in training, character, and culture. Extensive improvements have been made in buildings and facilities; an intercommunications system has been installed; a water fountain added; and a new stove and other equipment have been added to the dining hall. Work on the renovation of All States Dormitory starts in June.

THE RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL, Mrs. Irwin, read the following recommendations of the Executive Committee:

Mrs. Sturtevant moved to recommend to Continental Congress: To authorize the transfer of $15,000 from the Current Fund to the Americanism and DAR Manual for Citizenship Committee. Seconded by Mrs. Killey. Adopted.

Mrs. Riggs moved to recommend to Continental Congress: To authorize the transfer of $7,000 from the Current Fund to the Committee Maintenance Fund. Seconded by Mrs. Seimes. Adopted.

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

Mrs. Lipscomb moved to recommend to Continental Congress: To authorize the transfer of $10,000 from the Current Fund to the two DAR Schools, $5,000 to Kate Duncan Smith DAR School and $5,000 to Tamassee DAR School. Seconded by Mrs. Brooks, Mrs. McCrary and Mrs. Richardson. Adopted unanimously.

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

Mrs. Morford moved to recommend to Continental Congress: To authorize the transfer of $6,500 from the Current Fund to the Lineage Research Committee. Seconded by Mrs. Heaton. Adopted.

Mrs. Young moved to recommend to Continental Congress: To authorize the transfer of $20,000 from the Current Fund to the National Defense Committee. Seconded by Mrs. Minton. Adopted.

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

Mrs. Kilbourn moved that $3,500 be sent, $2,500 now, balance upon submission of account, to Donald W. Hansen, Director of Radio, University of Wichita, Kansas, for expenses involved in production and coordination of the video portion with the audio tapes of the existing series "Citizen . . . U.S.A.," the above amount disbursed equally from the Public Relations Committee and the Americanism and DAR Manual for Citizenship Committee. Seconded by Miss Cowger. Adopted.

Mrs. Mettch moved that a medical scholarship in the amount of $500 be granted Miss Susan A. Downing of Stanford, California, the same to be appropriated from the Caroline E. Holt Educational Fund. Seconded by Mrs. Wiedlea. Adopted.

Mrs. Elmendorf moved that a medical scholarship in the amount of $500 be granted Mrs. Maureen Lear Leads of Las Cruces, New Mexico, the same to be appropriated from the Caroline E. Holt Educational Fund. Seconded by Mrs. Coynor. Adopted.

Mrs. Heaton moved as a 75th Diamond Jubilee Project: To issue a NSDAR Guide Book and authorize an order of 100,000 copies at an approximate cost of $46,350.

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance, February 29, 1964</td>
<td>$479,210.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964 Dues</td>
<td>$560,724.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fees and dues of admitted members</td>
<td>$80,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplemental fees</td>
<td>$8,000.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Estimated Receipts $1,127,934.41

ESTIMATED DISBURSEMENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salaries</td>
<td>$425,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appropriations for Committees:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committee Maintenance</td>
<td>$7,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>DAR Manual</td>
<td>$15,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAR School</td>
<td>$10,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good Citizens</td>
<td>$5,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junior American Citizens</td>
<td>$2,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lineage Research</td>
<td>$6,500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Relations</td>
<td>$20,000.00</td>
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<td>National Defense</td>
<td>$20,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pension and Retirement</td>
<td>$18,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Office Operations</td>
<td>$103,500.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transfer to Investment Trust</td>
<td>$445,434.41</td>
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<tr>
<td>Building utilities and supplies</td>
<td>$30,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Legal and Auditing</td>
<td>$7,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing of re-sale material</td>
<td>$10,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage</td>
<td>$23,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Insurance Contribution Act</td>
<td>$17,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Insurance</td>
<td>$8,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.C. Unemployment Compensation tax</td>
<td>$8,000.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Estimated Disbursements $1,127,934.41
these to be offered for resale at a cost of $1 each with the exception of a limited pre-publication subscription quantity, especially bound and numbered, to be offered as a First Edition at a cost of $5 each. Seconded by Mrs. Smith of Virginia, Mrs. Bond and Mrs. Hoopes. Adopted unanimously.

Mrs. Cash moved the approval of the attached estimated budget for the fiscal year 1964-65. Seconded by Mrs. Lynde.

The vote was by ballot. Mrs. Young, Chairman of Tellers, reported 78 votes cast; 78 votes in favor of the motion, and the budget was declared unanimously adopted.

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

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

Mrs. Rhodes moved that in view of the urgent financial needs of the two DAR-owned schools, Kate Duncan Smith and Tamassee (written requests attached), a limited fund on a loan basis be made available for this purpose; that the President General, with the Treasurer General, be instructed to confer with the National Society's attorney to draw up a contract for possible consideration of the two respective school boards, such contract incorporating the following provisions:

1. That at no time shall the amount in total exceed $15,000 to either school;
2. That an interest rate of 2% per annum apply to said loan;
3. That said loan be written on a five-year indefinite optional renewal basis with the provision that upon the first renewal and thereafter, there shall be incorporated a specified modest monthly payment to apply against the principal, amount of such payment to be determined with the mutual consent of both parties;
4. Further, that the urgency of any such request by either school be set forth in writing subject to acceptance by the National Board of Management; and
5. Finally, that the availability of this loan program be limited entirely and absolutely to the two DAR-owned schools, funds for this program to be drawn from the interest accrued on the three investments funds, Endowment Fund, Investment Trust Fund, and Julia C. Fish Endowment Fund, total available loan amount at no time to exceed more than two-thirds of the current amount on hand. Seconded by Mrs. Merritt. Adopted unanimously.

Mrs. Clark moved that 5 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Cuff. Adopted.

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

**Supplemental Report of Registrar General**

Number of applications verified, 21; total number of verified papers reported to Board Meeting today: Originals, 1,427; supplementals, 114; total, 1,541.

Lucille D. Watson, Registrar General.

Mrs. Watson moved that the 21 additional applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society, making a total of 1,427 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**

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

Florence C. Harris, Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Harris moved confirmation of one chapter, provided the telegram of organization is received by four-thirty. Seconded by Mrs. Clark. Adopted.

Mrs. Biel moved to approve the 1964-65 Honor Roll questionnaire. Seconded by Mrs. Wilcox. Adopted.

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

The meeting adjourned at twelve-forty o'clock.

Martha Suttle Irwin, Recording Secretary General.

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**"Your National Society Represented You—"**

**May**

1 ..... Dedication ceremony and lighting of "The Torch of Truth"—Hall of Free Enterprise, New York World's Fair, Mrs. Roebling, Chairman, presiding.

7 ..... Colonial Dames of America in the Commonwealth of Virginia—presentation of the bust of George Wythe, State Capitol, Richmond, Va.

9-12 ..... American Indian Capital Conference on Poverty—Washington, D.C.

19-20 ..... State Department National Foreign Policy Conference briefing—for nongovernment organizations.


25 ..... American Bar Association Forum, Washington, D.C.

30 ..... New York University Hall of Fame for Great Americans—dedication of new Information Pavilion, New York City.

**June**

2 ..... Presentation of Annual DAR Awards at United States Service Academies:

- Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
- Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.
- Air Force Academy, Colorado Springs, Colo.
- Coast Guard Academy, New London, Conn.

19 ..... Coast Guard Academy, Yorktown, Va.

24 ..... Merchant Marine Academy, Kings Point, N. Y.

**July**
When You Come To The WORLD'S FAIR

MATINECOCK CHAPTER NSDAR—FLUSHING

***

ST. LEWIS C. CORNWELL

[MEMBER] [ANCESTOR] [STATE]

Allen, Clara Haviland Cornell [Mrs. Alfred] [Sgt. Lewis Cornell] [N. Y.] [S. C.]
Allen, Miss Ruth E. [Mrs. Alfred] [Sgt. Lewis Cornell] [N. Y.]
Boone, Madeline St. Germain [Mrs. Lincoln] [Pvt. John Robert] [Mass.]
Brown, Edna Herrick [Mrs. Richard H.] [Pvt. Benjamin Simonds] [N. H.]
Burrows, Ethel John [Mrs. George E.] [Col. James Hammond] [N. Y.]
Byrne, Eula Mason [Mrs. George] [Pvt. Edward Blackburn] [Va.]
Byrne, Miss Barbara Ens. [Mrs. George E.] [Ens. Edward Blackburn] [Va.]
Campbell, Mabel Ransom [Mrs. Thomas F.] [Pvt. Samuel Patterson] [Conn.]
Childs, Carole Page [William C. Bertha] [Pvt. Jacob Childs] [Conn.]
Cumming, Mrs. Florence [Elsie Maude Clark (Mrs. Charles U.)] [Pvt. Thomas Conklin] [N. Y.]
Demarest, Patricia Brown [Mrs. Thomas Edward] [Pvt. Benjamin Simonds] [N. H.]
deTakach, Marion Reifsnyder [Mrs. Albert J.] [Capt. James Shields III] [Va.]
Dior, Miss Jane [Mrs. Robert] [Ens. Rulellf Knickerbocker] [N. Y.]
Dolman, Elizabeth [Mrs. William W.] [Pvt. Thomas Conklin] [N. Y.]
Eastman, Florence [Mrs. Albert W.] [Pvt. Benjamin Simonds] [N. Y.]
Ellis, Margaret [Mrs. Andrew L.] [Pvt. Edmund Clark] [Conn.]
Franco, Miss Gracelyn [Mrs. Robert] [Pvt. John Bush] [Pa.]
Franco, Erma Hunter [Mrs. Robert W.] [Pvt. John Bush] [Pa.]
Gill, Elsie Reifsnyder [Mrs. Ronald A.] [Pvt. Samuel Wilson] [Conn.]
Gillen, Dorothy [Mrs. Robert W.] [Pvt. John Bush] [N. Y.]
Gunter, Mrs. Alphonso [Mrs. Robert W.] [Pvt. John Bush] [N. Y.]
Harbeck, Leslie Mathison [Mrs. Frederick Joel] [Col. James Hammond] [N. Y.]
Harrington, James Virginia Pettigrew [Mrs. William C. Montgomery] [Capt. Andries Bevier] [Va.]
Hart, Grace Blanche Lueck [Mrs. Warren C.] [Maj. Israel Matson] [Pa.]
Hurst, Beulah M. Lowerre [Mrs. William B.] [Col. James Hammond] [N. Y.]
Kelly, Maud H. Bros [Mrs. Peter J.] [Pvt. Edward Keeler] [N. J.]
Killian, Page Seay [Mrs. Frederick B.] [Pvt. Capt. James Shields III] [Va.]
King, Jane Patterson [Mrs. William C.] [Capt. William Patterson] [Pa.]
Kowen, Marcia Brown [Mrs. James F.] [Pvt. Benjamin Simonds] [N. H.]
Luenksen, Nelda Martha [Mrs. John C.] [Lieut. Jacob Leibelsperger] [Pa.]

* Charter Member
** Associate Member

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
BOWNE HOUSE

1661

A Shrine To Religious Freedom

The true significance of Bowne House is expressed in the wording of the legend which hangs over the kitchen hearth. The legend reads: "In this room an oppressed people found sanctuary. Here lived John Bowne who suffered arrest, imprisonment, separation from his home, his wife and children, and banishment to the Old World so that a then despised people might worship God in this room and in the New World in the manner of their own choosing. Here was born religious freedom in the American Way of Life."

Just three hundred years and twenty-two days after John Bowne’s triumphant return from exile in Holland (March 30, 1664), The New York World’s Fair opened on Flushing Meadows. The Unisphere, official symbol of the Fair, dramatizes to the peoples of the World “Peace Through Understanding,” the very goal of John Bowne’s immeasurable sacrifice for the inhabitants of New Netherland, three centuries ago.

If you like to visit historic houses, come to Bowne House. It is one of the oldest historic, 17th Century houses extant, on Long Island. Located on Bowne Street, Flushing, next door to the World’s Fair. Visiting hours are from 3-5 P.M., every Tuesday, Saturday and Sunday, admission free.

Matinecock Chapter NSDAR—Flushing, N. Y.
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 Chaplain General, Mrs. Charles M. Johnson, read from Scripture and offered prayer. The assemblage joined in the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, led by Mrs. Erwin F. Seimes, First Vice President General.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Felix Irwin, called the roll, and the following members were recorded present: National Officers: 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. Minton, Mrs. Morford, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Skillman, Mrs. Wilcox, Mrs. Rinsland, Miss Downing, Mrs. Estill, Mrs. Merritt, Mrs. Birnbaumer, Mrs. Shackelford, Mrs. Cash, Mrs. Tippett, Mrs. Ragan, Mrs. Cordon, Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Brooks, Mrs. Lovett, Mrs. Kennedy, Mrs. Grover; State Regents: Mrs. Geron, Mrs. Hoopes, Miss Anderson, Mrs. Westbrooke, Mrs. Lyon, Mrs. Pratz, Mrs. Sturtevant, Mrs. Money, Miss McNutt, Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Thornton, Mrs. Bond, Mrs. Deggendorfer, Mrs. Killey, Mrs. Chapman, Mrs. Haney, Miss Cowger, Mrs. Hume, Mrs. Holzer, Miss Wight, Mrs. Barnes, Miss MacPeek, Mrs. Zeder, Mrs. Hansen, Mrs. Rhodes, Mrs. Kemper, Mrs. Cox, Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Warner, Mrs. Lynde, Mrs. Elmendorf, Mrs. Howland, Mrs. Cornwell, Mrs. Bryans, Miss Thomas, Mrs. Humphreys, Mrs. Spicer, Mrs. Sayre, Mrs. Wilkins, Mrs. Grissette, Mrs. Truax, Miss Harle, Mrs. Dick, Mrs. Dooley, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Farnham, Miss Johnson, Mrs. Barker, Mrs. Hays.

(As the roll call was taken, the State Regents drew for seating at the NSDAR banquet, 1965.)

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

The minutes of the Thursday meetings of the 73d Continental Congress were read by the Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Irwin, and approved as corrected.

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

Report of Registrar General

I have the honor to report 70 applications presented to the Board.

Lucille D. Watson,
Registrar General.

Mrs. Watson moved that the 70 applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society. Seconded by Mrs. Seimes. Adopted.

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

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Your Organizing Secretary General herewith submits the following report from April 18 to April 24:

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

Due to merger with another chapter, the Marshalltown Chapter of Marshalltown, Iowa is presented for official disbandment.

Florence C. Harris
Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Harris moved the extension of time for one chapter; disbandment of one chapter. Seconded by Mrs. Cuff. Adopted.

Mrs. Irwin moved to authorize a contribution of $300 to the Boys' Club of the District of Columbia Police for services during the 73d Continental Congress. Seconded by Mrs. Kilbourn. Adopted.

Mrs. Irwin moved to authorize payment of bill for services of Fire Department personnel during the 73d Continental Congress. Seconded by Mrs. Allen. Adopted.

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

Following the benediction by Mrs. Johnson, Chaplain General, adjournment was taken at eleven-ten o'clock.

Martha Suttle Irwin,
Recording Secretary General.
NSDAR 1964-1965 Calendar Dates

June 1964

Wednesday, 10th  Executive Committee Meeting—9 a.m.
Special Board of Management Meeting—12 noon

October 1964

Thursday, 8th  Informal Executive Committee Meeting—afternoon—2 p.m.
Friday, 9th   Executive Committee Meeting—9 a.m.
Saturday, 10th   National Chairmen's Forum—9 a.m.
Parliamentarian's Round Table—2 p.m.
State Regents' Meeting
Sunday, 11th  Initial 75th DAR Diamond Jubilee Celebration Ceremony
Service, Pohick Church, Virginia
Historic Tour
National Board Dinner—evening
Monday, 12th  National Board of Management Meeting—9 a.m.
Thursday, 15th  Kate Duncan Smith Dedication Day
Saturday, 17th  Tamassee DAR School
Sunday, 18th

December 1964

Friday, 11th  Executive Committee Meeting—9 a.m.
Special Board of Management Meeting—12 noon
Staff Christmas Party

January 1965

Thursday, 28th  Executive Committee Meeting—9 a.m.
Friday, 29th  National Board Dinner
Saturday, 30th  National Board of Management Meeting—9 a.m.

74TH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

April, 1965  April 19th–23rd (Monday through Friday)
Thursday, 15th  Executive Committee Meeting—9 a.m.
Saturday, 17th  National Board of Management Meeting—9 a.m.
Sunday, 18th  Memorial Service, Constitution Hall—2:30 p.m.
Saturday, 24th  1st National Board of Management Meeting of next administration—9 a.m.
THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

(Organized—October 11, 1890)
1776 D STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON 20006, D.C.

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT—1964-1965

President General
MRS. ROBERT V. H. DUNCAN, Administration Bldg., 1776 D Street, N.W., Washington 20006, D.C.

1st Vice President General
MRS. ERWIN F. SEIMES, Twin Pines, RFD #1, Millsboro, Del.

Chaplain General
MRS. CHARLES M. JOHNSON, "Gaywood," Monticello, Ill.

Recording Secretary General
MRS. FELIX IRWIN
1776 D St., N.W., Washington 20006, D.C.

Corresponding Secretary General
MRS. FRANK B. CUPP
1776 D St., N.W., Washington 20006, D.C.

Organizing Secretary General
MRS. FRANK L. HARRIS
1776 D St., N.W., Washington 20006, D.C.

Treasurer General
MRS. ELLSWORTH E. CLARK
1776 D St., N.W., Washington 20006, D.C.

Registrar General
MRS. SHERMAN B. WATSON
1776 D St., N.W., Washington 20006, D.C.

Historian General
MRS. NELSON KILBOURN
1776 D St., N.W., Washington 20006, D.C.

Librarian General
MRS. ROY H. CAGLE
1776 D St., N.W., Washington 20006, D.C.

Curator General
MRS. ROLAND M. JAMES
1776 D St., N.W., Washington 20006, D.C.

Reporter General to Smithsonian Institution
MRS. ARTHUR L. ALLEN, 1776 D St., N.W., Washington 20006, D.C.

Vice Presidents General

(Term of office expires 1965)

MRS. HARVEY A. MINTON
247 18th Ave., Columbus, Ohio

MRS. THEODORE MORFORD
3510 Woodmount Blvd., Nashville, Tenn.

MRS. LEN YOUNG SMITH
109 Fuller Lane, Winnetka, Ill.

MRS. HENRY D. RINSLAND, 434 E. Keith St., Norman, Okla. 73069

(Term of office expires 1966)

MRS. JOSEPH VALLERY WRIGHT
1126 Woodbine Ave., Penn Valley, Narberth, Pa.

MRS. GEORGE C. SKILLMAN
Box 11, Belle Meade, N. J.

MRS. COURTENAY Q. WILCOX
12 Parkdale, Lead, S. Dak. 57754

MRS. FRANCIS F. BIRNBAUMER
333 W. Calver St., Lincoln, Neb.

MRS. JAMES B. SHACKELFORD
Hollyhurst Plantation, Jones, La.

MRS. L. BENTLEY CASH
1235 Elm St., Springfield, Mo.

MRS. PHILIP V. TIPPET, S. Westwood Rd., Ansonia, Conn.

(Term of office expires 1967)

MRS. DOROTHY W. S. RAGAN
2712 Wisconsin Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20007

MRS. CHARLES B. RICHARDSON, JR.
1714 College St., Columbia, S. C.

MRS. LEE A. BROOKS
3100 Guilford Rd., Birmingham, Ala. 35213

MRS. ELIOT C. LOVETT
11903 Henry Fleet Drive, Potomac, Md.

MRS. J. R. PORTER KENNEDY
P.O. Box 854, Sheridan, Wyo. 82801

MRS. HARRY M. GROVER
223 Brunswick Ave., Gardiner, Maine 04345
NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT (continued)

State Regents and State Vice Regents for 1964–1965

ALABAMA
State Regent—MRS. RICHARD PRESTON GERON, 614 Franklin St., Huntsville.
State Vice Regent—MRS. PERCY BRYANT, P. O. Box 691, Bay Minette, 36507.

ALASKA
State Regent—MRS. ROBERT HOOPES, P. O. Box 1973, Juneau.
State Vice Regent—MRS. ROY WALLACE EDRIS, 1607 14th Ave., Anchorage.

ARIZONA
State Regent—MRS. JANE MACKAY ANDERSON, 2521 E. Elm, Tucson.
State Vice Regent—MRS. JAMES DUKE CAMERON, 373 30th Ave., Tucson.

ARKANSAS
State Vice Regent—MRS. WINSLOW CLEMENT SPOUSTA, SR., Jonesboro, 72401.

CALIFORNIA
State Vice Regent—MRS. DONALD SPICER, 811 Country Club Drive, Sacramento.
State Regent—MRS. CLARK ALEXANDER PRATZ, P. O. Box 44, Carthage, 95223.

COLORADO
State Regent—MRS. EDWARD BAIN, 400 Christmas Tree Lane, Colorado Springs.
State Vice Regent—MRS. FRANCIS V. BYRNES, 244 Willow St., Denver.

CONNECTICUT
State Vice Regent—MRS. WALTER EMERSON WARD, 4822 Drummond Ave., West Hartford, 06107.
State Regent—MRS. GEORGE E. EVANS, 304 S. W. 12th St., Washington, 20008.

DELAWARE
State Regent—MRS. HARRY BLANCHARD LYON, 492 State Ave., New Castle.
State Vice Regent—MRS. DONALD SPICER, 811 Country Club Drive, Hockessin.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
State Regent—MRS. HERMAN MARKEY RICHARDSON, P. O. Box 325, Blakely, 31723.
State Vice Regent—MRS. BENJAMIN HOWELL BOND, 2146 Damon St., Middletown.

FLORIDA
State Regent—MRS. THEODORE GEORGE DEGGENDORFER, 601 2nd St., Keellogg, 38337.
State Vice Regent—MRS. ARNOLD FRANCIS OSUND, 1150 E. Addison St., Twin Falls, 83301.

GEORGIA
State Regent—MRS. BENJAMIN IVY THORNTON, P. O. Box 605, Clarksville, 30232.
State Vice Regent—MRS. HERMAN MARKEY RICHARDSON, P. O. Box 325, Blakely, 31723.

HAWAII
State Regent—MRS. DONALD H. HAYSELDEN, 3517 Kahawalu St., Honolulu, 96817.
State Vice Regent—MRS. W. E. WALSH, Hawkeye, 52147.

IDAHO
State Regent—MRS. THEODORE GEORGE DEGGENDORFER, 601 2nd St., Kellogg, 38337.
State Vice Regent—MRS. ARNOLD FRANCIS OSUND, 1150 E. Addison St., Twin Falls, 83301.

ILLINOIS
State Regent—MRS. RALPH KILLEY, RFD 4, Monmouth, 61462.
State Vice Regent—MRS. ARNOLD FRANCIS OSLUND, 1150 E. Washington Ave., Jonesboro, 72401.

INDIANA
State Regent—MRS. MAXWELL MILLER CHAPMAN, 216 S. Michigan St., Rockville, 47872.
State Vice Regent—MRS. GLENN E. WHEELER, 622 Vigo St., Vincennes, 47591.

IOWA
State Regent—MRS. JOSEPH G. HANKEY, 1327 32nd St., Des Moines.
State Vice Regent—MRS. W. E. WALSH, Hawkeye, 52147.

KANSAS
State Regent—MRS. PAULINE N. COWGER, Box 51, Salina, 67401.
State Vice Regent—MRS. PAUL ROBERT GREENLEASE, 4101 W. 90th St., Shawnee Mission.

KENTUCKY
State Regent—MRS. ROBERT CUMBERLAND HUME, Old Lexington Rd., Dry Ridge, 41035.
State Vice Regent—MRS. T. EWING ROBERTS, 1173 Castlevale Drive, Louisville.

LOUISIANA
State Regent—MRS. R. J. HOLZER, 44 Wren St., New Orleans, 70124.
State Vice Regent—MRS. JOHN STOWE REDFIELD, 735 Huron St., Shreveport.

MAINE
State Regent—MRS. W. E. WALSH, Hawkeye, 52147.
State Vice Regent—MRS. BRYAN P. WARREN, Snow Hill Farm, Laurel, 20810.

MASSACHUSETTS
State Regent—MRS. GERTRUDE ALMA MACPEEK, 111 Madison Rd., Dedham, 02026.
State Vice Regent—MRS. GEORGE S. TOLMAN, III, 211 North St., Hingham, 02043.

MICHIGAN
State Regent—MRS. ROBERT CRANE, 4 Free St., Machias, 04634.
State Vice Regent—MRS. VIRGIN G. ZADEK, 2412 Center, Bay City, 48706.

MINNESOTA
State Regent—MRS. WALTER ALFRED KLEINERT, 5761 Snowshoe Circle North, Birmingham, 48008.

MISSISSIPPI
State Regent—MRS. JOHN C. STAPEL, 409 Manor Drive, Gulfport, 39501.
State Vice Regent—MRS. JOHN C. STAPEL, 409 Manor Drive, Gulfport, 39501.

MISSOURI
State Regent—MRS. CLARENCE WHITFIELD KEMPER, RFD 3, Walnut Knoll, Clinton, 64735.
State Vice Regent—MRS. JOHN C. STAPEL, 409 Manor Drive, Columbia, 65201.

MONTANA
State Regent—MRS. W. E. WALSH, Hawkeye, 52147.
State Vice Regent—MRS. ALEXANDER TORKELSON, 201 2nd Ave., Great Falls, 59401.

NEBRASKA
State Regent—MRS. BOYCE B. HANSEN, 6008 Tilden Rd., Omaha, 68103.

NEW JERSEY
State Regent—MRS. CHARLES EMERY LYNDNE, 939 Union St., West, Haddonfield, 08033.
State Vice Regent—MRS. NILE EUGENE FAUST, RFD 1, Contractors Village, 07640.

NEW MEXICO
State Regent—MRS. HAROLD BENJAMIN ELMENDORF, Box 428, Mesilla Park, 88047.
State Vice Regent—MRS. ROBERT LACY JACKSON, 307 W. Riverside Drive, Carlsbad, 88020.

NEW YORK
State Regent—MRS. LYLE J. HOWLAND, 100 Fort Stanwix Park, Rome, 13440.
State Vice Regent—MRS. EDWARD JOSEPH REILLY, 165 Tullamore Rd., Garden City, 11530.

[ 625 ]
NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT (continued)

MRS. RAYMOND C. GOODFELLOW, 1964
MRS. WARDER LEE BRAERTON, 1959
MISS KATHERINE MATTHIES, 1961
MRS. CHESTER F. MILLER, 1960
MRS. JAMES B. PATTON
MRS. JULIUS YOUNG TALMADGE
MRS. ASHMEAD WHITE

MISS LILLIAN CHENOWETH, 1951
1350 Meridian Pl., N.W., Washington, D.C.
MRS. HENRY M. ROBERT, JR.
53 Southgate Ave., Annapolis, Md.

Miss Gertrude S. Carraway
New Bern, N. C.

MRS. REUBEN EDWARD KNIGHT, 1964
MRS. FREDERICK BREWSTER INGRAM, 1963
MRS. DAVID W. ANDERSON, 1963
MISS GERTRUDE S. CARRAWAY
MRS. ROSECO C. O'BRYNE
MRS. JAMES B. PATTON

MRS. JULIUS YOUNG TALMADGE
1295 Prince Ave., Athens, Ga.
MRS. ROSECO C. O'BRYNE
912 Main St., Brookville, Ind.
MRS. JAMES B. PATTON

MRS. JULIUS YOUNG TALMADGE
1295 Prince Ave., Athens, Ga.
MRS. ROSECO C. O'BRYNE
912 Main St., Brookville, Ind.
MRS. JAMES B. PATTON

HONORARY OFFICERS ELECTED FOR LIFE

Honorary Presidents General

MRS. BERNARD DOOLEY, 28 Beaman St., Poul-ney, 05764.
MRS. ERMINIE L. POLLARD, Proctorsville, 05153.

Mrs. Henry Allan Ironside, 1962
N. Church St., Thomaston, Ga.
MRS. FREDERICK BREWSTER INGRAM, 1963
4325 Stanhope, Dallas 5, Tex.

MRS. WARDER LEE BRAERTON, 1959
Apt. 811, Sherman Plaza, 101 Sherman St., Denver 80203, Colo.
Miss Helen McMackin, 1960
Miss Katherine Matthes, 1961
59 West St., Seymour, Conn.

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Miss Helen McMackin, 1960
Miss Katherine Matthes, 1961
59 West St., Seymour, Conn.

Miss Gertrude S. Carraway
New Bern, N. C.

MRS. REUBEN EDWARD KNIGHT, 1964
907 Cheyenne Ave., Alliance, Neb., 69310

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
**List of National Committee Chairmen—1964-1965**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Committee</th>
<th>Name and Address</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American Heritage</td>
<td>Mrs. Albert G. Peters, 2001 W. 103rd St., Chicago 43, Ill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Music</td>
<td>Mrs. F. B. Zahn, Adviser, St. Mary's School for Indian Girls, 204 Avenue A., Bismarck, N. D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Americanism and DAR Manual for Citizenship</td>
<td>Mrs. N. A. Baer, Adviser, Bacon College, 1316 W. 31st St., Pueblo, Colo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conservation</td>
<td>Mrs. John W. Wagner, 6743 Rogers Ave., Merchandise, N.J.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAR Good Citizens</td>
<td>Mrs. George J. Walz, 2539 North 2nd St., Harrisburg, Pa.</td>
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<tr>
<td>DAR Magazine</td>
<td>Mrs. E. Stewart James, Church Hill Plantation, Gloucester, Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAR Magazine Advertising</td>
<td>Mrs. Jackson E. Stewart, P.O. Box 3481, Orlando, Fla.</td>
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<tr>
<td>DAR Museum</td>
<td>Mrs. Paul R. Greenlease, 4101 West 90th St., Shawnee Mission, Kans.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAR School</td>
<td>Miss Mabel E. Winslow, Editor, DAR Magazine, 1776 D St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006</td>
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<tr>
<td>Genealogical Records</td>
<td>Mrs. Kenneth O. Maybe, 5 Centennial Drive, Syracuse 7, N.Y.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honor Roll</td>
<td>Mrs. Roland M. James, 50 Camino Miramonte, Tucson, Ariz.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Junior American Citizens</td>
<td>Mrs. Edward R. Barrow, 3402 Overbrook Lane, Houston 27, Tex.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Junior Membership</td>
<td>Mrs. Robert King Wise, Adviser, Tamassee DAR School, 1709 Hollywood Drive, Columbia, S. C.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lineage Research</td>
<td>Mrs. M. J. Smith, 4166 N. E. Beaumont St., Portland 13, Ore.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Membership</td>
<td>Mrs. Philip V. Tippett, South Westwood Rd., Ansonia, Conn.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Motion Picture</td>
<td>Mrs. Howard P. Arnest, 239 Aranda St., St. Petersburg, Fla.</td>
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<tr>
<td>National Program</td>
<td>Mrs. Frank Robert Mettchlag, 4310 Rolando Boulevard, San Diego, Calif. 92115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student Loan and Scholarship</td>
<td>Mrs. Leroy A. Leonardy, 239 Fluvia Ave., Coral Gables 34, Fla.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Flag of the United States of America</td>
<td>Mrs. Herberta Ann Leonardy, 239 Fluvia Ave., Coral Gables 34, Fla.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation</td>
<td>Mrs. B. Harrison Lingo, 1731 Lanier Pl., N.W., Washington, D. C.</td>
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**Administrative Committees**

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<tr>
<th>Committee</th>
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<tr>
<td>Executive</td>
<td>Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, 1776 D St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance</td>
<td>Miss Marian J. Burns, 17824 Baldwin Pl., Lakewood 7, Ohio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing</td>
<td>Mrs. Geoffrey Crenshaw, 3525 R St., N.W., Washington 7, D. C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building and Grounds</td>
<td>Mrs. Henry F. Bishop, 1412 Parkwood Pl., N. W., Washington, D. C.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Personnel</td>
<td>Mrs. Philip H. Dowdell, 519 North Overlook Drive, Alexandria, Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advisory</td>
<td>Hon. Harry Flood Byrd, U.S. Senate, Washington 25, D. C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auditing</td>
<td>Mrs. Leonard C. McCrady, 1852 Springhill Ave., Mobile, Ala.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Insignia</td>
<td>Miss Laura Dickerson, 135 Falmouth St., Williamstown, Ky.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Resolutions</td>
<td>Mrs. G. W. S. Musgrave, 315 Washington Blvd., Laurel, Md.</td>
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**Special Committees**

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<tr>
<th>Committee</th>
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<tr>
<td>Art Review</td>
<td>Mrs. Andrew Parker, 4000 Nebraska Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clearing House</td>
<td>Miss M. Catherine Downing, 402 S. Walnut St., Milford, Del.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American History Month</td>
<td>Mrs. Frank Robert Mettchlag, 4310 Rolando Boulevard, San Diego, Calif. 92115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAR Handbook</td>
<td>Mrs. Erwin F. Seimes, Twin Pines, RFD 1, Millsboro, Del.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAR School Survey</td>
<td>Mrs. C. Howard Van Atta, 5724 Lester Rd., Cincinnati 13, Ohio</td>
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<tr>
<td>Constitution Week</td>
<td>Mrs. Samuel Solins, O'Toole Apts., Welch, W. Va.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Library Expansion</td>
<td>Mrs. George B. Hartman, 5234 Duvall Drive, Washington 16, D. C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Board Dinners</td>
<td>Mrs. Charles E. Turner, 4606 Norwood Drive, Chevy Chase 15, Md.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Program Reviewing</td>
<td>Miss Laura Dickerson, 135 Falmouth St., Williamstown, Ky.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revision of Bylaws</td>
<td>Mrs. G. W. S. Musgrave, 315 Washington Blvd., Laurel, Md.</td>
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State Activities

MISSOURI

The 65th Annual Missouri State Conference was held at the Chase-Park Plaza Hotels in St. Louis, Mo., March 11-13. The State Regent, Mrs. Walter E. Diggs, presided. The seven St. Louis area chapters were hostesses for a coffee hour during registration Wednesday morning, March 11.

Mrs. Frank I. Henderson, State Chairman of National Defense, presided at the National Defense Luncheon. A memorable address was given by Dr. Nicolas G. de Mendoza; his topic was: The Monroe Doctrine: A Dogma of Security.

Mrs. Frank Muehlbauer presided at the Chapter Regents’ Dinner, in the Lido Room of the Chase Hotel. It was an interesting workshop for regents and vice regents. The discussion was led by Mrs. Arthur Settlage, Director of the East Central District.

Preceding the opening session, on the evening of March 11, the Florissant Junior High School of the Ferguson R-2 District gave a band concert and played the processional March. Mrs. Walter E. Diggs, State Regent, called the Conference to order. A special welcome to the St. Louis Bicentennial Celebration was given by Mrs. Charles C. Barnett, Jr., General Chairman of the Conference. Mrs. Albert J. Gruenewald, Jr., introduced 37 attractive young ladies who served as Pages. Mrs. John B. Latzer, Conference Cochairman, presented the seven hostess chapter regents. Mrs. Walter E. Diggs presented our distinguished and most welcome Conference guests. The address of the evening, Don’t Be a Victim of Slogans, was delivered by Mrs. J. F. Schlafly, Jr., author and lecturer, of Alton, Ill. (See Newsworthy Daughters, DAR Magazine, March, 1964.) The events of the evening were concluded with a State Officers’ Club Reception; Mrs. Wayne Elsea, President, presided. All members and guests attended.

On Thursday, March 12, Mrs. Elmer W. Gentry presided at the C.A.R. Breakfast. Greetings were given by the State C.A.R. President, Hiram Watson. Mrs. C. Edwin Brown, Senior State C.A.R. President, congratulated the State Regent and the St. Louis area on the formation of the John McNair Society, C.A.R.

At the business meeting on Thursday, reports of the activities and achievements of State Officers, District Directors, and State Chairmen were heard.

Mrs. R. T. Finks, State Vice Regent, presided at the Membership Luncheon in the Korassan Room of the Chase Hotel. Mrs. Albert G. Peters, National Chairman of the American Heritage Committee, gave a most informative talk on ways to help prospective members complete requirements for membership.

An impressive Memorial Service was conducted by Mrs. Eugene Gamble, State Chaplain, and Mrs. John C. Stapel, State Registrar. They were assisted by Mrs. Charles F. Stone, soloist and Past National Chairman of American Music, who was accompanied by Mrs. Harry Harvey.

The Awards Banquet was held on Thursday evening, March 12, in the Tiara Room of the Park Plaza Hotel. It was the gala climax of the Conference. Spirited competition among chapters in all phases of DAR work was rewarded by the distribution of more than $400 in prizes. Mrs. Walter E. Diggs, State Regent, presented Mrs. Oliver Duffy, Outstanding Junior Member Contest Winner of the Central States. Mrs. Richard Amberg, publisher of the Globe Democrat, gave an enlightening address on the decline of integrity among our leaders and the moral decay of our generation. The evening was concluded with a delightful reception honoring the State Regent-elect, Mrs. Clarence W. Kemper, and her Board.

Mrs. Otto G. Balser was Chairman for the Blue Bird Breakfast, on Friday morning, March 13. The Daughters gaily planned with Mrs. C. C. Lightner, National Vice Chairman and State Chairman of Transportation, for the “flight of the Missouri Blue Birds” (chartered bus trip) to Continental Congress.

The lovely retiring Regent, Mrs. Walter E. Diggs, will be remembered by the beautiful plastic orchid corsages. The money realized from their sale will make a generous contribution toward Missouri’s share of the fund for Library Renovation.

The Conference throughout was planned for the instruction and information of our members. As we joined hands in singing Blest Be the Tie That Binds, Mrs. Eugene Gamble, State Chaplain, gave the Benediction; amid feelings of joy and gratitude, the 1964 State Conference came to a close. — Lonabess W. (Mrs. Charles C., Jr.,) Barnett.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

The 63rd Annual Spring Conference of the New Hampshire Society was held March 25 and 26 in the Highway Hotel, Concord, N.H.

The following chapters—Abigail Webster, Franklin; Benjamin Sargent, Pittsfield; Eunice Baldwin, Hillsborough; Mercy Hathaway White, Warner; and Rumford, Concord—were hostesses, with Mrs. Conrad Benson, regent of Rumford Chapter, giving the welcome.

New Hampshire weather didn’t show its best side, for it gave members and guests from afar rain and fog. However, all activities were confined to the Highway Hotel, so that none had to brave the elements except to come and go.

The Conference was called to order by the State Regent, Mrs. Charles Lynde. Mrs. Harry Chorney, State Chaplain, gave the invocation. The Pledge of Allegiance to The Flag of The United States of America and The American’s Creed were led by Mrs. Forrest Lange, National Vice Chairman of The Flag of The United States of America Committee. Mrs. David W. Anderson, Honorary Vice President General, led two verses of The National Anthem. The mayor of Concord, Hon. Charles Davie, welcomed the Daughters to his city, speaking gallantly of the springlike array of flowery hats. Mrs. Niles Faust, State Vice Regent, responded to all the welcomes. After introduction of all the honored guests the regular business of the Conference was begun. This included reports of State Officers (who were all present), communications, and resolutions.
The honor guests were Mrs. Frank B. Cuff, Corresponding Secretary General; Mrs. Kenneth G. Maybe, National Chairman, DAR Magazine Advertising; Mrs. George U. Baylies, National Chairman, Membership; and State Regents Mrs. Robert B. Smith (Virginia), Mrs. Bernard D. Dooley (Vermont), and Mrs. Thomas K. Kendrick (Georgia).

Mrs. Maybe, in her interesting talk to the Conference, traced the history of the DAR Magazine. She said that the Magazine is self-supporting and urged that it be used more and more for advertising. She gave numerous ways in which chapters could get ads.

Mrs. Cuff discussed, Why We Are As We Are. She said, “We have become the greatest nation on earth. . . . Altogether and taken together we have established a great power for good.” Concerning DAR, she said, “We are a nonpartisan group. We are strictly American.”

Mrs. George Baylies, as she spoke before 128 members of the New Hampshire Society, asked, “What do we mean by the deeper significance of Daughters of the American Revolution?” Here are a few excerpts from her answer. “As we look at the American Flag we see . . . what the Flag stands for, what it means to us as American citizens. We see a strong and courageous society . . . and we are proud to belong. The aim of the Membership Committee is threefold: First, to maintain and develop the prestige of the National Society . . . and make known its aims to all; second, to increase the membership in order to add the stimulus and new ideas . . . ; third, to instill in the members pride in their organization and desire to see it grow not only in numbers, but in strength.”

At the National Defense Breakfast, Mrs. Doloris Bridges, widow of Senator Styles Bridges, thrilled her listeners with a fine and timely speech. She stated the need for a strong national leader and warned against the Communist drive for world domination. With examples of deplorable conditions around the world and shaky financial situations in our own country, she emphasized that individuals should practice self-regulation and not depend so much on government.

Governor and Mrs. John King and Mayor and Mrs. Davie were present at the Banquet. The musical highlight of the evening was the rendering of five old-time favorite tunes by the “Golden Tone Bell Ringers” from Rochester, N.H. Rolland Wells Robbins gave an illustrated talk, Excavating Early American Landmarks and Industries. He called himself, “A pick-and-shovel historian.” His beautiful slides showed the immense job it was to uncover the years and years’ accumulation of debris and later constructions and restore a famous old colonial ironworks near Boston.

It was announced that the New Hampshire Society would hold an auction of antiques July 31 in Seabrook. Also it is sponsoring an Ancestors’ Book, which will include the ancestors of every member, past and present, in good standing, of New Hampshire chapters.

At the Banquet the winner of the New Hampshire Good Citizens contest, Miss Katherine Mosley, Newport, and New Hampshire’s Junior Mrs. DAR, Mrs. Harry Merrill, Manchester, were introduced. Earlier in the Conference all were delighted to hear that New Hampshire had two regional winners in the Historic Essay contest, Patty Sipe, 6th grade, sponsored by Molly Reid Chapter, and Robyn Warren, 7th grade, sponsored by Molly Aiken Chapter.

During the Memorial Service, following the Wednesday afternoon session, 53 deceased members from the 34 chapters were honored with tributes.

The final business before the close of New Hampshire’s 63rd Annual State Conference Thursday afternoon, was the adoption of six resolutions presented by Mrs. Morey, State Chairman of Resolutions. Chief of these was that the State Society go on record as calling for a reversal of the Supreme Court’s ruling on prayer.—RUTH K. (MRS. L. W.) CHURCHILL, State Historian.

WISCONSIN

Wisconsin’s 68th Annual State Conference was held at the Clayton House, Racine, on Wednesday and Thursday, March 25 and 26; the Racine Chapter acted as official hostess.

Mrs. Herman H. Barker, State Regent, presided at the opening session, which was preceded by the traditional processional of honor guests, State Officers, and chapter regents, escorted by Pages with flags.

The invocation was recited by Mrs. Rudolph F. Lange, State Chaplain. The Pledge of Allegiance was led by Mrs. Arthur J. Oettmeier, regent of Fort Atkinson Chapter, followed by The American’s Creed, led by Mrs. F. R. Weiss, Racine Chapter Chairman of the Flag of the United States of America Committee, and The National Anthem, directed by Mrs. C. Ernest Carter, State Chairman of American Music.

Darrell Wright, secretary of the Racine Chamber of Commerce, and Mrs. Leonard Lindh, regent of Racine Chapter, extended greetings, to which Mrs. Milton Pilling, State Second Vice Regent, responded. Peter Lovance, Racine, State President of Wisconsin C.A.R., also extended greetings.

A framed, hand-painted plaque bearing a reproduction of the National DAR Insignia, to be used at all State Conferences, was presented by B. J. Smollen, a Racine commercial artist. Mrs. Smollen later received a certificate from the Racine Chapter testifying to 50 years of membership in that chapter.

Distinguished honor guests were presented as follows: Mrs. Erwin Seimes, First Vice President General; Mrs. Frank L. Harris, Organizing Secretary General; Mrs. Henry S. Jones, National Chairman, National Defense Committee and Vice Chairman of the Resolutions Committee; Mrs. Albert Grover Peters, National Chairman, American Heritage Committee; and Mrs. Clare E. Wiedlea, State Regent of Michigan.

Mrs. Arthur C. Frick, immediate past State Regent and National Vice Chairman of the Program Committee, extended greetings and presented the past State Regents: Mrs. Frank L. Harris, who serves as Organizing Secretary General; Mrs. E. M. Hale, National Vice Chairman of American History Month; and Miss Margaret Goodwin.

A debt of gratitude and appreciation was expressed to Mrs. Lester La Mack, Conference Chairman, who
is also a National Vice Chairman of Lineage Research.

Mrs. Carl Kohler, a National Vice Chairman of Resolutions, presented the first reading of the 10 Wisconsin resolutions, which were unanimously adopted after their second reading on Thursday. Reports of State Officers followed.

Mrs. Albert G. Peters, National Chairman of the newly organized American Heritage Committee, gave the luncheon address, in which she emphasized the importance of preserving our rich American heritage, particularly in the fields of arts and crafts; and of kindling in all citizens, especially our children, a desire to preserve all tangible evidences of that culture already existing in America.

A Memorial Service at Christ Church (Methodist) was conducted at 4:00 p.m. by Mrs. Rudolph F. Lange, State Chaplain, for 33 Daughters who have entered into Eternal Life during the past year. Mrs. Jerome Anderson, organist, and Mrs. Lyle Savage, soloist, and the Rev. Stanley Matz, who offered Scripture reading and prayer, assisted in the service. Senior members of the Racine C.A.R. served as ushers.

Mrs. Henry S. Jones, National Chairman of National Defense, was the Conference Banquet speaker. She chose The Cold War Is War as her theme and urged Americans to awaken to the fact that the free world will lose to Communism unless its people are willing to pay the price of survival. The word "cold" lulls us into the acceptance of the coexistence lullaby of the Reds. She emphasized that the security in which we indulge ourselves can lead to disaster unless we take measures to fight subversion in the land.

An Americanism Medal was awarded to Stig Wiren of Kenosha, a naturalized citizen from Sweden, who through the years has rendered outstanding service to his own community and country in patriotism and leadership. Mrs. Raymond H. Fennema, Kenosha Chapter Chairman of Americanism and DAR Manual, presented the award and its accompanying certificate.

Shirley (Mrs. Arthur) Leible of Oshkosh was chosen Wisconsin's outstanding Junior for the year.

Banquet guests, who were entertained during the dinner hour by the Racine String Ensemble of young women, were reception guests of the Racine Chapter afterward.

On Thursday, March 26, Conference business and reports filled the morning session. Outstanding was the passage of a motion for the Wisconsin Society to assist in the per capita contribution to the National Library Expansion Project.

Another highlight was authorization by board action to retire the debt on the Curator’s Cottage at Fort Winnebago Quarters Historic Site at Portage, 3 years before schedule. A mortgage-burning ceremony is being planned for mid-June.

Three Good Citizen girls and four American History Month school-essay-contest winners were guests at the noon luncheon session. Mrs. S. H. Ambrose, State Good Citizens Chairman, presented the Good Citizens to Mrs. Erwin Seimes, who in turn presented the awards. Mrs. J. R. McCarthy, State Historian, presented the four essay winners, who received their awards from Mrs. E. M. Hale, National Vice Chairman of the American History Month Committee.

The winning essay from Wisconsin's 5th grade contestants was selected by the North Central Regional Division to be submitted for the national competition.

Mrs. Seimes, guest speaker at the final session, stirred the Conference with her remarks on the need to protect our heritage of the past and to renew the aims and principles established by our Founding Fathers and to maintain the prestige and esteem of the DAR through knowledge, patriotism, and ideal spiritual practices.

The 68th State Conference, attended by about 200 delegates, members, and guests, came to a close with audience singing of Blest Be the Tie That Binds, while they stood with hands joined in a circle of friendship. This was followed by the retiring of the colors and adjournment.—Dorothy G. (Mrs. J. R.) McCarthy, State Historian.

### Historic Providence

(Continued from page 575)

War and the Civil War. Early Assembly petitions and Admiralty Court papers are with these others in the Archives of the State, and are in the custody of the Secretary of State.

A full-length painting of George Washington by Gilbert Stuart hangs in the State reception room. There are fine portraits of Gen. Nathanael Greene and Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry there also. Both of these were painted by Gari Melchers. Many personal effects of Gen. Nathanael Greene, including his sword, epaulets, field desk, signet, and locket are on display.

The pride Rhode Island feels in its historic background and achievements is well expressed on the State House itself.

On the south front of the State House is the inscription:


On the north side of the State House:


Around the interior of the dome is written in Latin:

**RARA-TEMPORUM-FELICITAS-UBI-SENTIREQUE-VELIS-ET-QUE-SENTIAS-DECERE-LICITAT**— (Tacitus),

which, translated, declares:

Rare felicity of the times when it is permitted to think as you like and say what you think.
TIME FOR EVALUATION

Summer offers a seasonal respite from the heavy schedules of meetings, projects and activities, but it also provides the opportunity to EVALUATE EFFORTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS of the busier seasons and plan wisely for the future.

In Public Relations—Although much work is done other than through the news media—clippings of published material provide a valuable yardstick for such an appraisal.

However, the over-all value lies beyond the measurement of INCHES AND QUANTITY. These are important points, but they take on greater significance when coupled with INQUISITIVE REVIEW AND DELIBERATION.

The first approach is to classify the clippings into two groups: (1) News and (2) Features. The news group will consist of general reporting—advance, current, and follow-up coverage about meetings, programs, miscellaneous activities, etc. The features will consist of articles of greater scope and depth, such as chapter histories, special projects, historical restorations, and comprehensive reports on youth activities.

The most difficult to appraise for ACCOMPLISHMENT DUE TO EFFORT is the news category. Here, great dependence is put upon the news medium, which in turn is concerned with timely problems of space, interest, quantity of other pressing news, etc. Often, one day makes a big difference in the "spot," or timely, news coverage, particularly spacewise.

It is best to give initial attention to the features category for, generally, they are prepared in advance and published when space is available or has been reserved before a planned publication date. Thus, most factors involved with appraising the news story are eliminated, and a truer EVALUATION OF EFFORT AND ACCOMPLISHMENT IN RELATION TO SPACE, SCOPE, QUALITY, AND READER-INTEREST is possible.

The latter is true whether the feature is prepared for or by the news medium. The source, in this instance DAR Public Relations, is primarily responsible for providing—or arranging for—pertinent information; FACTS, FIGURES, DATES, NAMES, INTERVIEWS, INTERESTING TIDBITS, IDEAS FOR PICTURES, ETC.

A sincere thank you to all who forward clippings of DAR publicity of all kinds—good or otherwise—to National Headquarters. These provide vital aid to the National Public Relations program.

Beverly (Mrs. H. Harold) Mays
National Chairman, Public Relations Committee

WORKING TOGETHER

The DAR Public Relations Committee is a combination of the former Press and Radio–TV Committees. Its purpose is to keep before the community the work of the DAR in its three fields of endeavor.

It is important that all information be channeled through the chapter Public Relations chairman, who, in turn, secures approval of the chapter regent.

SUGGESTION: Where there are more chapters than one within a community, get together and appoint a public-relations-minded, experienced DAR member through whom all chapter Public Relations chairmen in the area can channel releases on concerted chapter activities to local news media. A former regent, State or National Officer would have an excellent background to act in this capacity.

FOR EXAMPLE, all chapters present History Medals or Good Citizen Awards, observe Constitution Week, Flag Day, and George Washington's Birthday at the same time. If the news media know ahead of time what each chapter will do, one large feature spread might be possible (for which all participating chapters can take full credit).

ATTENTION will then be focused on the number of DAR chapters in the community and on DAR objectives. Duplication or similarity of individual stories will be avoided, thus retaining reader or listener interest. The chairman of the particular activity covered can supply general background material.

WHAT DOES DAR DO that is of interest and value to the people of your community? Tell this to your newspapers, radio and TV.
I T IS my privilege tonight to greet you all—distinguished guests and distinguished Daughters—for every Daughter is distinguished. At least one distinction lies in the fact that no Daughter has ever conceded that patriotism is old-fashioned. Every Daughter knows that freedom isn't free. Here in these halls, we unblushingly speak of love of Country. The walls echo with our often expressed determination to do all within our power to keep America sovereign, solvent, and free.

Although my remarks are listed on your program as greetings, this is the only National Defense report which will be made to the Continental Congress. You will understand, of course, that the work of the National Defense Committee cannot be reduced to simple statistics or measured by the number of letters and articles written. Its effectiveness can only be measured by your shared determination to preserve our priceless heritage of freedom and to hold high the gleaming banner of patriotism.

It is our continuing purpose to foster "enlightened public opinion," so that self-government may work. We do not believe that the Federal Government has either the Constitutional right or duty to undertake the solution of all our problems—great and small. That is the road to socialism and the destruction of freedom.

Our goal is the stated goal of the National Society—"to cherish, maintain, and extend the institutions of American freedom." To this end we seek to preserve the moral, spiritual and Constitutional values on which our freedoms are based.


It cannot be stated too often that this is a positive program. We do not oppose for the sake of opposing. But, when national sovereignty, or Constitutional Government and the freedoms it secures are threatened, we will not sin by silence. We do not propose to sit idly by while the United States is gradually drawn into a godless and socialistic one world government—without trying to do something about it. We propose to do everything in our power to keep America—American.

It is wonderful to know how deeply this feeling is shared by the Daughters, and by men and women from one end of the Country to the other. Letters come in by the hundreds asking God's blessing for the work of the DAR. Such letters provide a humbling and heartwarming experience. Those who write seek nothing for themselves. They seek only to carry on the lofty goal so nobly begun by our forebears—to preserve "the blessings of liberty" for themselves and posterity.

The work of the Committee is aided in a material way by the Dollars for Defense which are contributed by individuals and Chapters. This seems an appropriate time to express thanks for such contributions. Appreciation is also expressed for your continuing interest in the presentation of Good Citizenship Medals to boys and girls.

We all know that the future of this Nation lies in the hands of its youth. With this in mind, the National Defense Committee has long sought to participate in the building of patriotic leadership among our young people. It does so, in part, by sponsoring awards of these Good Citizenship Medals. Almost 4,000 were distributed this year in public, private and parochial schools. We are proud in the knowledge of how much they are cherished by those who receive them.

But this effort to build good citizenship is only part of the task that must be done. Without religion, our young people would have no reliable guide for the future. Our greatest statesmen have all believed that faith in God is not to be discarded in favor of an all-powerful central government. Thus, no effort is too great to protect our religious heritage and the faith of our fathers, for, as Benjamin Franklin once said: "Man will ultimately be ruled by God or tyrants."

It is, therefore, no accident that we stress the moral, spiritual, and Constitutional values on which our freedoms are based. Moreover, freedom is predicated upon religion and the preservation of national sovereignty and solvency.

Throughout history, religion has been the basis of every moral code. Without religion, there is no morality, as the communists have so amply demonstrated. This is why we view with alarm all efforts to remove religion from our schools, Chaplains from our armies, and more recently the words "Under God" from the Pledge of Allegiance. The lesson of history is that every totalitarian government has always feared religion, which recognizes a higher Authority than the state.

It may seem strange to put national solvency alongside religion as an essential component of freedom—but what nation has ever been free which was not also solvent? It was with this in mind last fall that attention was called to the dwindling gold reserves of this Nation. We were not pushing the panic button when we did so. We were merely repeating the stand the DAR has long taken—that a sound dollar is necessary for continued national security—and freedom.

For 30 years the American people have lived with a dollar which has steadily dwindled in value. They have not been brought to the point of protest because the majority of the people have had more dollars in
their pockets. With evidence of prosperity on every side, there have been few to heed warnings that the road from inflation to socialism is inevitable.

During these same 30 years, the American people have lived with a currency which is, for them, no longer redeemable in gold. It will soon be irredeemable in silver when Federal Reserve notes replace existing silver certificates—most of which are the lowly $1 bills. When this substitution is complete, the American people will have a completely managed currency.

As a people, we have not understood that a managed and irredeemable currency is a necessary weapon of socialism. The sequence of developing socialism in all history has been the same: (1) gifts to the people from taxes and printed money, (2) reduction of the purchasing power of the money, and (3) reduction of the freedom of the people.

Is this not what is happening in the United States today? What of our burden of taxation, ranging until recently all the way from 20% to 90%? Is this not a curtailment of freedom? What of the dwindling value of the dollar and the inflation by which we pay for Federal gifts and “grants-in-aid”? And have not these “grants-in-aid,” these so-called gifts, permitted the intrusion of government into innumerable facets of our lives?

Freedom is the one commodity on earth which cannot be paid for on the installment plan—something to be enjoyed now and paid for later. We are paying for our present prosperity and security with our freedoms. Who of us can honestly say that we are passing on to our children as great a heritage of freedom as we ourselves inherited at birth?

The freedoms we now have will be continuously threatened until we find the strength and courage to return to responsible citizenship and fiscal sanity, and call a halt to the encroaching powers of Government.

Freedom is threatened on another front—through loss of national sovereignty. It is a matter of record that national interests have long been subordinated to United Nations policy. Sovereignty is in continued jeopardy as treaty is piled upon treaty and from agreements we know little if anything about.

It is too soon to appraise the significance of the new policy line the United States appears to have embarked upon—"Togetherness" with the Soviet Union. This policy was reported in an issue of the National Defender. In a subsequent article, it was warned that freedom has never survived when it joined forces with tyranny.

At this moment in history, our Nation is engaged in what has been described as "the total, unending war between communism and freedom." We carelessly call it the "cold war," and thereby minimize its dangers and accept the peaceful coexistence lullaby of the communists.

Today we speak of peace when there is no peace. There are no bombs bursting in air over the United States, but American boys are fighting—and dying—in Vietnam. There are trouble spots all over the world from Tanganikake to Vietnam, from Zanzibar to Panama, from Malaya to Kenya, from Cyprus to the Caribbean. The communists are entrenched just 90 miles off our shores. The truth is that the communists are advancing on every front, and yet our Government offers to lay down its arms before the very enemy who has promised to bury it. Our Government states that disarmament is this Nation's goal.

This thought was set forth in the preamble of the Test Ban 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.

Here is evidence—if evidence were needed—that the United States is consciously moving toward one world government—and disarmament.

No single subject has engaged our attention more this year than the Government drive for disarmament. And what would disarmament mean for America? Turn with me, if you please, to a revealing paragraph in the Department of State Publication 7277, titled Freedom from War. Under the caption Disarmament goals and objectives, the United States objective is described as the disbanding of all national armed forces and the prohibition of their re-establishment in any form whatsoever other than those required to preserve internal order and for contributions to a United Nations Peace Force.

Under the general and complete disarmament envisioned in these two documents, the United States would be required to abandon its military institutions, including West Point and the U.S. Naval Academy. Surrender of its military might to a United Nations Peace Force would leave the United States defenseless and at the mercy of an instrument of potential and incalculable tyranny, a foretaste of which was demonstrated in Katanga.

Let no American forget that control of the military is an essential ingredient of sovereignty. Without such control, there is no sovereignty. A disarmed people can defend neither themselves nor freedom. And where in the Constitution of the United States is there authority for this Nation to surrender its defenses to the United Nations or any other international body?

There is no such authority! Nevertheless, the drive for disarmament goes on. The refrain of Munich is endlessly dinned in our ears—Peace in our time. Without the knowledge or consent of the American people, the disarmament planners work endlessly at Geneva. Even the Senate is not consulted. When it was asked to ratify the Test Ban Treaty, it was confronted with a document that had already been signed. Who can say that this will not happen again and that the next "fait accompli" will not be more dangerous than the last?

There is no evidence that the communists have retreated from their goal of world dominion. The Red Chinese refuse to disarm and extend their influence over all of Asia. Why, then, do we persist in the disarmament drive?

Ladies and Gentlemen, one of America’s greatest generals once said, “In war, there is no substitute for victory.” To this we might add—in peace, there is no substitute for freedom.

If freedom is to survive in America and be extended to the rest of the world, it is just as important that we win the “cold war” as any shooting war in which we have ever been engaged. To win it we must first remain sovereign, solvent and free.
Peace without freedom would be intolerable. Now is the time to drink deep from the chalice of faith and courage. Now is the time to abandon expediency for principle. Now is the time to restore our country to its once honored place in the world and stop trying to buy friends.

It is true that firmness carries with it some risk, but appeasement and weakness carry with them the certainty of national suicide. Let us, therefore, strive always for a just and honorable peace, but let it be honorable, and let it be peace with freedom so that we may continue to sing:

Long may our land be bright
With freedom's holy light;
Protect us by Thy might,
Great God, our King!

The Revolution Against Freedom

The American Revolution has proved to be one of the great mileposts in history. Our fathers brought forth on this new continent a new type of government—a government of the people, by the people and for the people and dedicated to maximum personal liberty. This was something unique in the history of mankind. Macaulay, the great British historian, declared that this new government would not last more than a century because the people would learn that they could vote themselves favors at the expense of the state and that they would thereby create chaos, a chaos that would demand a dictatorship. Macaulay did not understand the wisdom and restraint of which people are capable when they are informed.

This government has already lasted 175 years and the end is not yet.

Our fathers built on three great pillars. First, they came here seeking religious freedom. They had faith in God and they wanted to build a government under which people could live in harmony with the teachings of the Bible. This has proved the most substantial of the three pillars. George Washington well understood the value of faith in God, as demonstrated by the following words in his farewell address:

"God has all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports. In vain would that man claim the tribute of patriotism, who should labor to subvert these great pillars of human happiness, these firmest props of the duties of men and citizens. The mere politician, equally with the pious man, ought to respect and to cherish them." A volume could not trace all their connections with private and public felicity. Let it simply be asked, Where is the security for property, for reputation, for life, for the sense of religious obligation, and the oaths which are the instruments of investigation in courts of justice? And let us with caution indulge the supposition that morality can be maintained without religion. Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education on minds of peculiar structure, reason and experience both forbid us to expect, that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle.

Second, they were dedicated to Constitutional government—a government of laws—not a government of men. They adopted a Constitution which has had very little need for change. Great principles and ideals are so basic that they never become outmoded.

The third pillar was private ownership of property. Socialism was not new to our Founding Fathers, but they chose the road of private ownership of property with the privilege of using that property to start a business and, accordingly, the private ownership of the tools of production.

The two things men have always wanted most are personal freedom and economic well-being. Under this Constitution men have enjoyed the greatest measure of personal freedom ever known to any segment of the human race. Using this freedom they have developed the greatest measure of economic well-being that any people have ever experienced. For more than thirty years our national income has been larger than that of the next highest ten countries combined. Presently, with only 6% of the world's population we produce almost half of the world's manufactured goods. The wages of the average American employee allows him to purchase 100% more of the necessities of life than can be purchased by his counterpart in any socialist country, and five times as much as in any communist country.

We have not been content, however, just with freedom and economic well-being but we have also developed a wonderful cultural heritage. We voluntarily give to charities in billions every year in our own land, creating a great network of private hospitals, homes for the aged and homes for orphans. We also have a great number of private colleges supported by private contributions. In addition to all of this we have given $100 billion to foreign peoples since the end of World War II. We have practically eliminated real poverty. We need no Iron Curtain to keep our people from fleeing. In brief, our system has given to mankind more of the things men want most than has ever before been experienced by any segment of the human race.

Therefore, I congratulate you—the Daughters of the American Revolution—on your dedication to the preservation of these ideals for which our fathers fought, bled and died. I congratulate you further for your active determination to pass them on to posterity.

For many decades the American Revolution and the new government that grew out of the Revolution were looked upon as a model by nearly the entire world. Personal freedom was considered a worthy goal. Private ownership of property was recognized as one of the essential factors in the obtaining and preservation of personal freedom. The achievements under the American Revolution have been so amazing that the world has been watching to see whether the United States will continue to be a land of dreams and ideals or whether it will succumb to the pressure of our great and growing needs for new solutions. In reply to this question the American people have given the world an answer. They have not been content to subvert these great pillars of human achievement, but they have been content to maintain and further develop them.
The Party's influence in the United States is much greater than its membership. Gus Hall has boasted a Party membership of around 10,000 with another 100,000 "state-of-mind" members—people he describes as sympathetic to the Party, its line and objectives. A number of Government officials and others who have been inundated with communist-inspired communications are fully aware that communist influence far exceeds Party membership.

Often the Party is able to extend its influence through the use of front groups it creates or through legitimate organizations it can infiltrate. There are a number of organizations in existence in the United States today with appealing names which were conceived by the Communist Party, USA, and operate solely for its benefit.

Consequently, when you count the members of the Party, the ex-members of the Party and the fellow travelers you have a considerable mass of people, most of whom probably hold fast to the philosophy of the active Party member.

We have other serious problems, all of which are no doubt in some measure abetted by the communist infiltrators. These include our moral decay as demonstrated by the fact that crime is now reported by J. Edgar Hoover to be increasing five times as fast as population is increasing, also by the increasing divorce rate which is now approaching the ratio of one to three. I ask you how long can any nation remain foremost among the nations of the world with its crime rate increasing like that, and with its homes breaking up at the rate of one out of three? There is also a great decay of religious convictions. While we have more people with their names on church registers than ever before, yet, we have less people with genuine, deep religious convictions. One man recently explained,

I am a church member. I attend with reasonable regularity. I partake of the communion; but at heart I am an atheist.

He like many others apparently goes to church because it is the thing the community expects of him. Alcoholism and the use of narcotics are two more vicious problems. We have some 5 1/2 million alcoholics and the number is growing every week. America now offers the best market for narcotics in the world. These problems should give us much concern. When you add to these problems the communist pressures from within and without you can only conclude that America is in serious trouble.

The most urgent among all of these problems is international communism with its pressures from abroad and from within our own land. We observe the powerful influence of outside pressures in the campaign in South Vietnam, in the arming of Cuba with the modern weapons and in the schooling of Cubans in their use. Whether any of the missiles were actually removed or not, we do not know; but that there are plenty of weapons there now, we do know. Likewise the influence of the communists in South America is very serious. We came within a hair's breadth of losing Brazil and the trouble isn't over. Communists do not readily give up. You may be sure they are still working hard in Brazil and their activities in many other South American countries are giving us serious alarm. The Panama situation was assuredly much aggravated by communist influences. Central Africa continues to boil. Zanzibar is gone.

Great quantities of communist propaganda are distributed in America and the labors of the communists and those whom they control are directed into the channels where it is believed by the Communist Party that these efforts can be most effective in undermining America.

It is rather sobering to take a look at the declared communist objectives of 15 years ago and then a look today at how accurately they are carrying out those plans and policies.

At the great meeting of representatives of the Communist Party from 81 different countries who met in Moscow in November and December of 1960 careful strategy was laid and plans were adopted for the communizing of the entire world and for the downfall of all capitalist nations. At that time they declared America to be "the greatest exploiting nation in the world and therefore the enemy of all mankind." They also dedicated the resources of all the communist countries and parties to the destruction of the exploiting nations. To the United States, Mr. Khroushchev said "we will bury you." At that same convention they declared, however, that their greatest and most urgent need was for more "time." Mr. Khru-
shchev urged that no atomic war be started because the communists were not ready. Moreover, they indicated that victory might be obtained without the use of arms but they also made clear that in the end arms would be used if necessary to achieve the collapse of all capitalist nations. Mr. Khrushchev affirmed that co-existence had worked well and they should continue to use it but he also made very clear that co-existence did not mean giving up the ideological struggle at all. In *Current Soviet Documents* for January 27, 1964, page 5, we find:

the principle of peaceful co-existence between countries with different social systems, if it is understood in the Leninist way, does not mean reconciliation with imperialism, inhibiting the revolutionary struggle and curtailting the national liberation movement. It goes without saying that it does not mean that the struggle between states with different social systems ceases under conditions of peaceful co-existence. It presupposes rigorous action on the part of the socialist countries and of all the forces of peace and progress against aggressive and colonialist intrigues of imperialism.

Another quote from the same volume reads:

No Marxist-Leninist has ever regarded peaceful co-existence between countries with different social systems as meaning the preservation of the status quo, as a sort of armistice with imperialism or a guarantee of protection against the revolutionary processes of national and social emancipation. No one applies this principle to relations between imperialism and oppressed peoples. It is a principle of co-existence does not obviate the struggle of these peoples. On the contrary, Marxist-Leninists have always believed that oppressed people can win their freedom only by determined struggle against their enslavers, when necessary by taking up arms.

The latest major tactic by the communists demonstrates their belief that victory is not far off as declared by Khrushchev in 1961. This is their determined fight for the destruction of the anti-communist groups in America. This head-on fight is very, very significant. It indicates that they believe they can make the anti-communists unpopular in our own country. It indicates that in their own minds they are very confident of victory and willing to stake everything on winning this final phase of the struggle.

Therefore, in the convention of the 81 parties they ordered the attack on the anti-communists. Gus Hall's book *The United States In Today's World*, published in 1961, is really a primer for the implementation of the attack on the anti-communists. *The Worker* has been very active in this fight to discredit the anti-communists. Gus Hall made a strong appeal to the socialists to join forces with the communists in destroying the anti-communist movements. Norman Thomas has both lectured and written in his effort to discredit the conservative anti-communist efforts in America.

Remember, the communists say there are ten times as many people who are not communists but who will do the bidding of the communists as there are communists.

It is my conviction that many others who do not intend to be doing the bidding of the communists are nevertheless so brainwashed that they are unknowingly promoting certain aspects of the communist campaign. In this category would come the *Fulbright Memorandum* and the *Reuther Memorandum*, both of which are vigorously urging the closing of the mouths of the anti-communists. On January 30, 1962, an organization was incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia as a non-profit organization under the name of GROUP RESEARCH which is devoting a great deal of attention to discrediting the anti-communist efforts. It is reported that COPE, the political arm of the AFL-CIO, is aiding in the dissemination of materials gathered by GROUP RESEARCH. It was suggested that if it were learned that a right-wing speaker was coming to town they should, if possible, get his appointment canceled. If that failed then heckle him, and after his departure do something to counteract and destroy the effect of his influence.

I have personally come in contact with their tactics on several occasions. For instance, a year ago I was scheduled to speak in Duncan, Oklahoma. Weeks before the date of the appointment a lady in Duncan, Oklahoma, wrote a letter to the Commissioner of Education in Arkansas and told him that if the Department of Education in Arkansas did not do something to discredit me they were liable to receive serious criticism. She also told him if they would do something to discredit me and send her the information she would use it to try to cancel my appointment in Duncan, Oklahoma. The Commissioner of Education sent me the letter and told me he did not intend to answer it. I still have it. That was all to be expected in the execution of the instructions being sent out by GROUP RESEARCH and COPE. A second experience occurred in Memphis, Tennessee. Two of the films we produced and which were narrated by Herbert Philbrick—one entitled *What Is Communism?*, the other entitled *What Is the Relationship Between Communism and Socialism?*—were being used in the school system in the county in which Memphis, Tennessee, is located. Meetings of the county school board are public and held at the courthouse. A Memphis labor leader known for his attacks on anti-communists appeared at a board meeting. He brought certain tracts which he announced were filled with hate material and which he affirmed were being distributed in the county schools at the time the films were being shown. He was unable to prove this but he made so much noise and huffed and puffed until the school board announced that they would discontinue the showing of the films until they could have time to make investigation. When the school board made its investigation, it found no substance to the charge that the hate literature was being distributed in connection with the showing of the films. Therefore, the films were restored to use.

In commenting on the fight against the anti-communist groups THE WORLD MARXIST REVIEW for March 1964 on page 94 says:

The struggle against the ultra-rights must therefore be continuous and long range in character.

THE WORLD MARXIST REVIEW for May 1963 on page 90 carries an article declaring:

Curbing the ultras is the way to avert a thermo-nuclear catastrophe. On this general democratic struggle largely depends the issues of war and peace and the destiny of progressive people and organizations not only in the U.S.A. but in other imperialist countries as well. This quote is actually saying that unless the anti-communists can be defeated and America taken without war then war will come. The com-

(Continued on page 654)
QUESTION: Who may attend Board meetings of a State Society?

ANSWER: Only members of the State Board may attend meetings of the State Board of Management. The bylaws specifically designate the membership of your State Board. It is important that the State Bylaws be conformed to in every particular and only those attend a State Board meeting who are entitled to do so. You cannot set aside your bylaws. Bylaws cannot be suspended. (R.O.R., p. 267, lines 6-8.) State Regents who invite persons outside of the membership of the State Board of Management to attend meetings of the Board seem to show a lack of appreciation of the importance of bylaws and a very evident indifference to their content. (P.L., p. 439. Answer to Ques. 78.) This practice cannot be too strongly condemned. See article on p. 223, March, 1963, issue, of the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine, which shows how the President General conducts the business when the report of a chairman is to be given.

QUESTION: May a State Board of Management approve the requirements for a State Honor Roll or does the Chairman of the Honor Roll Committee for the State Society approve the requirements for the State Honor Roll?

ANSWER: The State Board of Management would have the power under your bylaws to approve the requirements of your State Honor Roll. The Honor Roll Committee Chairman would come before the State Board of Managements with recommendations which the Board could amend and approve as amended. Under your State Bylaws the Honor Roll Committee has only the power to recommend to the State Board of Management. An Honor Roll adopted otherwise would not be binding on the chapters of the State Society. Since your State works with the National Honor Roll Committee why have a State Honor Roll? The National Board of Management approves the Honor Roll requirements of the National Honor Roll Committee.

QUESTION: All our present officers were re-elected to serve a second term, which poses a question. Do the present committee chairmen also continue to serve for another 2 years, or may the regent appoint different chairmen if she wishes to do so?

ANSWER: If not provided otherwise in the bylaws, the terms of the members of standing committees expire when their successors are elected or appointed. (P.L., p. 462, Ques. 134.) Your regent, under your bylaws, has the right to appoint chairmen for the new administration, even though the persons composing the new administration are the same as those for the outgoing administration. With special committees, the rule is different. A special committee appointed by a chapter to do a piece of work continues in existence until the duties are performed, unless it is discharged from further consideration of the matter.

QUESTION: Does a member of a National Committee outrank the State Regent at official functions?

ANSWER: Certainly not. At all State Society functions the State Regent is the ranking officer, a National Vice Chairman ranks after active State Officers in the order of their official listing. (See DAR HANDBOOK, 1963, p. 139.) I see no mention made of a member of a National Committee.

QUESTION: At Continental Congress one of the Resolutions Committee was on the floor. A member made a motion to amend, and after that was placed on the floor, a motion was made to refer. Was the motion to refer in order? Could it be made while a motion to amend was pending?

ANSWER: A resolution is a main motion, and while an amendment to it is pending, the motion to refer is in order because the motion to refer is higher in rank than the motion to amend. Main motion.

Motion to amend.

Motion to refer.

The rank of the subsidiary motions is shown in R.O.R., p. 95. The chair has the right to ascertain the correctness of the vote taken before announcing the results. The members have a remedy, for a division of the assembly may be called. (R.O.R., p. 95.)

QUESTION: I am enclosing a series of questions on the subject of revision of bylaws. Will you answer them?

ANSWER: I shall be glad to answer them, for I think they will be helpful to many chapters that have similar problems.

QUESTION: What is a revision of the bylaws?

ANSWER: A revision of the bylaws is an amendment by substitution. It is amending bylaws by substituting for the existing bylaws, a complete new set of bylaws. (R.O.R., p. 271, line 17.)

QUESTION: Who orders a revision of bylaws?

ANSWER: The chapter alone can order a revision.

QUESTION: If a committee is appointed to present the revision, is notice to the membership necessary?

ANSWER: Since a revision is a special type of amendment, all requirements of the existing bylaws as to amendment must be followed. (R.O.R., p. 271, line 20.)

QUESTION: When a revision is on the floor of the meeting, are the old bylaws pending?

ANSWER: No. The old bylaws are not before the assembly. (R.O.R., p. 273, line 16.)

QUESTION: May the revision before the assembly be amended so as to affect the duties of the officers already elected?

ANSWER: Yes. (R.O.R., p. 273, lines 21, 22, 23.)

QUESTION: May a motion be made that the bylaws not be pending?

ANSWER: Before voting on the revision. (R.O.R., p. 273, lines 21, 22, 23.)

QUESTION: How many amendments to a revision may be pending at one time?

ANSWER: Two. A revision may be perfected by primary and secondary amendments. (R.O.R., p. 273, lines 15, 16; P.L., p. 371.)

QUESTION: What is the correct form of a motion for the chairman of the Revision Committee to make in presenting the revision to the assembly?

ANSWER: "Madam Regent, by direction of the Committee on Revision of the Bylaws, I move to substitute these for the existing bylaws." The regent then states the question: "It has been moved and seconded that the revision proposed by the Revision Committee be substituted for the existing bylaws. If there is no objection, these articles will be considered section by section. The chairman will please read the first article, which we will discuss by section by section."

QUESTION: What vote is necessary to carry an amendment proposed to an article or section in a revision?

ANSWER: A majority vote on any proposed amendments to the revision; adoption of the revision in your chapter should be carried by a two-thirds vote.

QUESTION: Do you vote upon adopting each separate paragraph?

ANSWER: NO VOTE IS TAKEN UPON ADOPTING EACH SEPARATE ARTICLE OR SECTION. (P.L., p. 371, last two lines on the page.)
ONE of the most lovable men in American industrial history is "Baron" Henry William von Stiegel, who is considered the outstanding figure among early glass and iron makers of America. Although he reached only the age of 56 years of which he spent 35 in the United States, although he died in abject poverty and his grave is unknown to this day, Stiegel has become a legendary figure around which truth and fiction wind wreaths of remembrance and affection.

No picture of him is known, and nowhere can one obtain details regarding his antecedents, his youth or education. His last years are likewise shrouded in the dark, and the chronicle reports very little about them, and yet this remarkable man is the founder of the town of Manheim in Pennsylvania, where he is looked upon as a benefactor in whose memory the town of Manheim celebrates each year during the month of June the beautiful Rose Festival, of which we shall learn more in this article.

On December 4, 1772, "Baron" Stiegel, in his capacity of Trustee of the Manheim Lutheran Congregation, deeded to that church a plot of land, and in this deed is contained the now famous stipulation that Stiegel and his descendants are to be paid

In The Month of June Yearly Ever Hereafter The Rent of One Red Rose If the Same Shall Be Lawfully Demanded.

This provision is indeed the beautiful expression of a beautiful soul.

So, every year, on a June Sunday, the "Red Rose" is plucked from the bushes in the church yard of the Zion Church at Manheim, Pa., whence his descendants come from far and near to receive their "rent."

Stiegel arrived in Philadelphia on August 31, 1750, in the company of his widowed mother and his 11-year-old brother, Anton. He came with 270 other fellow passengers, mainly migrants from the Palatinate and the Rhineland. All male passengers over 16 years of age were required to swear allegiance to King George II of England before the mayor of Philadelphia immediately upon landing, and the land of the community lay open to them.

Two years later, "Baron" von Stiegel came to Jacob Huber, the owner of Elisabeth Furnace in Lancaster County. Huber engaged him readily, and Stiegel proved not only an adept apprentice and coworker but also an ardent suitor of Huber's daughter Elisabeth, whom he married on November 7, 1752.

Elisabeth Huber bore Stiegel two children, Barbara (1756) and Elisabeth (1758). She died ten days after having given birth to the latter one and is buried at the cemetery in Brickerville, Pa., where her gravestone bears the following curious inscription:
Hier ruht Elisabeth
Ent-seilt den Wermen u. den Werk ent
ubben ist der R
 coronary die
Nachwelt gibt
Defuncta a Patre el
isab iac Hubers F
ilia Nata 1734 D 27
Maarzt Nupta H
erei Guileim
O Stiegel 1752 D
7 Nov Denata A
1758 D 13 Febur.

It is reasonable to assume that Stiegel was responsible for the inscription on the stoves plates that—
"Jacob Huber ist der erste Deutsche Mann der das Eisenwerk woffuhren kann"—because it fits into the picture of Stiegel, who was a born advertising man and didn't object to the frequent use of the pronoun "I." Huber's stove plates bore biblical inscriptions before Stiegel became associated with him.

In 1756 Stiegel bought, together with the Stedman Brothers of Philadelphia, Huber's Elisabeth Furnace. He also acquired the "Charming Forge" near Womelsdorf, Pa., and indulged in heavy land speculations which later proved his ruin. In October, 1765, he began the manufacture of glass in Manheim, Pa., and his achievements in this field are indeed great and deserve the highest praise. The excellent collection of Stiegel glass in the Metropolitan Museum in New York City bears witness to his and his German workmen's skill.

Stiegel did not remain a widower for long, and on October 25, 1758, married Elisabeth Holz of Roxborough, Pa., whose two nephews, George and Michael Ege, Stiegel took into the family and taught the secret of ironmaking.

The Stamp Act of 1765 and the difficulties with England slowed up Colonial business. England tried to dissuade the Colonies from the manufacture of goods at home, and in Stiegel's advertisements in the Philadelphia and New York newspapers he speaks of the patriotic duty to manufacture in America and to buy American goods. During these years Michael Hillegas, later America's first treasurer, acted as sales agent for Stiegel in the city of Philadelphia. In 1770 Stiegel's silent partners, the Stedman Brothers, withdrew from the joint enterprise, and one Isaac Cox of Lancaster, Pa., took their share in the business.

We do not know for sure what caused the rift with the Stedman Brothers, but we do know that Isaac Cox proved to be Stiegel's nemesis and downfall. No doubt, Stiegel was far from being the conservative businessman, and his idiosyncrasies must have been quite a burden to his partners.

There is his pinnacled castle near Schaefferstown, Pa., of which nothing is left, except the traditional designation of "Turmburg" by natives who point out the hill which bore his "castle in the air." Then there is the stately mansion near the Elisabeth Furnace, with its guns that were fired in salute whenever Stiegel approached it. Tradition to this day calls the hill on which this unique building stood, the "Stueckberg."

Other Stiegel caprices were the band posted on the roof of his Manheim mansion, from which they played lively airs on many occasions and which proved quite a diversion to Manheim workers. We have all heard of Stiegel's beautifully adorned carriage drawn by six white horses and his occasional triumphal entries into Manheim.

It is doubtful whether this excessive luxury alone is responsible for Stiegel's downfall; there can be no doubt that political and commercial conditions in America at that time contributed toward Stiegel's failure. When stern Isaac Cox demanded payment in accordance with their partnership agreement, Stiegel was unable to pay. In November 1774, we find him in Debtor's Prison in Philadelphia. It was there that he wrote his famous prayer which indeed shows a different Stiegel, and a man of deep and sincere religious feelings.

On Christmas Day of 1774 he was released from prison through the intervention of Thomas Penn, Governor of Pennsylvania, only to find most of his holdings in the hands of strangers.

From now on the chronicle fails us. Brickerville, Schaefferstown, and Womelsdorf claim the distinction of having harbored impoverished Stiegel as their schoolteacher, and we only know that in 1785 "Baron" Heinrich William von Stiegel died at the age of 56 at Charming Forge, Pa. Nobody knows where he is buried.

NOTE: The Manheim Rose Festival of 1964 is scheduled for 10:30 A. M., June 14, at the Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church. Manheim is a few miles north of Lancaster, Pa., and west of Ephrata, so that a trip to the Festival may be conveniently combined with a visit to the famous Ephrata Cloister.

Karl T. Marx, author of the above article on "Baron" Stiegel and the Red Rose Festival, has been, for 30 years, deeply interested in Pennsylvania German folklore. He writes:

As part of my interest in Pennsylvania German tradition I got interested in Stiegel, Beissel (Ephrata), Konrad Weiser, and others and have written about them and their deeds in both English and German. My stories, Ephrata Legende and Rendez-vous im Koenig von Preussen have been published abroad. The King of Prussia Inn was founded in 1709 and is still standing. I am now trying to create interest in it so that it does not fall prey to "progress," in this case a wider road!

Since tradition—OUR tradition, that is—is one of the expendable items on the list of those who would do away with it, I value the DAR's efforts more. I have lectured before your Manhattan Chapter twice on Pennsylvania German folklore, and was very pleased with the reaction.

I came to this country 40 years ago as a young man, but I soon found out that just working and living here would not be the full answer to the process of becoming a part of the whole. Hence, my search for tradition, at times in areas where Colonial Germans and others touched and intertwined. Here I found the continuity of tradition.

Mr. Marx is vice president of Robert Reiner, Inc., of Weehawken, N. J., manufacturers of textile machines. For 1964 this organization issued a beautiful Americana calendar, illustrated with reproductions of watercolors of such historic places as Broadway and Liberty Streets, New York; Independence Square, Philadelphia; and the Capitol at Williamsburg, Va.
MAJ. THOMAS WICKES (Douglas- ton, L.I., N.Y.). On December 7, 1963, Maj. Thomas Wickes Chapter, seven consecutive times Gold Honor Roll winner, celebrated its Twenty-fifth Birthday. A luncheon to honor the occasion was held at the Douglaston Club, a historic landmark of the community, with 31 State and National Officers and regents of neighboring chapters as guests. The guest of honor, Mrs. Lyle J. Howland, State Regent of New York, cut the birthday cake and later addressed the members and guests. As a birthday gift to the State Regent, the Chapter presented her with a check for $100 for her special project, the study room at Tamassee.

In a brief ceremony, Tuesday, March 31, 1964, the Flag of the United States of America was placed in the District court room, as the emblem of our liberty and the unity of our Nation. Witnessing the event were 10 members, various officials, and court personnel. In presenting the Flag, Regent Rhea Rentfrow, Loup City, concluded with the comment:

"This Flag for the court room has been flown over our Nation's Capitol, in Washington."

Following its presentation, Judge S. S. Sidner, Kearney commented:

"It is fitting and proper that the Flag of the United States of America should be present in every American court room, as the emblem of our liberty and the unity of our Nation.

"Our courts exist as one of the instrumentalities of our freedom, symbolized by our Flag; and our courts are charged with the duty to protect and uphold the Constitutional guarantees upon which our freedom depends.

"All citizens stand equal before the law, their rights protected by all that our Flag stands for. No more sacred duty rests upon lawyers and judges than that of defending, maintaining, and upholding these rights.

"I wish to thank the Daughters of the American Revolution, through you who represent your organization here today, for presenting this Flag and placing it in its place of honor in this court room."—Edna H. Gasteyer.

NORTH RIDING (Great Neck-Manhasset, N.Y.). The annual holiday luncheon and meeting of the Junior Membership Committee of North Riding Chapter was held at the home of Mrs. Albert M. Redlich of Manhasset the latter part of December.

Miss Sue Redlich was hostess, and Mrs. Joseph P. Vecchiarelli, chairman of the Junior Membership Committee, presided. The purpose of the group is to contribute to the Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund. Scholarships are then awarded to the two DAR-owned schools—Tamassee and Kate Duncan Smith—and to other Approved Schools. The Junior Membership group is accomplishing this through the sale of stationery and chances on a very colorful and beautiful hand-made afghan. The drawing for this handsome afghan, crocheted by Mrs. Vecchiarelli’s mother, Mrs. William Wobbekind, will be held at a benefit “Helen Pouch Scholarship” bridge at Mrs. Joseph K. Gilligan’s home and garden, May 8, 1964.

Mrs. Oscar R. Peterson, chapter chairman of the DAR School Committee, addressed the group, informing them on the procedure in obtaining a protege at a DAR-owned school. The Junior Members plan to aid a protege from Tamassee School.

The North Riding Junior membership has almost doubled this year, as of February 1963, there were 10 Juniors; at present we are proud to announce that we have added 9 delightful Juniors. One of our new Juniors, Miss Barbara Drake, made her debut at The Colonial Ball, at the Hotel Plaza, New York City, February 21, 1964. Barbara was chairman of the debutantes, and also "Belle of the Ball"! Mrs. Arthur L. Dowling, regent of North Riding Chapter, was vice chairman of the ball, a most impressive and delightful event of the season—Mrs. Joseph P. Vecchiarelli.

North Riding Chapter celebrated George Washington's Birthday with a dessert and coffee hour for 120 members of the "New Americans" and evening elementary education classes at Great Neck Junior High School on Monday, February 17. Mrs. William W. Amos, Americanism Chairman, was in charge of the party, and 16 members of the chapter were on hand to act as hostesses.

Afghan awarded by the Juniors of North Riding Chapter at a luncheon at Plandome Country Club on March 31. It is displayed by Miss Cindy Hayes, Miss Sue Redlich, Miss Faith Ford, and Mrs. Joseph Vecchiarelli, chairman.
so generous.—Margaret V. (Mrs. W. Pa.) has sent over 700 pounds of used the current year almost 200 pounds has been shipped. Our committee is so very active and the members and friends are so generous.—Margaret V. (Mrs. W. Russell) Ide.

REDWOOD FOREST (Eureka, Calif.). At its regular February meeting, Redwood Forest Chapter honored Maude Lesienring Highleyman on the Golden Anniversary of her membership in the National Society.

(L. to r.) Mrs. Bessie Custer Arnold; Mrs. Maude Lesienring Highleyman; Mrs. Grace Townsend Alden.

It was in January, 1914, that Mrs. Highleyman became a member of the Jacques Laramie Chapter, in Laramie, Wyo. She was three times a transfer—to Omaha, Neb.; to Pocatello, Idaho; and finally to Redwood Forest Chapter. For more than 25 years she has served this chapter as regent, secretary, chairman of various committees, and always as a devoted member. Proudly wearing her 50-year membership pin and the orchid presented to her by her fellow members, Mrs. Highleyman recalled some of the incidents of her long membership and service. Her regency in Redwood Forest Chapter spanned the difficult war years (1940-45), when, meeting one night in an upper-story bathroom, had been overlooked, and the father of the house, on retiring, had forgotten to turn off the light.

Mrs. Highleyman received congratulatory cards and letters, not only from fellow members, but from the President General, Mrs. Duncan; the California State Regent; Mrs. Metdach, and the regents of Laramie, Omaha, and Pocatello chapters. A guest book, containing the names of all present at the happy occasion, and a ceramic jewel case, the handiwork of one of the members, were presented as souvenirs.—Helen Albee McMahon.

GEN. DAVID FORMAN (Trenton, N.J.). The Junior Membership Committee of Gen. David Chapter sponsored its first major benefit project on Saturday, March 21, holding a flower and art show at the Old Barracks in Trenton from 1 to 4 P.M.

Mrs. V. Stuart Foote of Trenton and Mrs. Ernest W. Schlieben of Morrisville acted as cochairmen. Chairmen of committees assisting with details include: Flowers, Mrs. Foote; and Art Work, Mrs. Jean I. Chianese of Yardley, Pa., chairman of the Junior Membership Committee and historian of Gen. David Forman Chapter; Invitations and Pouring, Mrs. Clarence W. Scheuren, of Collegeville, Pa.; Tickets, Mrs. Ralph Cox, senior advisor of the group; Tea Table, Mrs. Cox; and Refreshments, Mrs. Stewart Byrne of Yardley, Pa.

Mrs. John Kent Finley, New Jersey State Regent, and Mayor and Mrs. Arthur J. Holland were guests of honor. Other invited guests were members of Princeton Chapter, Gen. Mercer Chapter, General Washington Chapter, Penelope Hart Chapter, John Hart Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, and all State DAR Officers and ex-State Regents.

A highlight of the art exhibit was the showing of the etchings of Trenton, by George Bradshaw. The collection, loaned by Mr. and Mrs. James A. Murray, 5th, represented 50 years of the historical background of Trenton and was shown as a group for the first time. Only three complete sets are in existence, one of which is owned by Mrs. Bradshaw.

Three artists whose work was exhibited are members of the DAR. They are Miss Alice Evans Moore, regent of the James Allen Chapter, Gen. David Forman Chapter, Mrs. Alton S. Fell, also a member of the chapter; and Miss Edith B. Margerum of Princeton, a member of Princeton Chapter. Others exhibiting from the area were Sol Soro, Russell Butler, Mrs. Carol Butler, and Charles Rogers of Princeton, Ausek-Azois and Donald Warden of Trenton, Mrs. Ann Gross and William Hankinson of Pennington, and Miss Mary R. McCracken of Ewing. The paintings were arranged against a background of spring flowers. Tea and refreshments were served for presenting a silver Paul Revere bowl to the North Carolina State Society, to be given annually to the chapter in the State that does the most outstanding work in the field of Student Loan and Scholarship. The bowl, honoring Mrs. R. B. Street, State Chairman of the Committee, is to be known as the Margaret Berry Street Award and this year has been won by Col. Adam Alexander Chapter.

JAMES ALLEN Virginia
★ for donating an appropriate gift of law books to the Red Hill Shrine, near Bookneal, Charlotte County. This was the last home and burial place of Patrick Henry. James Allen Chapter had noted that Patrick Henry's law office contained no law books and proceeded speedily to remedy the deficiency.

JUDEA Connecticut
★ for presenting a United States Flag and a Connecticut flag to Bryan Memorial Hall, Washington Depot. Troop 11, Cadette Girl Scouts, sponsored by Judea Chapter, participated in the ceremony. Judea Chapter pioneered in conducting a night school for aliens, to prepare them for obtaining citizenship papers, and also started the first Boy Scout troop in Connecticut.

BETTY WASHINGTON Kansas
★ for conducting a Citizenship Forum in which the panel members were three former Good Citizens selected by the chapter.

* Limit five chapters per month.
throughout the afternoon, with officers of the Chapter serving as hostesses at the tea table.

Proceeds from the affair will be used to further DAR projects, such as scholarship, Student Loan Fund, DAR Schools, and the restoration of the Watson House, which will be used as a New Jersey State Headquarters. — Mrs. John L. Erickson, Jr.

HANNAH BUSHROD (Hollywood, Calif.) presented an Americanism award to Robert Resta, a distinguished musician, at a Reciprocity Tea at Fort MacArthur, San Pedro, Calif., on Jan. 12, 1964. Mr. Resta came to New York as a child from his native Italy. He was naturalized in 1917 during his service in World War I, while bandmaster of the Fifteenth Coast Artillery Band at Fort Hamilton, N.Y. Already in the Army while still in his teens, he was selected, one of five, chosen from 100 applicants, to study at Juilliard School of Music, New York City, on a United States scholarship for the training of conductors of Army bands. He was graduated with honors, youngest of the group, and assigned to the Fifteenth Coast Artillery Band. He had players from several symphony orchestras in his band, as well as composers and musicians of note. Among them was the concert-pianist-composer Percy Grainger.

(Mrs. Richard H. Cronshey, State Chairman of Americanism."

During World War I, Mr. Resta distinguished himself in New York City as conductor of the Army Symphony Organization, which gave concerts with world-famous artists exclusively for Red Cross and Liberty Loan drives at Carnegie Hall, Metropolitan Opera House, New York Hippodrome, Brooklyn Academy of Music, and Aeolian Hall. After the war he was made a member of the faculty of the Army Band School in Washington, D.C., where he taught for a number of years. Later he was assigned to Honolulu, where he again gave concerts with world famous artists on tour. From there he came to Fort MacArthur.

Mr. Resta organized the San Pedro Symphony while still attached to Fort MacArthur and in 1935 founded the Long Beach Philharmonic Orchestra, which he conducted for some 20 years. He also taught and is still on the staff of St. Catherine's Military School in Anaheim, in charge of music.

Hannah Bushrod Chapter bestowed this honor upon Robert Resta because of his unbounded enthusiasm for America and his loyalty to our Country. The chapter was honored by the presence of Mrs. Frank Robert Mettlash, State Regent of California, who made the presentation, and several members of the State Board and State Chairmen of Committees, as well as regents from other chapters and five past regents of Hannah Bushrod. Miss Alice Sturdy, chapter regent, was in charge of arrangements. More than 125 people attended the event.

KINNIKINNIK (Colorado Springs, Col.) celebrated its Fiftieth Anniversary in January with a tea. American Music was featured by Mr. Grenhouse, first violinist with the music organization at the United States Air Force Academy. Mrs. Lucille Dee Horton Latting, past regent, Past State Regent, and Past Vice President General, gave chapter reminiscences of the past 50 years. Mrs. George L. Miller, regent, congratulated 34 Daughters who have been chapter members 25 years or more and gave each a corsage. Our Colorado State Regent, Mrs. Clark A. Pratz, honor guest, presented the fifty-year pin to Mrs. Clara Blodgett Dew, who has been a continuous member for 50 years.

Tea was served at a beautifully appointed tea table festive with gold silk cloth and centerpiece of gilded kinnikinnik leaves and berries. Candlelabra held gold candles. Little gold baskets filled with gilded kinnikinnik were given as favors.

The chapter was organized by Mrs. Norman Campbell on January 20, 1914. The name “Kinnikinnik” was chosen because this plant, trailing along the mountainside, is green all the year, with red berries in the fall, and is loved by Indians, pioneers, and us today and because it typifies everlasting life and continuous growth. Mrs. Winfield S. Tarbell, the Colorado State Regent at the time, presented the chapter with its gavel, made from wood of a Mount Vernon oak.

Through the years Kinnikinnik has had a proud history of active DAR committees, with many community service projects. For 35 years stimulating interest in the study of American history has been countywide. History medals are given to students at seventh, eighth, and high school levels. Citizenship medals are given to Junior High students.

A scholarship fund has been permanently established at Colorado College to help outstanding and deserving young women.

A $150 scholarship was given this year to a boy at Bacon College in memory of Miss Dorothy Buren, author of Colorado DAR History, and Miss Pearl Turner. May the chapter continue to promote its inherited ideals!

CHICAGO (Chicago, Ill.). Among the historical, educational, and patriotic events celebrated in the 73rd year of Chicago Chapter's energetic history, one of the most notable was the dedication ceremony in November of relocation of the Indian Trail tree marker on the county line between Lake County on the north and Cook County on the south.

Chicago Chapter (first chapter to be organized) marks Indian Trail tree.

Mr. Wiedaw, village manager of Northbrook, Ill., provided a police escort to lead the caravan of cars from the Municipal Building to the marker. Mrs. Benjamin P. Mullen, Chicago Chapter regent, gave the invocation and stressed the need for preserving our American Heritage. Mrs. Richard Thompson, Jr., Illinois State Historian, spoke on the historical phase of the work.

Indian dancers from the American Indian Center in Chicago performed for the ceremony; and Mr. Scott, a Fox Indian from Iowa, dedicated the marker in Indian language.

Among others attending were Mrs. Charles F. Long, Sr., State President, C.A.R.; Mrs. Gary Barthell, regent of the Kaskaskia Chapter; and members of North Shore, Glencoe, and Sauk Trail Chapters.

The annual George Washington Birthday Tea was again held at the Sheraton-Blackstone Hotel. The guest speaker, Rep. John B. Anderson, Congressman from the 16th District, spoke on Wash-
ington, a Living Legend. Early American music and folk songs were presented by a choral group from Arlington Heights, Ill. Some C.A.R. members added to the festivities by attending the tea in costumes representing George and Martha Washington. Mrs. Benjamin P. Mullen, regent of Chicago Chapter (the first DAR chapter), introduced the guests of honor, including some past and present National Officers, State Officers and former regents. —Valerie (Mrs. Joseph V.) Hunley.

POTTAWATOMIE (Gary, Ind.), organized February 18, 1914, has entered its Golden Anniversary Year, which marks a half-century of active DAR service in the Gary area.

Honored at the George Washington Birthday Tea held annually on February 22 were four charter members who have completed 50 years of membership in Pottawatomie Chapter. Mrs. Howard G. Woods, regent, introduced Mrs. John C. Bush, who presented 50-year pins and certificates to Mrs. H. C. Dorman, daughter of the chapter organizing regent, Mrs. W. H. Matthews; and to Mrs. Clinton G. Clark, Mrs. Leslie I. Combs, and Mrs. Frank J. Sheehan.

Special guests at the tea were members of Kilsquah Society, C.A.R. Mrs. George L. Engle, Senior President, introduced Nancy Recktenwall, C.A.R. President; Jan Janowski, Vice President; Nancy McBride, Secretary; and Joel Janowski, Martha Gourley, and John Cain.

In commemoration of the Golden Anniversary Year, plans are nearing completion for placing of a bronze DAR historic plaque marking the site of Bailly Homestead by the Department of the Interior. The plaque will be placed with suitable ceremonies later in the year.

BOSTON TEA PARTY (Boston, Mass.) on December 16, 1963, celebrated the 190th Anniversary Celebration of the Boston Tea Party. This historic revolt of indignant patriots, masquerading as Indians, who dumped 342 chests of taxed tea into Boston Harbor as a protest against "taxation without representation," took on an international flavor this year.

In strange contrast to a background of Presidential china displayed on six shelves in the mahogany-paneled living room of Mrs. Clifford A. Waterhouse on Boston's Commonwealth Avenue, two Japanese women in native costume conducted the formal Japanese tea ceremony with Miss Marion L. Decrow, the chapter's honored 50-year member, as their guest, while other members watched enchanted.

After a special invocation given by the chaplain, Miss Etta Handy, descendant of Edmund Sears, Boston Tea Party patriot, members enjoyed a delectable luncheon prepared by the hostess.

Mrs. Richard Merrill, regent, who presided, gave a few highlights from chapter records which will eventually be compiled in a book, among which will be included, Tea Leaves, the stories of the patriots handed down to their descendants. At present there are seven members of the chapter whose forebears participated in the Boston Tea Party. They are: Mrs. Blanche S. Barnard, Mrs. Ruth U. Bowditch, Miss Etta H. Handy, Mrs. Miriam B. Miller, Mrs. Joan Damon Richards, Mrs. Marion Stone Underhill, and Mrs. Emmeline P. Goodridge.

Then came the intricate Japanese Tea Ritual, demonstrated by Mrs. Masayasu Kuroko and Mrs. Yonosuke Nadai of Cambridge, who employed the leaf of the tea shrub in its most artistic capacity, using a bamboo whisk, an instrument used for centuries by Japanese in the formal tea ceremony.

Like porcelain dolls, the Japanese women, in their elaborate kimonos, moved hands and arms as gracefully as ballet dancers in a precise routine stylized centuries ago. After a series of preparatory movements, the hostess whipped the pulverized tea leaf into hot water. In the finale, after serving her guests, the hostess drank her own bowl of tea in exactly three and one-half sips.

Mrs. George S. Tolman, III, of Hingham, State Vice Regent, was the chapter's honor guest, as was Miss Mary Sarah King, staff reporter of the Boston Sunday Globe, for whose December 15, 1913, article Mrs. Merrill, regent, and Mrs. William S. Sahakian, vice regent, of Dedham, posed beside the bronze plaque that marks the Griffin's Wharf site of the Boston Tea Party. The Plaque reads:

Here formerly stood Griffins Wharf, at which lay moored on Dec. 15, 1773, three British ships with cargoes of tea. To defeat King George's trivial, but tyrannical tax of three pence a pound, about 90 citizens of Boston, partly disguised as Indians, boarded the ships, threw the cargoes, 342 chests in all, into the sea, and made the world ring with the patriotic exploit of The Boston Tea Party.

No, ne'er was mingled such a draught In palace, hall or arbor Than freeman brewed and tyrants quaffed

That night in Boston Harbor.

DANIEL NEWCOMB (Yankton, S. Dak.). On December 7, 1963, Daniel Newcomb Chapter celebrated the Golden Anniversary of its founding on December 7, 1913. Before the celebration, newspaper articles and pictures appeared in the local daily paper, reviewing the many notable achievements of the chapter over the years.

The chapter's first regent was Mrs. Bartlett Tripp, wife of a Dakota Territorial lawyer, who later became an ambassador to Austria. There were 15 charter members, none of whom are now living. Over the years the resident members never exceeded 35, yet they carried out projects far beyond what would normally be expected of this small group.

Among these feats was the restoration of the Dakota Territory Council Chamber, a building where Dakota Territory's first laws were enacted on March 17, 1862. The building was moved from a local farm onto a site in Yankton overlooking the Missouri River. In this building were housed precious items belonging to pioneer families, loaned to the chapter for public display. Monuments and markers have been placed to call attention to historic sites, with which Yankton is richly endowed.

The chapter closed its several weeks of noting its Fiftieth Anniversary by attending a dinner at the home of one of its members. At this time an American flag program was presented by Miss Dorothy Jencks, long a member of Daniel Newcomb Chapter, whose grandparents and parents were pioneer residents of Yankton. Eventful incidents, both hilarious and serious, were recalled.

Daniel Newcomb's present regent, Mrs. J. Leonard Feldman, was responsible for the research on the history used in the newspaper article used in the newspaper and for some of the programs presented during the celebration.—Elzie M. Thrall.
ATLANTA (Atlanta, Ga.) celebrated its Seventy-third Anniversary with a formal seated dinner at the Commerce Club, Atlanta, in March. A former member of the Metropolitan Opera Co., Clyde Panter, tenor, sang arias from operatic works, as well as other musical selections. Dr. Henry Malone, head of the history department of Georgia State College, spoke after dinner, presenting various little-known and amusing American historical facts.

The Georgia State Regent, Mrs. Thomas Knox Kendrick, was a special honor guest.

Atlanta Chapter was founded in 1891 and was the first Georgia chapter, and the second chapter to be organized in the National Society. Founder included the Governor's wife, Mrs. John M. Slaton, and Mrs. Hoke Smith. The chapter house of Atlanta Chapter is called Craigie House and is an exact copy of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow's home. One of Longfellow's daughters presented her father's chair and many other mementos. The house has been given numerous precious relics, some so valuable they are kept in bank vaults.

The current regent is Mrs. LaFayette Davis.

BETTY WASHINGTON (Lawrence, Kan.) honored three senior girls, selected by their respective high schools as the "Good Citizens of the Year" at a program and tea on March 28, 1964, in the Little Theatre of Lawrence High School.

Those honored were Nancy Gallup of Lawrence High School, Collette Gilroy of Eudora High School, and Julia Shrader of Ozwakie High School. Each girl spoke briefly on citizenship and received the gold DAR Good Citizen pin from the chapter and a certificate from the National Society. The awards were presented by three former Good Citizen awardees and Mrs. F. W. Salvesen, acting regent.

Mrs. Salvesen, chapter vice regent, opened the meeting with a short talk on the qualifications that the DAR expected from the awardees, followed by The Lord's Prayer, sung by Miss Patty McGrew, a former Lawrence High School student and now a voice major at the University of Kansas. Miss McGrew sang God Bless America at the close of the meeting.

Mrs. Guy Phillips, chairman of the Good Citizens Committee, was introduced by Mrs. Salvesen and spoke on the meaning of Citizenship and its many facets, after which she introduced Rev. Harold G. Barr, dean emeritus of the School of Religion at the University of Kansas. His topic was Religion and the Ministry as its part in forming good character, which is one of the necessary components of good citizenship. Dan Kahler, principal of Lawrence High School, was the second speaker; his theme was The Part the Schools Have in Making Good Citizens. He stressed the need of good teachers who are examples to their students. Mr. Kahler is a former SAR and the son and grandson of DAR members. Henry Booth, a senior at Lawrence High School and a recent winner in the State and National Voice of Democracy contest, told of the Challenges of Citizenship as viewed from the standpoint of youth.

A panel for discussion of Citizenship was formed by three former Good Citizens, with Mrs. Salvesen as their moderator. The panel was composed of Karen Stuart Heeb, 1959 awardee and now a housewife and teacher; Mary Ruth Lanning, 1962, now a University of Kansas student and a member of the Language Institute group to Germany last summer; and last year's winner, Phyllis Babbitt, a student at Emporia State. Phyllis attended the 4H scholar short course in citizenship last summer in Washington, D. C.

Honorees included three West Junior High School students from the seventh grade who were State winners of the American History Contest. Karen Conner, third place winner, was awarded a book from the Kansas Society, DAR; Ellen Smith, second place winner, was awarded a bronze medal; and Middy Robb, first place winner, was awarded a silver medal. Betty Washington presented each student with a monetary award as well. Mrs. George D. Walter, chairman of Junior American Citizens, made the awards, assisted by Mrs. J. Stewart Turner, chapter historian.

The April meeting of Betty Washington Chapter was held in Baldwin, Kan., where the members in that city were hostesses at a luncheon. Afterward the group visited the world's famous Quayle Bible Collection, housed in the library at Baker University, Baldwin.

GEN. GEORGE CROOK (Prescott, Ariz.). In observance of American History Month and to commemorate the Centennial of the founding of Prescott, our chapter presented, on February 14, a pictorial history of territorial Prescott from the time of its founding in 1864 to the

What A Daughter Did

By Barbara (Mrs. Walter T.) Cordell, Esperanza Chapter, Oakland, Calif.

Two years ago, on Flag Day, I noticed that few Flags were flying in Oakland, so I tried to rearouse interest in Flag display. I purchased 24- by 36-inch Flags and awarded them to Camp Fire Girls, Girl Scouts, and two Boys Clubs of Oakland. The Camp Fire Girls earned honors by writing poems about the Flag, telling of its history and meaning; leading groups in the Pledge of Allegiance; and demonstrating the rules for Flag care and display.

The Girl Scouts participated in a similar manner as part of their 50th Anniversary.

The Boys Clubs learned the proper rules for display and care of the Flag and also wrote essays on what it meant to them.

Last year I tried to teach a group of neighborhood children what good citizenship meant. One boy had lost an eye in an accident. I awarded him a Flag for his courage in accepting this injury and for being a good citizen by working hard at two jobs and thus inspiring others.

Thirty-five fourth grade children wrote poems about the Flag. I awarded Flags to the seven whose poems showed a real love for the Flag.

I have distributed about 50 Marine Corps booklets on How to Respect and Display Our Flag and several additional Rules of Display.

I have given about 75 calendars (50 to public libraries) depicting historical Flags of this country and the flags of every State. The United States Flag and seal, with the Pledge of Allegiance beneath, are featured in the upper half of the calendar. They were presented in the name of good citizenship.

I also wrote to our local newspaper encouraging people to fly Flags and sent out about 30 postcards to stores, churches, etc., reminding them to display Flags.

In fact, I became so interested in the Flag that I made an historical album on it and dedicated it to a DAR friend and her mother, who is 103 years old.
The annual meeting was held at beautiful Lake McCoy, Indiana, in June. Mrs. Eugene Ruffuse, State Chairman of DAR Schools, was guest speaker at the September meeting.

Eight members attended the Southwest District meeting at Greenfield and toured Waldschmidt House afterward.

Mrs. Harold Smith; Mrs. Jack Hunt, and Mrs. Frank B. Roudебush (née Markland) were among the Markland relatives who attended a family reunion and dedication of the Markland Dam at Markland, Ind., October 12. Slides depicting the life of Caroline Scott Harrison were shown at the chapter's October meeting. Gene Wohl, president of the Village Historical Society, gave the January program—slides of local sites of historical interest. He reported on progress of the society in its endeavor to save the Governor Othniel Looker House, built in 1806—7. The chapter and individual members have contributed to the restoration fund for this house, which is in Harrison.—Mrs. Glen Colegate.

BATTLE PASS (Brooklyn, N.Y.). It was snowing in Brooklyn on December 14—snowing lightly and prettily to inaugurate the Christmas season, as the Daughters of Battle Pass Chapter gathered at the Brooklyn Woman's Club, in the Brooklyn Heights section, where many old brownstones of Teddy Roosevelt's vintage are still maintained. A roll call of the guests in the large hall, where Churchill's mother was born. In spite of the black ribbon tied to the top of the staff of the Flag, respecting the assassination President Kennedy, there was a warm atmosphere of friendliness and the true spirit of Christmas among the guests and members of the chapter, wearing adorable badges with miniature pine cones—all except Mrs. Henry Fansteel, regent of Battle Pass Chapter, who wore a corsage of silver dollars (the same one that had been worn by Mrs. Lane, a former regent, 10 years ago in Washington). The Children's Regent honored Mrs. Fansteel in the second year of her 3-year term, as is the tradition with Battle Pass. And what a distinguished array of guests, who "Strong and of a Good Courage" came through the snowstorm from far and near points in the State. Mrs. Lyle J. Howland, New York State Regent, was guest speaker. The Invocation was given by Mrs. A. Amel Rothermel, State Chaplain. The Americans' Creed was led by Miss Laura G. Ebell, State Chairman of Americanism.

Honor guests were presented: Mrs. Edward J. Reilly, State Vice Regent; Mrs. Frank H. Parcells, Honorary State Regent and Past Organizing Secretary General; Mrs. Wilson D. McKerrow, National Chairman, Motion Pictures; and Mrs. James K. Polk, State Recording Secretary. A number of State Chairmen were present: Mrs. James Whitford, DAR Museum; Mrs. Percy V. Ketcham, Genealogical Library, N.Y. State; Mrs. L. Lloyd Mackey, Membership; Mrs. Robert J. Schneider, Motion Pictures and American Heritage; Mrs. Maurice P. Van Buren, Vice Chairman, National Defense, Districts, I, II, IX, and X; and Miss Mildred E. Behlen, American History Month. The following chapter regents were present: Mrs. Carl E. Earl, Elizabeth Annesley Lewis Chapter; Miss Eleanor R. Smith, Ellen Hardin Walworth Chapter; Mrs. Harry S. Semans, Golden Hill Chapter; Mrs. Clyde A. Syze, Maj. Thomas Wickes Chapter; Mrs. Lawrence O. Kulpis, Mary Washington Colonial Chapter; Mrs. Rhyne Ernst, New Netherland Chapter; Mrs. Albert O. Nes, Saghaltekoos Chapter; and Mrs. Harold K. Kannelt, Washington Heights Chapter.

Mrs. Charles N. Lane, a past regent for Battle Pass Chapter, was also present, as well as little Miss Rayne A. Drafain, representing Redwood Hill Society, C.A.R., sponsored by Battle Pass; and a number of officers of national lineage societies.

A message of "Christmas greetings and best wishes for peace in the United States of America" was sent to the chapter by Mrs. Juliuss Joseph, Enrolling Secretary, Washington Headquarters Association. Christmas music was provided by Mrs. Norman F. Drafain, Battle Pass's talented soprano (and first vice regent), accompanied by the equally talented W. O. Smith; and by guests and members who "made a joyful sound" singing carols.

After a Yuletide tea, guests and members drifting slowly out of the Brooklyn Women's Club discovered that all traces of snow had disappeared, without even a vestige of city slush, and that there was a rosy glow in the sky over Brooklyn Heights which, to an amazing degree, has retained its charm of yesteryear.—Marian L. McKee

FORT SULLIVAN (Simpsonville, S. C.) has proclaimed a Flag Year and has backed it up with the following activities:

Presented Flag programs at Crippled Children's Home and many public schools.

Assisted Scout troop in preparing Flag programs.

One member wrote a book on the United States Flag, soon to be published.

Observed Constitution Week with eye-catching library exhibit in which a display of books was placed in a library, a table draped with DAR blue material, with the Flag used as the focal point. Bookmarks bearing a replica of the Flag and emphasizing the significance of Constitution Week were supplied the library for distribution and use during week. A large Flag was presented to the library with an appropriate ceremony.

Attractive and informative patriotic booklets, including the Pledge of Allegiance and a Flag picture, were placed on breakfast trays July 4 at four hospitals. They had been made by members, and response from members and patients makes this project a "must" annual event.

Fort Sullivan Chapter members adopted the attitude set forth in the NSDAR leaflet, Patriotism is Not Old-Fashioned, and has ordered material to begin work on a modern Besty Ross project. The chapter will soon pledge allegiance to its very own handsome Flag—each member sewing on one star and Flag Committee members sewing stripes.—Betty A. Hopkins.

GOVERNOR OTHNIEL LOOKER (Harrison, Ohio) celebrated its Fifth Anniversary November 9, 1963, by dining at Eaton Manor and touring the Butler County Museum at Hamilton, Ohio. Reports were given by delegates who had attended the State Conference and Continental Congress in Washington 1963.

Mrs. Clyde Campbell sang for the American Music program in May. Members participated in the Memorial Day program.

GEORGE L. BESSON, Editor.

WARDWYN M. WEDIG, Assistant Editor.
Genealogical Department

Mrs. Ivan T. Johnson,

Note
Since no further instructions for Genealogical Records will be sent to State Regents and chapter regents during this administration, please be sure that retiring regents pass on to their successors the brochure sent out by the National Society in August, 1962. The same awards as were given in 1964 will be given at Continental Congress in 1965, but all will be judged on a percentage basis for members in each State.

All States are urged to complete their Grandparent Forms before March 1, 1965, and to send index cards for all forms. Any Grandparent Forms received without index cards will have to be returned.

All Genealogical Records must be bound and indexed by the States and must consist of 100 pages or more.

Indiana County, Pa., Marriages in the 1850's, by the Indiana County Chapter. (Continued from April, 1964, Magazine.)

Earhart, Michael, to Mary Nowry, Apr. 14, 1853. Michael, son of Michael and Elizabeth Earhart.


Edwards, Elisabeth, to John Conrad Luckhart, Apr. 14, 1853.

Elerick, Samuel, to Eliza Jane Hunter, June 9, 1853.

Elliott, Jane, to Isaac Saddler, Mar. 25, 1852.

Ellwood, Mathew M., to Catharine France, Nov. 3, 1853. Mathew, son of George and Nancy Ellwood of Westmoreland County; Catharine, daughter of Joseph and Mary France.


Empfield, Martha, and John Green, 1852.

Fair, Donnel, and Mrs. E. Sprankle, October 1851, Gilgal Church Records.

Faith, Elizabeth, and Abraham Wallace, Sept. 15, 1853.

Faith, Margaret and John Dodson, Jr., Oct. 28, 1852.

Faith, William, and Elizabeth Hoover, Apr. 18, 1853. William, son of Henry and Elizabeth Faith; Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Hoover.

Feiths, Elizabeth, and George Schrader, Apr. 7, 1859.

Ferguson, Joseph, and Margaret Clawson, Oct. 13, 1853. Joseph, son of James and Margaret Ferguson of Livermore, Pa.; Margaret, daughter of Samuel and Ann Clawson of Indiana County.

Fetterman, Rosannah, and William Frank, Nov. 1, 1853.

Fink, Harriet Jane, and George Kunkle, Dec. 15, 1859.

Fleck, Rachael, and John Beck, 1853.

Fleming, Elizabeth Ann, and David Hill, Feb. 17, 1853.


Flude, Lyda (Mrs.), and Robert Wiggins, Mar. 22, 1859.

Fox, Clarissa, and David Sharp, Nov. 16, 1852.


French, Catharine, and Charles Stoermann, Jan. 12, 1854.

Fry, Nancy, and Jacob Henry, Oct. 13, 1853.

Gardner, William, and Elizabeth Spicher, Dec. 8, 1853. William, son of James and Mary Coulter Gardner; Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel and Martha Barkey Spicher.

Garrett, Thomas, and Mary Jones nee Dunmire, Dec. 30, 1852. Thomas, son of Joseph and Ann Garrett; Mary Jones, daughter of Nicholas and Elizabeth Dunmire.

George, Reuben B., and Emily M. McCombs, Feb. 20, 1859, both of Indiana County.

Getty, Mary, and John Weaver, Jan. 26, 1854.

Getty, Richard, and Mary J. Roseborough, Apr. 14, 1859.

Getty, Elizabeth, and William Dotson, June 9, 1853.

Gibson, David, and Lucy McLean, Jan. 20, 1853. David, son of Henry and Margaret Gibson of Youngstown, Westmoreland County.


Gilmour, George, and (Miss) M. A. Means, June 3, 1852, Gilgal Church Records.

Gourley, George, and (Miss) Margaret Sprankle, April 1852, Gilgal Church Records.

Graham, Andrew, and Margaret Martin, Dec. 8, 1852. Andrew, son of James and Mary Kirk Graham; Margaret, daughter of Oliver and Martha Downs Martin.

Graham, James, and Zella Liddy, Feb. 14, 1854. James, son of William and Mary Graham; Zella, daughter of Samuel and Mary Liddy.


Greek, Alfred, and Martha Behem, March 29, 1853. Alfred, son of John and Ann Catherine Gree, Martha, daughter of George and Nancy Behem.

Green, John, and Martha Empfield, Dec. 21, 1854. John, son of Samuel Green; Martha, daughter of Peter Empfield.

Griffith, Elizabeth, and James A. Speedy, Dec. 23, 1852.

Gromley, Rebecca, and William Putt, Dec. 30, 1852.

Grumbley, John L., and Elizabeth Putt, Jan. 12, 1854. John L., son of Michael and Sarah Grumbley; Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob and Mary Putt.

Haddon, James, and Agnes Bennett, Feb. 22, 1853. James, son of Andrew and Agnes Haddon; Agnes, daughter of Michael and Suzanna Bennett.


Halman, Mary Ann, and Daniel B. Wissinger, Feb. 2, 1854.

Hammers, Tobias, and Nancy Kelly, Dec. 15, 1853. Tobias, son of Francis and Margaret Hammers; Nancy, dau. of Samuel and Elizabeth Kelly.

Harbridge, Kesiah, and Michael Bennett, 1855.

Harmon, Mary Ann, and James Helli-
man, Dec. 15, 1853.
Harshberger, Anne, and Alex Herman, Mar. 3, 1859.
Hart, John L. (?), and Mary Annie Smith, June 23, 1853. John L. son of John and Abigail Hart; Mary Annie, dau. of John and Mary Smith.
Hart, Martha Jane, and Thomas Hood, Dec. 7, 1852.
Hartale, Kuneth, and Conrad Row, July 5, 1853.
Hayes, Harrison, and Elizabeth Colkitt, May 13, 1852. Harrison, son of Thompson and — Hayes; Elizabeth, dau. of Robert and Margaret Colkitt.
Hays, Agnes Elizabeth, and Jesse Alcorn, Oct. 29, 1853.
Hays, Lucinda, and John Pierce, Oct. 29, 1852.
Hill, Agnes Jane, and John Ramsey, Dec. 15, 1853.
Hill, James, and Mrs. Eliza Kelly (nee Taylor), Mar. 24, 1853. Mrs. Kelly, dau. of Robert Taylor.
Holli, Isaiah, and Eleanor Miller, Sept. 15, 1853. Isaiah, son of William and Susanna Boring Hollis; Eleanor, dau. of Adam and Sophia Coy Miller.
Holli, William, and Mary Miller, Sept. 29, 1853.
(To be continued)
Estate Papers of Huron County, Ohio 1815-52 Probate Court. Contributed by Martha Pitkin Chapter, Sandusky, Ohio.
Abbot, Aaron, 1855.
Abbot, David, 1853.
Abbott, Ezechiel, 1853.
Adams, Bildad, 1827.
Adams, Joseph, 1853.
Adams, Silas, 1837.
Ahner, James, 1828.
Almory, Isaac, 1822.
Anderson, George, 1834.
Andrews, Ichiel, 1841.
Andrews, Isaac, 1818.
Andrews, Jethiel, 1858.
Anderson, George, 1834.
Atwater, John, 1825.
Atwater, John, 1825
Austin, John, 1825.
Austin, William, 1825.
Ayers, Enos, 1825.
Babcock Eliza, 1854, Guardianship 1850.
Babcock, Lyman, 1847.
Baker, Anne, 1839.
Baker, Edward, 1854.
Baker, Noah, 1839.
Barber, Amaziah, 1829.
Barnes, Samuel, 1835.
Barnum, Isaac, 1824.
Barnum, Levi, 1833.
Barrett, David, 1829.
Barrett, Dyer, 1855.
Bartow, John, 1830.
Bartow, Jonathan, 1830.
Barrett, Jonathan, 1834.
Bassett, Cornelius, 1840.
Bassett, Ira, 1843.
Batrick, Peter, 1843.
Beebe, Titus, 1840.
Beebe, William L., 1837.
Belknap, Guardianship, 1819.
Bemm, Samuel, 1837.
Benedict, Jonas B., 1855.
Bennett, Marshall, 1849.
Benschoter, Milo, 1841.
Bentley, Martin, 1835.
Bishop, James, 1838.
Bishop, John, 1835.
Blackman, Jemima, 1848.
Blanchard, Mathew, 1828.
Bliss, Jacob, 1824.
Brady, Charles, 1827.
Braun, William, 1848.
Breakenbury, Joseph, 1834.
Briggs, Benjamin, 1846.
Britten, John, 1837.
Brooks, Ir. 1857.
Brooks, Lemuel, 1848.
Brown, Merritt, 1842.
Brown, Seth, 1863.
Brumback, Daniel, 1853.
Buckingham, Henry, 1847.
Buel, Albert, 1850.
Bull, Smith, 1846.
Bundy, James, 1854.
Bunker, Thomas, 1840.
Bur, Nathan, 1822.
Bur, Nathan, 1822.
Burrrill, Zachariah, 1840.
Butterfield, Charles, 1848.
Cain, Daniel, 1825.
Calloway, Mathew, 1832.
Campion, Dougall, 1826.
Candler, Samuel, 1850.
Carlton, Worlton, 1849.
Carpenter, Henry, 1821.
Caulkins, —, Guardianship, 1845.
Chapman, William, 1842.
Cheery, Reuben, 1846.
Chess, Patrick, 1825.
Chidester, Jonothan, 1829.
Choute, Isaac, 1825.
Clark, Andrew, 1843.
Clark, Frederick, 1853.
Clark, Halsey, 1833.
Clemmons, Andrew, 1826.
Clemmons, Elijah, 1837.
Clock, George, 1834.
Cobb, Jeduthan, 1829.
Coe, Luther, 1830.
Coit, Elias, 1849.
Cole, Asa, 1833.
Cole, David, 1847.
Cole, Henry, 1831.
Colkitt, Timothy, 1839.
Coolidge, Isaac, 1825.
Court, Solomon, 1845.
Costoloe, John, 1826.
Covell, Harvey, 1833.
Cowell, Joseph, 1819.
Crampton, Benjamin, 1829.
Crampton, Edward, 1829.
Crawford, Joseph, 1834.
Crosby, Andrew, 1845.
Crosby, Charles, 1844.
Culp, Christian, 1859.
Cummings, Nathan, 1819.
Cummins, Jacob, 1837.
Curts, Daniel, 1825.
Curts, Eliel, 1849.
Curts, Sheldon, 1826.
Daniels, Jeremiah, 1828.
Daniels, Ralph, 1851.
Danks, Robert, 1852.
Darling, J., 1833.
Darling, Joseph, 1832.
Davis, B. J., 1842.
Davis, Daniel, 1829.
Davis, Margaret, 1855.
Day, Eliphalet, 1849.
Day, James H., 1841.
Day, Samuel, 1840.
Delgharn, John, 1825.
DeLong, John, 1833.
Dennison, Joseph, 1825.
DeWitt, John, 1837.
Dimmock, Darnum, 1845.
Dodge, Lester, 1844.
Doud, Solomon, 1851.
Dow, D., 1836.
Downing, S. H., 1825.
Drake, Benjamin, 1849.
Drew, Samuel, 1827.
(Continued on page 662)
Finger Lakes
(Continued from page 580)
different in the scenes with which they are engraved. They are so brilliant and transparent that someone has said “They seem to be made of practically nothing!”

In the museum’s Hall of Science a full-size model of the Mercury space capsule, with its incredible glass window, is on display—similar to the craft used by Astronaut John Glenn. Inside the entrance lobby is impressively displayed the largest piece of glass in the world—the first casting of the mirror disk made for the Hale telescope on Palomar Mountain, California.

The “Rose Capital”
Newark is the “Rose Capital of the World.” Here, in the Jackson & Perkins rose gardens—the largest in the world—can be found 17 acres of nothing but roses! The layout of the garden is simple, but effective. More than 40,000 plants may be seen in small, individual gardens, in specialized sections, or massed in spectacular formal plantings, and in addition to this breath-taking rose display there are 400 feet of magnificent perennial borders. The garden’s height of color and loveliness occurs in June, when its annual Festival of Roses is held. It is of considerable interest to visitors to learn that it takes 7 years and $50,000 to produce a new rose!

Watkins Glen
No village in northeast America is better known than Watkins Glen, at the southern tip of Seneca Lake. The magnificent gorge, lighted at night, is a rock-walled canyon 2½ miles long. Stone stairways and paths take the visitor to 19 waterfalls and many side cascades, through cool grottos and spacious amphitheaters. The Glen is regarded as one of the country’s outstanding beauty spots.

In 1963 a new half-million-dollar Olympic-size swimming pool was opened in Watkins Glen State Park, beautifully illuminated above and below the waterfall. A kiddies’ pool offers safe swimming and wading for the youngsters. The Glen community is equally famous for its sports-car road races, which draw top-flight professional and amateur drivers of the world. Here are held annually the Watkins Glen Grand Prix Sports Car Road Races, the National Championship SCCA races, and in October the U.S. Grand Prix, the only race of its kind in the United States, where a great show of stars can always be expected.

The Finger Lakes Race Track
All the thrills of thoroughbred horse racing are found at the Finger Lakes Race Track near Canandaigua. Racing is governed by the rules and regulations of the New York State Racing Commission. The modern grandstand and clubhouse provide a seating capacity of 4,500. By adding the supplementary seating facilities and the standee lawn area, there are accommodations for 17,000 spectators. A beautiful paddock offers patrons a leisurely close look at the thoroughbred horses and jockeys before “saddling up.”

Notable Private Homes
The historic lore of the lakes country is preserved in many private homes and museums. Among the five fine old houses that the public may tour are the Granger Home- stead, in Canandaigua, built in 1814 by Gideon Granger, Postmaster General under Presidents Jefferson and Madison. It is a fine example of Georgian architecture and is noted for unusual detailed hand-carved woodwork and its collection of antique furniture, silver, and dishes. Other houses are the Harriet Tubman Home, in Auburn, a refuge during the Civil War for slaves fleeing the South via the “underground railway”; Old Place, west of Canandaigua, a notable residence in Greek Revival architecture, built in 1825, where can be seen the original wallpaper and lovely woodwork, as well as heirloom antiques; Seward House, in Auburn, built in 1816, which was the home of William Henry Seward, Governor of New York, United States Senator, and Secretary of State in the cabinets of Presidents Lincoln and Johnson; and Wagener Mansion, atop Bluff Point, 12 miles south of Penn Yan, built in 1833, which commands a magnificent panoramic view (it contains antique furniture, curios, paintings, letters, family heirlooms, portraits, silver, and relics).

The Finger Lakes area is noted, too, for its cobblestone houses, relics of the post-Erie Canal era. With a very few exceptions, the cobblestone architecture found here exists nowhere else in the world. An annual tour permits a visit to a number of these homes.

County Museums
In the county museums the interesting and authentic history of the Finger Lakes region is preserved—a locality rich not only in scenic beauty and man-made attractions, but also in legendary lore dating from the time of our first settlers and before.

In Chemung County Museum is found a fine display of pioneer utensils and household effects, and very good examples of Indian pottery, arrowheads, and stone axes.

Ontario County has several museums—the original law office of Stephen A. Douglas; Granger Carriage Museum, with a collection of more than 50 antique horse-drawn vehicles; County Historical Museum, with a host of fascinating exhibits, including the original Pickering Treaty with the Indians (1794); Geneva Historical Museum, housing maps, papers, and other relics of days gone by; and Radio Museum, which has the largest collection of antique radio equipment, including the oldest radio tube in North America.

In Steuben County, the Glenn Curtiss Museum at Hammondsport contains items and information concerning the development of aviation. In 1908, Glenn Curtiss, in a fragile, boxkite-like contraption, made the first preannounced public flight in America in a heavier-than-air machine. The museum contains relics of his early experiments in planes and motorcycles. In the Erwin Museum are many items concerning the development of the village of Painted Post and the Indian inhabitants of the community before settlement by white men.

Tompkins County has the DeWitt Historical Society Museum, with an extensive collection of local artifacts and early Americana of general interest, and a genealogical library.

Wayne County has its museum in the building erected in 1854 as a county jail and features the cell blocks exactly as they were used, a collection of weapons taken from prisoners, and part of a scaffold used in 1863. The oldest artifact on display is a Norse spearhead found on the lake shore. There are also a Civil War room, children’s room, and Erie
Canal exhibit, including a rare horse bridge.

Yates County has the Oliver House Museum in the home built on the site where three generations of doctors of the Oliver family practiced for nearly a century. The museum contains possessions of the Oliver family, the famed portrait of Jemima Wilkinson (the “Publik Universal Friend”), articles belonging to her and her followers, an unusual collection of Marcus Whitman books, and other exhibits of various types.

Don’t Overlook the Scenery!

Some of the finest scenic areas—cool glens, forested hillside, waterfalls, lake beaches—have been preserved for public enjoyment in the 10 State Parks of the Finger Lakes Region. Here will be found swimming and picnic areas, boat-launching sites, cabins, campsites, hiking trails, and viewspots. Throughout the area, motels, motor inns, tourist homes, rental tents, and trailers are available for the comfort and convenience of visitors.

Vacation variety abounds in the Finger Lakes area. For water enthusiasts there are excellent swimming and picnic areas, boating in craft of all sizes, big boat cruises, boat races, water ski meets, aqua festivals—a world of water fun, including fine fishing.

Fish Stories

The mere mention of the magic word “fishing” conjures up many old tales and legends in the Finger Lakes Country! Well remembered still is Seth Green, known as the greatest angler of his day. Back in 1881 he said:

Lake Keuka waters are unsurpassed by any waters as a fishing resort. On August 28th I took, with hook and line, 19 salmon trout weighing 113 pounds, and on October 1st, 33 black bass weighing 106 pounds.

Evidently the fish and game laws, and the legal “limits” were different then from what they are today!

Evidently, too, this fisherman thought the fish were too plentiful to catch on a mere hook and line—for he invented the “Seth Green rig,” with line 300 feet long, with 6 leaders to which were attached 3 treble gang hooks—an invention still used by fishermen in the Finger Lakes Region.

But even that wizard of the rod and line never caught an 8-pound trout with his nose!

On a sunny afternoon back in 1873, a little boy, Harry Morse, was on Lake Keuka with his mother in a rowboat. Little Harry dipped his hand in the water. Then he peered down into the depths of the lake, so full of mystery to a little 7-year-old. He bent lower and lower over the side of the boat until his face touched the water. Suddenly he jerked his head back, screaming. Something white and shiny flopped about in the bottom of the boat. A big trout, thinking the boy’s pink nose some new tidbit, had snapped at it and hung on! The sudden pain caused the youngster to throw his head back—and he pulled the fish into the boat—with his nose! Photographs were later made, showing the boy with a bandaged nose, holding his big trout. They were sold as postcards—and are now a collectors’ item.

Other Diversions in the Finger Lakes Region

In this enchanted Finger Lakes Region, nature lovers enjoy wildlife refuges, animal farms, and zoos. (Continued on page 660)
Elizabeth M. (Mrs. Henry A.) Cox, who belongs to Uncompahgre Chapter, Montrose, Col., but lives in McLean, Va., was honored at a luncheon on May 9 by Eta Alumnae Chapter of Kappa Beta Pi Legal Sorority. She was admitted to the District of Columbia bar in 1932 and has specialized in probate law. In 1952 Mrs. Cox was appointed to the Committee of Admissions and Grievance of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia (the Board of Bar Examiners), the first woman to receive that appointment; only two in the entire country have held this position. On invitation, she presented a paper before the District of Columbia Judicial Conference and served on the Board of Trustees of Westmoreland Congregational Church for four 3-year terms. She is a past President of the Women’s Bar Association and a Vice President of the National Association of Women Lawyers and has held many other offices within her wide fields of interests. She is the present National Chairman of the DAR Resolutions Committee and served as National Vice Chairman in several prior administrations.

Elizabeth Fisk (Mrs. George E.) Baily, a member of Jean Ribault Chapter, Neptune Beach, Fla., is junior executive and public relations director of Drexel Furniture Co. in Drexel, N. C. For 9 years she was with the Meredith Publishing Co., Des Moines, Iowa, as field editor on Better Homes and Gardens and home furnishing editor with Successful Farming. In 1955 she received the Dorothy Dawe Award at the American Furniture Mart in Chicago for an overall achievement on bringing news on home furnishings to a special group of readers. She is listed in Who’s Who of American Women and American Women in Radio and Television and is a member of the National Home Furnishing and Fashion League. She made a color film with commentary on home decorating which is used by the Department of Agriculture and has been shown in the United States and Canada.

Anna Hyatt Huntington, N. A., a member of New Netherland Chapter, New York, N. Y., participated in the 67th Annual Exhibition of the Catherine Lorillard Wolfe Art Club, Inc., in New York during April, showing Living Free, a small sculpture in aluminum inspired by Joy Adamason’s “best seller” of that name, concerning a pet lionsess. Other members of the chapter who exhibited included Nell Van Hook, Florence Whitehill, and Eleanor Gay Lee. Another exhibitor at the Woolf exhibition was Amanda Van de Voorst of Women ’76 Chapter, Brooklyn. Eleanor Gay Lee had a “one-man” exhibition of oils, pastels, and miniatures at Franklin Lakes, N. J., in March, sponsored by her chapter. Another artist having a “one-man” show this spring was Eunice Haden, retiring regent of Judge Lynn Chapter, Washington, D. C., who exhibited her oils and watercolors during March at the Payne Galleries.

A unique adventure beckoned Dabney (Mrs. C. Willard) Hart to the Caribbean (Dominica) in April. Mrs. Hart, a member of Mary Stuart Chapter, Tupelo, Miss., and her husband had such a good time catching shrimp on their honeymoon in Jamaica in 1962 that they returned for a second investigation of fresh-water shrimp. Mr. Hart has brought back many unique specimens of shrimp (some of them 26 inches long) to the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences. His wife is a geologist and a graduate of Bryn Mawr.

June Moe of Skenandoah Chapter, Oriskany Falls, N. Y., was honored at a testimonial dinner on January 8 upon her retirement after 26 years of service as Administrator of Oneida City Hospital, Oneida, N. Y., since its opening in 1937. Before that she was supervising nurse, instructor, and assistant superintendent of the Genesee Hospital. A native of Iowa, she studied nursing at Genesee Hospital School in Rochester, N. Y. It is noted on the program for the event that through expert management the Oneida City Hospital has become completely self-supporting. Miss Moe is a member of numerous organizations in her field, including the American College of Hospital Administrators, the American Hospital Association, and the New York State League of Nursing Education.

Liburn Shaffner Demass (Mrs. George Riley) Hettick, of Bartlesville Chapter, Bartlesville, Okla., has the most outstanding private collection of sea shells in the United States, numbering over 2,000 classified specimens. She has donated many rare shells to Harvard. She also has a large library of books, many of them out of print, illustrated with hand-colored copper-tone engravings. She will be included in the fourth edition of Who’s Who of American Women and is a member of the American Malacological Society and the Malacozooological Society.

Mrs. Ralph A. Killey, State Regent of Illinois, was presented an SAR Medal of Appreciation at the Annual Meeting of the Sons of the American Revolution in Illinois. The presentation was made by the SAR State President, Len Young Smith, husband of the Vice President General from Illinois. Mr. Smith noted that Mrs. Tilley had been regent of Mildred Warner Washington Chapter of Monmouth, Ill., before election as State Regent and has been very active in the State C. A. R.

Elma (Mrs. Jesse) Emory, a member of Broken Straw Valley Chapter, Corry, Pa., is the only living Real Granddaughter of a Revolutionary soldier in the State of Pennsylvania who belongs to the DAR. Her grandfather, Agur Hyde, fought in the Revolution and her father, Philo Hyde, in the War Between the States. Mr. and Mrs. Emory celebrated their 65th wedding anniversary in March at Findley Lake Methodist Church.
THE NASSAU-SUFFOLK REGENTS ROUND TABLE
Honors
MRS. LYLE J. HOWLAND
New York State Regent

With pride and affection this page is dedicated to
Marjorie S. Howland
by

The Nassau-Suffolk Regents Round Table

ANNE CARY CHAPTER
Mrs. Joseph A. Johnson, Regent

COLONEL AARON OGDEN CHAPTER
Mrs. W. H. Craig Sim, Regent

COLONEL GILBERT POTTER CHAPTER
Mrs. Arthur E. Hauser, Regent

COLONEL JOSIAH SMITH CHAPTER
Mrs. George J. Husing, Regent

DARLING WHITNEY CHAPTER
Mrs. Wendell M. Dennis, Regent

KETEWAMOKE CHAPTER
Mrs. John B. Harris, Regent

LORD STIRLING CHAPTER
Mrs. Edward H. Fenner, Regent

NORTH RIDING CHAPTER
Mrs. Arthur L. Dowling, Regent

OYSTER BAY CHAPTER
Mrs. Charles Ar dovino, Regent

RUTH FLOYD WOODHULL CHAPTER
Mrs. Lois H. Starrett, Regent

SAGHTEKOOS CHAPTER
Mrs. Albert O. Ness, Regent

SEAWANHAKA CHAPTER
Mrs. Frank N. Wechtel, Regent

SOUTHAMPTON COLONY CHAPTER
Mrs. Harry H. Schneider, Regent

SUFFOLK CHAPTER
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Thanks From the Junior Membership Committee

Sincere thanks to Juniors, chapters and interested Daughters for the countless contributions generously donated to the JUNIOR BAZAAR held during the period of our 73rd Annual Continental Congress. Following payment of initial costs of stationery and American Flag pins, the only expenses incurred, well over $600.00 profit will be realized for the Helen Pouch Memorial Scholarship Fund, the Juniors’ only national fund-raising project. Gifts, Lady Marion doll honoring the President General, sales of assorted note papers and rhinestone American Flag lapel pins directly aided in increasing contributions.

Owing to the vast numbers of gifts received for sale at the bazaar, personal letters of appreciation would require a full staff months to acknowledge. Therefore, this medium is an attempt to say THANK YOU for your contributions—donors and purchasers, alike.

The National Chairman is also appreciative of the work of the Junior Dinner Committee and thanks many helpful Daughters for their contributions to making Junior events successful during her untimely absence from Continental Congress due to hospitalization.

—Mary (Mrs. Eddie) Reynolds
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NIAGARA FALLS—NIAGARA FALLS
OLEAN—OLEAN
ORLEANS—ALBION
PATTERSON—WESTFIELD
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A Registered National Historic Landmark since 1961, the Holland Land Office honors the memory of Robert Morris, who, in 1791, purchased from Massachusetts the 4,000,000 acres of land which today comprise the eight counties of Western New York.

National Defense
(Continued from page 636)

communists believe and are affirming that if the anti-communists can be defeated then the battle for a communist world will have been won. That's why I remarked a few minutes ago that the most critical struggle at the moment is the struggle to close the mouths of the anti-communists. On lists that I have seen appears the name of the DAR and the Sons of the American Revolution, the Committee on Un-American Activities, the Subcommittee of the Senate on Internal Security and, in fact, every organization and every individual known to me that is really actively fighting communism, is included in the list.

We should not, however, fool ourselves into believing for one minute that the communists are only interested in destroying these particular groups of anti-communists. This is not the objective at all. The real objective is a Communist World and the anti-communist groups are the ones keeping the people informed of communist intentions and communist tactics and, therefore, they must be liquidated in order for victory to be won by the communists. And in this struggle for victory they are using armed force in some parts of the world, and have announced that they expect to use it in the future. For example, an official communist publication known as FOR THE UNITY OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST MOVEMENT published in 1963 says:

The charges against the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the other Marxist-Leninist parties that they make the peaceful way the sole form of socialist revolution is an unscrupulous distortion of their point of view on this question.

So if any of us is being brainwashed with the idea that the communists do not intend to use armed forces when they think the time comes, we had better examine carefully the communist statements. THE WORLD MARXIST VIEW for February 1964 on page 12 says:

There is not a Communist Party in the world that has excluded the weapon of armed struggle from its arsenal.

This, of course, includes the Communist Party, USA.

If anyone says that the communists are for peace and that they have renounced armed force, they are misrepresenting the communists. As the communist publication said: It “is an unscrupulous distortion of their point of view on this question,” and I don't want to see them misrepresented.

It is my firm conviction that we still have plenty of good Americans who want to see our American way of life preserved and that we can preserve it if we can succeed in alerting the American people. I congratulate the Daughters of the American Revolution on their bold fight to awaken and alert the people of this Nation to the dangers that we are now facing.
The Regents’ Round Table of Westchester County, New York

Honors

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New York State Consulting Registrar 1953-1956
National Vice Chairman Credentials Committee 1952-1959
National Vice Chairman Friends of the Museum, 1959-1960
Adviser to the DAR Museum, 1960-1962
National Vice Chairman Lineage Research, 1961-1962
National Chairman Genealogical Records, 1962-

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Forsberg, Beatrice Moore (Mrs. Torsten)
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Wood, Gladys Howell Peters (Mrs. Henry Duncan, III)
Willguss, Louise Lincoln Daughdrill (Mrs. Ralph O.)

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Romance in the C. A. R.

Linda Tompkins Lange, National President of the C. A. R., 1959–1960, and her successor as National President (1960–1961), Thomas Edward Senf, were married in Christ Church, Short Hills, N. J., on May 2. Linda is now a member of the Short Hills Chapter, to which she transferred in February, 1963. Mr. and Mrs. Senf are living in Bloomfield, Conn.

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National Publishing Company Plans for Distributing the DAR Magazine

A letter recently received from Leslie C. Shomo, an executive of our publisher, the National Publishing Company (which is, in turn, a Division of the McCall Corporation) tells of plans for rapid handling of the Magazine, as follows:

Here at National Publishing we make every effort to insure that your mail moves just as quickly as possible to the ultimate reader.

First, we’re working with the Post Office on a cooperative plan, soon to go into effect, that will involve your publication’s bypassing the Washington Post Office. As much as a full day can be saved by placing your publication directly on ready-to-move railroad post-office cars in the Union Station yards. Second, we’re developing plans with the Post Office for faster distribution under the zip-code system: a special system of mail-bag labels keyed to regional and sectional distribution centers in each State will be available by next month. Third, we take extra care to ship the copies of your publication properly. Each bundle has a printed wrapper, each sack is clearly tagged for its destination . . . so that damage to individual copies will be at a minimum. A recent visitor to our plant was amazed at the care with which we package printed material. Despite this we know that damage continues to be a problem. A postal executive reported that this is due to mechanical handling equipment recently installed at rail terminals. We are told that rapid improvement in this situation is expected.

The chances are you couldn’t care less about these technical details. But they’re important to us here at National Publishing; after all, we send 12 million pieces of printing to the Post Office each month in 31,500 mail sacks.
Washington sleeps here,

and so does everyone important who comes to Washington. They make their headquarters here for tours of Washington. And historic Georgetown. And Mount Vernon and Arlington Mansion. They eat here. And meet here. And relax here. And dance here. “Here,” of course, is The Mayflower: where you ought to be in Washington!

The Mayflower

Washington, D.C.

HOTEL CORPORATION OF AMERICA

(Continued from page 649)

Amusement parks entertain the young. Golf courses, driving ranges, putting greens, miniature golf and bowling on the green provide exercise and pleasure.

There are flower shows, horse shows, antique shows and sales, art and ceramics shows, and old-time fire-engine meets.

There are Indian Day parades, pageants, and dances, an antique-car rally, and gigantic fireworks displays.

On Harris Hill, near Elmira, the “Soaring Capital of America,” there is daily soaring activity, sailplane competitions, and the opportunity to take a sailplane ride.

There are excellent summer theaters, concerts, opera and recitals. On the Hill Comorah, in Palmyra, there is the annual impressive religious pageant based on the Book of Mormon.

There is Mark Twain’s study to visit in Elmira, too. There are many great schools and universities with campuses and buildings well worth seeing.

There is the “Little Chapel on the Mount,” high on the slope of Bluff Point, near Penn Yan, built as a memorial to his son by Paul Garrett, who said:

The fundamental idea has been to teach that the Christian home is the cornerstone of our civilization, and that the family united and welded by the teachings of Christ is the cornerstone of an enduring Republic.

New York is indeed an exciting State, and the Finger Lakes Region does much to help make it so. Mountains and forests, the deep blue of spring-fed lakes, tranquil pasture lands, small country villages, beautiful cities—all are here.

History can be reviewed at forts and battle sites, and in museums. Factories and plants can be visited, and the products seen that have made New York “the Empire State.”

The Festival of Lights

And at the close of the summer season, on the Saturday evening before Labor Day each year, a wondrous sight awaits all on the shores of the fabulous Finger Lakes—for on this night, red signal flares encircle many of these lakes, to commemorate the Indian custom of lighting ceremonial fires in thankfulness for the harvest yield.

The ruby garland is touched off with the coming of darkness, and the annual “Festival of Lights” begins, following the Seneca Indian ritual each autumn. The event attracts not only the thousands of participants, but a throng of spectators who motor out from nearby villages and cities to see the sparkling red lights along the lakes’ misty shores. Boaters on the lakes add to the thrilling sight by carrying red flares of their own to add to the spectacle. And the residents of this beautiful area offer their own special Thanksgiving that the privilege is theirs of living in the Empire State’s Finger Lakes Region.

Note: In gathering the material for this article, the resources of many libraries, museums, and various organizations were used. Information was obtained from historians, writers, publishers and other individuals. Pictures were provided through the courtesy of the Finger Lakes Association of Penn Yan and of the New York State Department of Commerce. To all of these I wish to acknowledge my deep appreciation.
IN MEMORIAM

Mrs. Virgil Browne

BROWNE, Maimee Lee Robinson, civic worker; born in Pittsburg, Texas, March 3, 1881; daughter of John Edwin and Margaret Rebecca (Murrell) Robinson; student in public schools, Terrell, Texas.

Married Virgil Browne, April 3, 1901: Children—Margaret Elizabeth (Mrs. Killis C. Reese), Virgil, Henry Williams, Alice (Mrs. Alice Browne Alspaugh), Kelsey (Mrs. James P. Evans, Jr.) and John Robinson.

Established parent education classes in Oklahoma City Public Schools. Established first School Savings south of Mason-Dixon Line in Fort Worth, Texas, 1916; created Department of Thrift in Louisiana Public Schools in 1917; planned and presided over first Naturalized Citizenship Ceremonial in U.S. Court, New Orleans, sponsored school for parents; president Children’s Museum, 1934–48; organizer and president of the University Forum, 1937–51, (representing 75 women’s organizations). Served as State Chairman Special School Work Council National Defense; member N.E.A. committee in New Orleans establishing educational week in United States Public Schools; served as general chairman of Oklahoma City Beautification Committee, 1938; State Board member A.R.C. Blood Bank; established Health Center and Nursery School for Church Women’s Community Center; member Governor’s Memorial Committee for Dr. Henry G. Bennett. Elected to Oklahoma State Hall of Fame, 1938; named Oklahoma Mother of the Year, 1951. Member DAR Oklahoma City Chapter (Vice President General, Honorary State Regent, Director Western District National Officers Club, and National Chairman Insignia Committee); member National Society of Founders and Patriots (State President, 1952—), member National Society Daughters Colonial Wars; Daughters American Colonies; Society Mayflower Descendants; Magna Charta Dames; Oklahoma Historical Society (life member); Robinson; Tupper Genealogical Society; U.D.C.; Congress P.T.A. (one of national founders); Louisiana Congress Parents and Teachers (honorary president); Oklahoma Federation of Women’s Clubs (president 1931–32, 55–56, chairman of board 1956–58). Member Planned Parenthood Federation (president 1937–53, honorary president). Oklahoma Writers (member State Board); Oklahoma Poetry Society; League of Nations; Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce (honorary); League of Women Voters. President Meriam Circle First Presbyterian Church Club. Organized the Rotary Ann Club (life member of the Executive Board). Contributed to educational, genealogical journals. At the time of her death on June 11, 1963, in Oklahoma City, her residence was Cedar Lakes, N. May Avenue and Memorial Road.

Two DAR Chapters and one C.A.R. Society were organized in honor of Mrs. Virgil Browne. Her daughters organized these chapters and Society and named them after Revolutionary Ancestors. Alice Browne Alspaugh organized the Elliot Lee Chapter in Pauls Valley, Oklahoma and the Thomas Rogers C.A.R. Society, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Mrs. Killis C. Reese organized the John Robinson Chapter in Tulsa, Oklahoma.

The Memorial Book cases at our State Historical Building were created by Mrs. Virgil Browne. These were memorials to our Armed Forces and DAR Members.
Genealogical

(Continued from page 647)

Dunham, Phineas, 1825.
Dustin, Abel, 1832.
Eastman, Seba, 1854.
Eaton, John, 1845.
Eaton, Owen, 1847.
Edmisson, Eli, 1827.
Edson, E.G., 1840.
Ellis, William, 1830.
Ennis, James, 1834.
Falley, F., 1831.
Falley, Richard, 1839.
Falley, Samuel, 1826.
Fay, Aaron, 1837.
Fish, George, 1848.
Fisher, John, 1845.
Flammund, John B., 1827.
Fleming, Thomas, 1852.
Foot, George, 1835.
Fors, Frances, 1843.
Ford, James, 1832.
Ford, James, 1846.
Ford, James, 1854.
Ford, Martha, 1849.
Fowler, Moses D., 1848.
Fox, Reuben, 1847.
Franklin, Reuben, 1853.
Frisbee, Ebenezer, 1844.
Frost, Jesse B., 1849.
Frost, Robert, 1849.
Fulkerson, John, 1839.
Fuller, Henry, 1849-1853.
Gallup, Caleb, 1829.
Gantz, George, 1833.
Gardner, James, 1837.
Gates, Elijah, 1825.
Gates, Cross, 1842.
Gates, Simeon, 1824.
Gates, William, 1845-54.
Gibbs, Samuel R., 1851.
Gilson, Joel, 1827.
Godfrey, Chauncey, 1850.
Goodnow Milton, 1861.
Grant, James, 1825.
Gregory, James, 1847.
Gregory, Samuel D., 1838.
Green, Albert, 1829.
Green, Cuylor, 1849.
Green, Elias, 1854.
Green, L.G., 1837.
Green, Thomas, 1840.
Greenfield, 1841.
Griffith, Beulda, 1854.
Grisswold, Alpha, 1854.
Guthrie, Erastus, 1824.
Guthrie, P.K., 1866.
Guyseman, George, 1848.
Hall, Isaac, 1844.
Haberson, Robert, 1820.
Harkness, D., 1831.
Harland, William, 1854.
Harper, Joseph, 1825.
Harris, Hiram, 1858.
Harris, James, 1852.
Harrod, Michael, 1834.
Hart, John, 1844.
Harvey, Joel, 1827.
Harwood, Ann, 1851.
Haskell, Prince, 1847-50.
Haskins, Harry, 1826.
Haskins, Isaac, 1848.
Haskins, John D., 1831.
Hatfield, Nathan, 1851.

(To be continued)
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With Best Wishes to the Huajatolla Chapter, NSDAR
La Veta — Walsenburg
Mrs. Robert Ziemer Hawkins, Nevada Sagebrush Chapter member, is shown contemplating the State and Chapter Yearbooks of her two years administration as DAR State Regent. Mrs. Hawkins has been asked to file these books together with her official messages to the 6 Nevada Chapters and her reports to the Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution, with the Bancroft Library at the University of California at Berkeley, California. In Nevada, the State Regent compiles and edits the State Yearbooks of her administration.
CORRECTION

Mims Cochran (Mrs. E. C.) Buchanan, author of "Greenwood Leflore" in the May Magazine, writes that her residence is Greenwood, not Glendora, Miss. The latter is the home of the regent of her chapter (Chakchiuma).
General Nathanael Greene, second-in-command, and Washington's most trusted general. His memory is kept alive with this beautiful portrait on public view in the Executive Chamber of the State House, Providence. A heroic-sized statue of Greene stands on the capitol building's front steps, and the sword, epaulets and field desk of Rhode Island's great hero are carefully preserved and displayed within the building.

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Announces The Re-issue of
The First Eighteen Bulletins
IN ONE VOLUME PRICE $6.50
For Those Who Are Interested
in the Early History of
Southwestern Virginia,
East Tennessee
and the Appalachian Region

QUERIES (Continued from page 662)

(1839-1900); also for Kernechy Woodley, with proof. Want inf. of dates, parents, ances., with proof, of Lydia Lorah (1807-1900), wfe. of John Jacob Ritter (1802-56), of Muncy Valley, Pa.—Mrs. James M. Anderson, Jr., 1118 Berwind Rd., Wynnwood, Pa.


Marshall—Parker—Want ances., parents, dates, and places of Wm. A. Marshall, and wfe. Mary Parker (in Bible); moved to place they bought from Michael, Feb. 19, 1833, Rockingham County, Va. Their children were: John, Mansfield, Sallie, Evelyn, Margaret, Mary Ann, Martha, Preston Holmes. Have a Marshall family Bible that gives other family names and dates but not of his immediate family.—Mrs. Howard Ryall Truxall, 181 W. Brighton Rd., Columbus 2, Ohio.
"MY KINSMEN" FAMILY RECORD BOOKS make it easy for you to keep record of your ancestry, family history, near relatives, etc. Complete with directions and work sheets. $3.00 postpaid. A fine present for child or adult. Use a lifetime. Satisfaction or refund. Ideal for Biology class.

Theda Korn Gross
Jackson Center, Ohio
Island of the Blue Dolphins: Those who are looking for heartwarming entertainment have a treat in store for them this summer when Universal releases The Island of the Blue Dolphins. Particularly attractive to our National Society, its theme is historical and educational.

The author of the book of the same name, winner of the Newbery Medal, s Scott O’Dell, a newspaperman and an authority on California history, which he recounted in another book of his, Country of the Sun, an informal history of the southern part of the State. While engaged in research for that project, he was going through old newspapers in Santa Barbara when he ran across a news item about Karana, the Indian girl whose story ultimately became the book, The Island of the Blue Dolphins. Intrigued by the narrative, he started an investigation which took him to nearby museums and to the Santa Barbara Mission, where Karana is buried and where there are still preserved the cape of cormorant feathers, which she made during her long solitude and which she was wearing when she was rescued. This, then, The Island of the Blue Dolphins, is the motion picture which shows us that exile, based on actual history, with only some minor changes, made to conform to the specifications of motion picture technique.

Off the coast of Southern California lies San Nicolas Island, one of the Santa Barbara chain, inhabited up to 1835 by the remnants of an Indian tribe to which Karana belonged. Because of its profusion of wild life, especially the sea otter, prized for its pelt, it was visited periodically by white hunters. When, for the second time, the Indians were deceived by their visitors, who not only cheated them but killed most of the men in cold blood, the Indians decided to take refuge in California. In departing, a young girl, Karana, missed her little brother from the rescue ship, jumped off the boat, and swam back for him. The boat, buffeted by wind and current, could not wait, and from the lonely island, the brother and sister watched her go, hoping for her speedy return. From then on, this is the story of the girl’s survival, alone, almost immediately deprived of the little boy, who was killed by a pack of wild dogs. Vowing vengeance, she almost killed the leader of the animals, but when she shot him wounded him only critically, her heart relented, and desperate for companionship, she nursed him back to life and to close friendship. She lived off the sea and her island; she tamed birds and built herself a shelter ingeniously contrived out of the bleached bones of a whale’s skeleton. She even experienced a brief and tender friendship with a young girl who had come with another band of survivors, until being able to persuade Karana to reveal herself and go with them. Finally, her patience and strength were rewarded by the return of the priest of the Santa Barbara Mission, who brought her back to California.

The producer of this film is Robert B. Rendzin, whose previous triumphs include A Dog of Flanders and Misty. He says, “We should give the children and families of our country and the world films that will not superficially entertain, but will stimulate the imagination creatively,” and this he has surely done. Taking first place in the race with his entry, the Island on primitive terrain on the Northern California coast, in the neighborhood of Anchor Bay, 150 miles north of San Francisco. The Indians in it are members of the Manchester and Kashia Hills tribes, the former of whom graved Karana in Celia Kaye, part Cherokee, a newcomer who brings freshness and charm to her role, and the leading animal part is taken by a mastiff-mongrel, a remarkable offspring of the Dog of Flanders.

This moving picture of great beauty demonstrates how the human spirit can convert a shattering ordeal into a brilliant triumph.—Family Entertainment.

The Swingin’ Maiden: This is the light-hearted story of the president of an American airline, his wife, and daughter who make a trip to England, the business for one is a young attractive genius, who is, however, more interested in the performance of a steam traction engine, named the Iron Maiden, than being so-scientific and promoting the sale of his design to the Americans. Several disastrous encounters with the beautiful daughter result naturally in an intense mutual dislike, until the father takes an interest in the Iron Maiden. When father and daughter are instrumental in helping the young man with his airplane design, they follow up by buying his airplane design, and he wins the young lady as well. This family picture is wholesome entertainment for all, with special interest for collectors of antique machinery.—Family Entertainment.

Flight From Ashiya: Based on a novel by Elliot Arnold, utilizing his own Air Force experience, the story revolves around a routine rescue operation directed from Ashiya, chief base in Japan of the Air Rescue Service of the U. S. Air Force. In saving survivors of a Japanese freighter that sank during a typhoon, the three main characters of the rescue crew are helped in solving their own personal problems. These are Sgt. Mike Takashima, a Nisei pararescue man (Yul Brynner); Col. Glenn Stevenson, a famous pilot (Richard Widmark); and Lt. John Gregg, a renowned helicopter pilot (Geo. Chakiris). Flashbacks show past experiences of each, which led to present fears, prejudices, and memories. This authentic movie is not only exciting and thrilling, but is educational, and has warm love interest, and excellent character analysis. Photography and color add tremendously to the Swiss avalanche scenes and the typhoon rescue, to name only two of many fascinating episodes.—Adults; Mature Young People.

Young and Willing: At Killimington University, Harry Brown, brilliant son of working-class parents, is quite a leader of the rugby set, and a favorite with the ladies, particularly with Virginia Chown, wife of a professor who is also his tutor. When Prof. Chown is out of town, the lady (who is addicted to drink as well as to students) puts Harry and his roommate, Phil, up to a sensational "Rag Day" stunt—toclimb the tall floodlight university tower and cap it with a flag. On the descent, Phil falls and is killed. Harry is dismissed from the university in disgrace, wondering if he has learned anything from his experiences, bitter as they are, and the professor, while despising him, knows that a man of real intellect was passing from his sphere of teaching.—Adults; Mature Young People.

Dedication of Flags at Strawbery Banke

The New Hampshire State Society, NSDAR, will dedicate two flags at the Strawbery Banke restoration in Portsmouth on August 1. One of them will be a United States Flag and the other a replica of the original Liberty flag, to be flown on a Liberty Pole. The original Liberty flag was of white homespun (a sheet), crudely and hastily inscribed with the words “Liberty, Property and No Stamp.” This flag was raised on January 9, 1766, 9 years before the Revolution; the pole and flag were the first raised by American Colonists opposing the Stamp Act.
The Founding Fathers
July 4, 1776

A league of towering, God-led men
Rose to the Nation’s need
To wield the sword
And wield the pen
That Freedom might succeed!

Knights of the New Land, praised would be
If triumph crowned their role.
But in defeat
At British hands
A traitor’s bell would toll!

Unselfed, these great ones stood their task
And Liberty saw light.
Inheritors
Guard well this gift!
Pray, let there come no night!

By Marjorie Niles Kime
(Awarded George Washington Medal, Freedoms Foundation, Valley Forge, February 22, 1964)

Monmouth Road to Glory
by
COL. C. MALCOLM B. GILMAN, M.D.
Author, Historian, and Lecturer

Monmouth Road to Glory is a remarkable, yet condensed history of the American struggle from the domination of British Colonialism. Certain of his material, the author deftly and swiftly carries his reader from the battle of Breed’s Hill to the battle of Monmouth. He precisely pinpoints the importance of Monmouth. Altho the private life of Major General Charles Lee is not to be glorified, still the court-martial presents an entirely new picture of Lee.

All historians in the past have not only made Lee the cause of incomplete victory at Monmouth, but have glossed over the battle’s importance.

The author demonstrates, beyond a doubt, with new evidence, the importance of Monmouth, and its effect on the future course of the war.

By publication of the complete court-martial of Major General Charles Lee, he gives clearcut, new evidence that the trial and verdict against this man was unjustified, and with perhaps malice aforethought.

Dr. Gilman releases for the first time, much new material of the battle. Source material includes diaries, pension records, maps, and newspapers of the time.

Available at any bookstore or,
The Arlington Laboratory for Clinical and Historical Research
Box 487, Red Bank, N. J.
$5.00

Also available, other important historical works,
THE HUGUENOT MIGRATION
AND
THE STORY OF THE JERSEY BLUES

Apostrophe to the Flag

By Maria L. Sanford, Professor Emeritus of the University of Minnesota

Hail to thee, Flag of our fathers, Flag of the free!
With pride and loyalty and love we greet thee, and promise to cherish thee forever. How wonderful has been thy onward progress of conquest through the years! How marvelous the triumph of thy followers over the vicissitudes of fortune that met them on their way! Daring men have reverently placed thee on the icy crags of the frozen north, and have as reverently stationed thee on the cloud-swept wastes of the far-off frozen south. They have followed thee in willing service over the waves of every ocean, and into the depths of the impenetrable blue. Stalwart, strong-hearted men have willingly laid down their lives at thy command, to guard the outposts of freedom. Millions of men, women, and children have stood at attention, listening for the first sound of thy need, willing to give their all, if need be, for thy defense. Thousands on thousands of our bravest and our best followed thee across the sea for the glorious privilege of defending the weak and the helpless, or of reinforcing the hard-pressed lines of brave men who would not yield.

Our Flag! It has long been known as the emblem of strength and power. The stricken nations of the earth have learned sweeter attributes: Kindly sympathy, loving service, generous helpfulness. By those thou art welcome throughout the earth.

Glorious and beautiful Flag of our fathers—the Star Spangled Banner—beautiful in thine own waving folds, glorious in the memory of the brave deeds of those who chose thee for their standard—more beautiful, more glorious is the great Nation which has inherited their land and their Flag—if we who claim, who boast our lineage from those heroes gone—if we inherit not alone their name, their blood, their banner, but inherit their nobler part, the spirit that actuated them, their love of liberty, their devotion to justice, their inflexible pursuance of righteousness and truth.

Most beautiful and most glorious shalt thou be as the messenger of such a nation, bearing to the ends of the earth glad tidings of the joy and the glory and the happiness of a people where freedom is linked with justice, where liberty is restrained by law, and where “peace on earth, good will to men,” is a living creed.

Press on, press on, O glorious banner, bearing this message to all the peoples—
“Our hearts, our hopes are all with thee—
Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers, our tears,
Our faith, triumphant o’er our fears,
Are all with thee, are all with thee.”

JUNE-JULY 1964
Ads of Interest—East and West

James Russell Lowell said—"And what is so rare as a day in June?" Paraphrasing this poetry—Ads are not rare these days in June and July.

Colorado, New York, Maine, and Rhode Island are the sponsoring States for this, our summer issue.

NEW YORK—Mrs. Lyle J. Howland, State Regent; Mrs. William O. Warder, State Chairman, sent us $2,074.50 worth of ads, which included $72 for cuts and mats. This is a definite gain over last year's figure. 116 of the 175 chapters assisted in this commendable effort. Do take advantage of the Tour Guide offered by the N. Y. State Department of Commerce.

COLORADO—Mrs. Clark Alexander Pratz, State Regent; Mrs. Lauren C. Bray, State Chairman, added $387.50, with $50 for cuts. 23 of the 35 chapters helped and their cooperation is sincerely appreciated.

MAINE—Miss Leslie Helen Wight, State Regent; Mrs. James Patterson, State Chairman, provided $292.50, with $6 for mats. 11 of the 33 chapters helped. Thank you, Maine Daughters, for your support.

RHODE ISLAND—Mrs. Ralph Wilfred Wilkins, State Regent; Miss Bertha G. Vaughn, State Chairman, contributed $210 to the Magazine coffers with $10 for a cut. 8 of the 22 chapters aided in this effort. Each and every ad is so welcome.

Miscellaneous and regular advertising swelled our total $1,395.00, to give a final figure of $4,405.50.

At Continental Congress your Chairman reported $77,032.50 worth of advertising sold during 1963–64. That is an all-time high. It represented a tremendous effort on the part of many, and you can imagine the pride with which the report was given. However, such a total presents a definite challenge for the remaining year of this administration. The last three issues have not equaled last year's by between $2,000 and $3,000 per issue. Do, please, LET'S HAVE ADS GALORE for the rest of '64. The months of October, November, and December need more sponsors. Offers from additional States will be gratefully accepted.

The Open House at the Magazine Office on Thursday morning of Congress Week was most successful. About 150 members stopped in to enjoy the hospitality, meet those with whom they correspond and work, and see the offices. Greeting them was a genuine pleasure.

IDA A. MAYBE, National Chairman,
DAR Magazine Advertising Committee
UNITED STATES TREASURY DEPARTMENT

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to National Society Daughters of the American Revolution

In recognition of patriotic service in strengthening the Nation and its citizens through the United States Savings Bonds Program.

Awarded
April 21, 1964

Secretary of the Treasury

William H. Ross
National Director
Coffee Spoon
Colonial pattern, each $3.00 or $36.00 a dozen

Tea Spoon
Pointed Antique pattern, each $6.00 or $65.00 a dozen with gilded bowl $7.00 completely gilded $7.75

D.A.R. SOUVENIR SPOONS

Beautiful examples of craftsmanship in sterling silver, illustrated actual size and available in several finishes.

Famous SPINNING WHEEL Design

with the initials D.A.R woven in the design of flax in the bowl of the spoon.

All prices include tax. Please add 35¢ for delivery.

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Official Jewelers and Stationers
N. S. Daughters
of the American Revolution

Coffee Spoon
Choice of bright or oxidized finish $6.00, with gilded bowl $6.50 completely gilded $7.00

Tea Spoon
Choice of bright or oxidized finish $10.00, with gilded bowl $11.00, completely gilded $12.00