On April 7, 1788, pioneers from Ipswich, Mass., headed by Rev. Manasseh Cutler, established the settlement known at present as Marietta, Ohio—and founded the first organized government west of the 13 Original Colonies (see p. 246).
Editor's Corner

Because 1965 is the sesquicentennial of the Battle of New Orleans (Chalmette), which occurred on January 8, 1815, and because Maj. Gen. Andrew Jackson, seventh President of the United States, born March 15, 1767, was the hero of that occasion, his portrait, by John Wesley Jarvis, is used as our March Frontispiece.

Many Daughters are familiar with the rather severe portrait, presumably made somewhat later in life, that pictures Jackson with upswept grey hair and stiff collar and stock and hangs in the Tennessee Room at Memorial Continental Hall, just back of one of the famous Bellange chairs. In the portrait used on the next page, the general is in uniform; and, although the familiar high cheekbones may be noted, the entire effect is that of a person whose major tragedies still lie ahead of him.

* * *

MARCH 1965

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DAR Magazine Committee

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Maj. Gen. Andrew Jackson, seventh President of the United States, as he is pictured in the portrait by John Wesley Jarvis. He was born on March 15, 1767, in the Waxhaws District of South Carolina, later moved to Nashville, Tenn., and died at The Hermitage, his plantation there, on June 8, 1845, at the age of 78.
DEAR DAUGHTERS:

At this writing, two important historic events have been recorded in the brief span of a single week: The inauguration of Lyndon Baines Johnson as 36th President of the United States and the passing of Sir Winston Churchill. Such momentous occasions are marked with significance, and reflection commands pause for prayerful understanding and appreciation of the heavy duties assumed by leaders in the twentieth century.

The days at National Headquarters were busy ones, January 28-30, when the Executive Committee, State Regents, National Chairmen, and National Board of Management Meetings were held. A social event, the DAR Museum Tour and Tea honoring Members of Congress and their wives on Sunday afternoon, January 31, climaxed and concluded the calendar of events.

Items of special significance reported during the business sessions were:

- 1,311 new applicants admitted, a net increase of 250 for the period reported.
- Confirmation of 5 new Chapters.
- Authorization of several scholarships.
- Report of final progress of Library Balcony.
- Announcement of available furnishing items for Library.
- Presentation and reporting of rare volumes to Library and new acquisitions to Museum.

(Full reports and February Board Minutes will appear in the April Magazine.)

New DAR Book. My, how I wish each Daughter might have a glimpse of the master dummy and see the sheets of exquisite color illustrations to be included in the forthcoming 75TH DIAMOND JUBILEE BOOK. Members of the National Board were delighted to have a preview of these and seemed to share your President General's enthusiasm. It is my very earnest hope that all Daughters will be thrilled with the volume.

Every State is mentioned or represented in some way. As its title implies, "IN WASHINGTON . . ." the story radiates from National Headquarters. It would seem such a presentation is long overdue. A wealth of material is included therein. The volume will lend itself readily to a variety of special programs—especially during the Diamond Jubilee period. It is hoped that individual Daughters, Chapters and State Societies will make use of it in this way. (Order blank, p. 269.)

With Congress planning and election of delegates, come reports and resolutions. In respect to the latter—reports and resolutions—please see that every effort is made to heed directions, meet deadlines, and submit the proper number of copies.

Again, it is suggested that Congress delegates, especially first-timers, make a CONGRESS PROGRAM CALENDAR in advance of attendance, to assure full pleasure and participation. (Refer to Congress articles in this Magazine for guide. Consult Congress schedule, p. 250.)

Last call is made now for Congress House and Page recommendations, to be submitted through your State Regent. To assure prompt attention, please address all correspondence to the President General at National Headquarters, 1776 D Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20066.

A Little-Known DAR Fact: Since lovely Constitution Hall, the DAR privately owned and maintained building in the Nation's Capital, was made available for public use 35 years ago, many of the world's illustrious persons in all fields of endeavor have appeared on the stage there.

It was on February 12, 1932, that the late Sir Winston Churchill was guest lecturer. He appeared then as Winston Spencer Churchill and spoke on the subject, World Economic Crises, under the auspices of the Community Center Institute.

Cordially,

(Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan)
President General, NSDAR
In the 1620's squatter settlers recognized the Indian settlement known as Agawam, on Massachusetts Bay north of Cape Ann and extending from the shore back into the hills and north to the Merrimac River as rich territory, both for tillage and cattle.

When, in 1632, Colonial Governor John Winthrop received news that the French had bought the Scottish settlement and fort near Cape Sable, Nova Scotia, and that companies of French soldiers sent by the wily Cardinal Richelieu were gathering there he and his council became alarmed. They acted promptly to guard the valuable location and possible landing place from attack.

Therefore, in March, 1633, as early as weather permitted, the Governor ordered his son, John Winthrop, Jr., to establish an outpost at "The Indian Village of Agawam." With a company of nine men, young Winthrop, only 27 years of age, yet a man of practical sagacity and gifts of leadership, made the journey up the coast from Boston in a shallop. Successfully avoiding the bar and crossing the shoals of the bay, the small craft sailed up the winding river at flood tide and anchored in the still cove below the rapids.

As young Winthrop probably did soon after landing, visitors can now survey the town from the summit of Candlewood Hill, a vantage point that stands high above all surroundings. From a knoll near the grave of the Indian Chief Mascobnommet, from whom "all the land lying and being in the Bay of Agawam" was purchased, the view is of a grandeur unsurpassed.

In all directions as far as the eye can see, the hand of Nature has indeed been generous. The amazing variety of scenery, a combination of rounded hills with intervening meadows, the river moving through spacious marshes toward the deeper waters of the distant bay decorated with surf, the miles of beaches and, in contrast, the peaceful Chebacco Lakes visible below, nestled in the lowlands, should be enjoyed for a time before attempting to concentrate on details.

Nearby, against a background of ocean, rises a hill from whose height long ago an Indian maiden watched for the return of the English sailor who had won her heart.

"He never came back! Yet faithful still,"

She watched from the hilltop her life away;

And the townsfolk christened it Heart Break Hill,

And it bears the name to this very day.

Among other elevations that stand like sentinels guarding the village is Town Hill, where the pioneer settlers buried their first dead and:

Now fifteen generations are looking down

On the one that is living at their feet.

Great and Little Necks

Bordering the sound are the so-called Necks—Great Neck and Little Neck—until quite recently treeless and used for pasturing cattle. Now several hundred summer homes and a rapidly increasing number of year-round residences, well-landscaped with trees and shrubs, are situated on sightly sections of this former pastureland, over which, during my boyhood, I traveled often and picked large quantities of field mushrooms.

Some years later, but before the building of cottages had become extensive, I again visited this area near my home, this time in search of knowledge as a member of a class in geology. We listened to Professor Barton of Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Boston University, who recently had been with Peary as far as the last station from which the great Arctic explorer made his successful dash to the North Pole, describe these elongated hills as excellent specimens of drumlins—drift deposits of a glacier of the last ice age.

Little Neck, which is connected with the larger drumlin by a narrow causeway and where nearly 200 cottages now have been built, has an unusual history.

Since 1647, the property has been administered by feoffees, always seven in number, comprised of four life feoffees and the three eldest members of the board of selectmen. This attractive shore location and some valuable farm acreage were given in trust by William Paine and others to support a free grammar school in Ipswich. Their generosity enabled the town to establish the school and now, over three centuries later, a substantial sum derived from rentals of house lots at Little Neck continues to be paid every year by the feoffees to help defray the cost of education in Ipswich.

The shores of the Neck and
the beach are protected against the sea by Plum Island, which is about a mile offshore and extends 9 miles from the Merrimac River to the Ipswich River and also by a huge shifting sand bar that stretches southward from the tip of the island.

The Mayflower drifted off this bar, Seaworn and weary, long years ago, And dared not enter but sailed away Till she landed her boats in Plymouth Bay.  

According to legend, an Ipswich pirate, Harry Main, who blasphemed God, was sentenced by the town elders to be chained on this same bar to shovel the sands away for one thousand years. When storm-driven seas roar over the bar the people of Ipswich say:

Harry Main growsl at his work today.

**Ipswich Beach**

Across the river from Lobster Rocks at the southeastern end of Little Neck, the shoreline changes to sand—the beginning of the famous Ipswich Beach that runs 4 miles between the Ipswich and the Essex Rivers. Inland from the beach are the ever-changing sand dunes, and towering above them is Castle Hill. A choice and coveted region from the earliest times, it has had many owners, and in 1910 was purchased by Richard T. Crane, Jr. From the home that he built on its summit there is a marvelous view of both land and sea, of Mount Agamenticus in Maine, Boars Head in New Hampshire, and in a direction exactly at right angles to the front of the house the Isles of Shoals. Rugged Cape Ann forms a protective southern boundary to the entire bay.  

A short time before he died, Mr. Crane told me that during his many years of traveling throughout the world he had never found a place to compare with Ipswich in variety and beauty of landscape.

**Other Landmarks**

Following the course of the Essex River upstream, we see a huge, well-rounded hill entirely surrounded by water. As early as 1640, town records refer to it as suitable summer pasturage for swine, and from that use it derived its name—Hog Island. Rufus Choate, the famous lawyer, lived as a boy on this spacious and sightly island and returned there frequently throughout his life for rest and recreation from his activities as jurist and statesman.

Plainly visible church spires mark the town of Essex, once the Chebacco Parish of Ipswich. There, near the causeway, are the famous yards where many generations of skilled craftsmen have fashioned stalwart wooden craft for the men who go down to the sea in ships.

In the old cemetery a large stone, supported on granite pillars marks the grave of a man of great eminence, the Rev. John Wise. Beside the road leading north stands the home he built in 1703. In 1689, he led the citizens of Ipswich in their rebellion against paying the unjust taxes levied by the tyrannical Colonial Governor Andros.

Addressing an evening gathering of a few leading citizens, this minister of the Chebacco Parish maintained that “Taxation without representation is tyranny.” The next day, at Town Meeting, representing the group that had met the previous evening, he clearly and steadfastly stated that great principle which is the foundation of the liberties of Englishmen, as affirmed in the *Magna Carta*. The meeting voted not to consent to taxation without representation. Andros, backed by the militia, forced collection of the taxes and had the “conspirators,” some 12 in number, jailed. Among them were ancestors of a number of present-day prominent Ipswich citizens, Robert Kinsman, John Appleton, John Andrews, Thomas Burnham, and William Goodhue.  

In his oration on the 200th Anniversary of the town, Rufus Choate said:

These men may justly claim a distinguished rank among the patriots of America. They influenced a full town meeting of the free men of Ipswich to refuse to collect or pay the tax which would have made them slaves. The principle of that vote was precisely the same on which Hampden resisted an imposition of King Charles I and on which John Adams and Hancock and Warren resisted the Stamp Act, the principle that if any power but the people can tax the people, there is an end of liberty.

Based on this courageous support of a premise that later was embodied in the Declaration of Independence, Ipswich proudly displays on its corporate seal: “The Birthplace of American Independence.”

**The Back Country**

Before leaving our commanding spot on Candlewood Hill to explore the center of the town, we study the back country of extensive farm lands and forest areas, through which the curving upper river is intermittently visible on its course from Topsfield. In that westerly direction we see the Appleton Farms, whose extensive boundaries include some of the most fertile soil east of the Connecticut River Valley. This

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1 From *Ipswich Town*, a poem by James Appleton Morgan.

2 In 1959 the Daughters of Colonial Wars placed a memorial marker at the grave of Capt. William Goodhue.
valuable land has been owned and farmed by the Appleton family since the middle of the 17th century. Beyond is the Congregational Church in Hamilton (formerly the hamlet of Ipswich), where, in 1787, from a nearby house, the Rev. Manasseh Cutter and a brave company of Ipswich people began the long trek by covered wagon to settle the Northwest Territory. On April 7, 1788, the pioneers from Ipswich established a settlement, now Marietta, Ohio, where they founded the first organized government west of the 13 original States.

Now, let us descend from our lookout and travel by Essex and County Roads to Col. Nathaniel Wade's house, built in 1727. In its attic and on the South Common nearby, Colonel Wade drilled the original company of Minute Men. At the time of Benedict Arnold's treason, Colonel Wade's regiment, which included many Ipswich men, was stationed at West Point, and Washington ordered him to succeed Arnold. The original order, in the handwriting of the Commander-in-Chief, is a treasured heirloom of the Wade family.

At the other end of the South Common, opposite each other on the street, are the Whipple House, built in 1640, and the Heard Mansion, both now owned and being cared for by the Ipswich Historical Society. Of some 20 Ipswich homes built in the 17th century and still in use, the Whipple House is the most famous. In its construction are represented the first two stages in the history of American housing. The older portion tells how the first settlers adjusted their mode of living to the conditions of the wilderness. The other portion shows the development of an expanding family and economy of some years later.

For many years between the mid-18th and 19th centuries, members of the Heard family were leaders in the social, civic, and commercial life of Ipswich. As masters and owners of ships conducting trade with China and India and as organizers of a variety of local industries, the family acquired substantial wealth. Their gifts to the town and parish are a constant reminder of the generosity of these distinguished men.

The Heard home is maintained for public enjoyment and education as a memorial to the late Rev. Thomas Franklin Waters, eminent scholar, famous historian, and founder of the Ipswich Historical Society. Just a few feet across the lawn from the Waters Memorial is the South Congregational Church building, where Mr. Waters conducted religious teaching with great effectiveness and eloquence for 30 years, from 1879 to 1909.

As we proceed to where the street curves to follow the river there is a dwelling built by Dr. Philemon Dane, in 1716. In it, 100 years later, the first lace mill was established.

Beyond, where the road meets the river, once stood the Ross Tavern, which for many years welcomed and dispensed hospitality to travelers. This remarkable colonial hostel has been reconstructed by Daniel Wendel in all its original grandeur, on a sightly location overlooking the sound.

The wooden bridge that crossed the river near the tavern was replaced in 1764 by a stone bridge—the first stone-arch bridge built in America. It is named Choate Bridge in honor of Col. John Choate, prime mover in the great undertaking of building it.

Part way up the hill, at the right, stood the Ipswich Female Seminary incorporated February 28, 1828, the first endowed seminary for women in America and the first, it is said, to give diplomas to its graduates. It became immediately renowned under the direction of its two associate teachers, Miss Zilpah P. Grant and Miss Mary Lyon. The latter, after a few years at the Ipswich Seminary, resigned from her position there to begin the work that led to the founding of Mt. Holyoke College.

The Historic First Church

Looking down on the business district from Meetinghouse Green stands the stately First Church, with its tall steeple adorned by a gilded rooster, always headed in the direction of the wind; and its clock with four faces, made by Paul Revere. This lofty Gothic edifice is the fifth church structure erected on that consecrated site:

Where Whitefield preached and drove out the Devil until he leaped down from the steeple's top.

Imbedded deep in the solid rock by the church still can be seen the indelible print of Satan's cloven hoof.

The first Meetinghouse was surrounded by a stone fort, which was patrolled during services by men with muskets to guard the parishioners from Indian assault. Among the distinguished ministers who preached there were Nathaniel Ward, John Norton, Nathaniel Rogers, William Hubbard, and John Cobbett.

Only a few yards from the church on the Green were the whipping post, stocks, and jail.

The site of these old public instruments of punishment is today marked by beautiful spreading elms, but the Green is still full of memories. Hither the hogs were driven in the morning; and, at the sound of

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the horn blown on the Green, soon after sunrise, the cows of the neighborhood were gathered that they might be driven in a herd to the public pasture lands. On its ledges and grassy slopes great gatherings have assembled. When Lafayette was welcomed the Meetinghouse was filled with the throng of citizens who paid him honor. Here the militia gathered for their periodic trainings, hither the people have come to worship and on weekdays the school children have found a pleasant playground for over three centuries.

No spot within our ancient township is enriched with such fragrant memories and associations of such varied and intense interest. The early settlers set it apart for public use, and it has never ceased to be the center of the civic life of our community.

The Old Court House where Daniel Webster and Rufus Choate held forth was long ago removed, but across the street, northwest of the Green, the building that was once Treadwell’s Tavern still stands. It was remodeled into the Agawam House and now is a well-equipped apartment house, but still contains the timbers that felt the tread of General Lafayette and his suite when they were entertained there, on August 31, 1824, and were visited by Ipswich veterans of the Revolution.

As we proceed toward High Street, we pass the first Ipswich Post Office, now a home with the second story jutting over the street. Going north on to High Street, we view the site of the Joseph Ross House and the terraced slopes on which mulberry trees were planted to support the silk industry of over a hundred years ago.

Beyond is a sign that marks the home of Colonial Governor Simon Bradstreet, about whom his wife, Ann Bradstreet, the first American poetess, wrote:

To my Dear and Loving Husband: If ever two were one, then surely we;
If ever man were loved by wife, then surely thee;
If ever wife were happy in a man, Compare with me, ye women, if you can!
I prize thy love more than whole Mines of Gold,
Or all the riches that the East doeth quench,
Noe aught but love from thee give recompense.

At the head of Mineral Street, after retiring from public service, lived Thomas Dudley, who was President of the Commissioners of the United Colonies 3 years, Deputy Governor for 13 years, and served as Second Governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony for 4 years.

The High Street Cemetery beyond contains the oldest gravestone in Essex County, bearing the date 1647. Probably the first to be buried there, but whose grave is unmarked, was Martha, young wife of John Winthrop, Jr., who died only a year after he founded the town. The bodies of many distinguished men also rest there.

Retracing our steps eastward, we see a house that has been the home of John Norton and Thomas Cobbett, two famous ministers of Ipswich. This early 17th century house, with its overhanging second story, remains almost exactly as it was built.

A continuation of our journey through the winding, elm-shaded streets with such unusual names as Hog Lane, Puddin’ Street, Turkey Shore, Clam Shell Alley, and Labor-in-Vain Road, brings us to other well-preserved 17th century houses including:

The Heard home, maintained as a memorial to Rev. Thomas Franklin Waters.

Col. Nathaniel Wade House.

A bedroom of the Hart House, retaining the 18th century atmosphere.
IPSWICH, MASSACHUSETTS... birthplace of American Independence

These people who came to Ipswich as part of the great adventure of settling America overcame the primitive hardships and dangers, established themselves and built well for the future. For their deeds, there never has been adequate recognition.

Early Industries
Adventurers seeking gold and other means of quick enrichment go wherever such wealth may be found. Lust for riches takes precedence over all other considerations. To them it matters little what kind of settlements they create. Not so with the settlers of Ipswich. Although the first Colonists came to establish a garrison against the French, they came to stay, with no intention of leaving when the danger had passed.

The remote isolation of the little community made dependence upon other settlements for the manifold necessities of food, shelter, and clothing beyond hope. These needs could be provided only by long and wearisome toil. At first, the primary occupations of cattle raising, farming, fishing, hunting, and wood cutting were pursued, with every man and his family looking out for their own needs. Specialization into trades followed, and soon small industries began to be established.

Among the farm crops, tobacco was raised and highly prized, in spite of the fact that, by a statute of 1634, its use was banned by law. Prohibition of smoking did not work. The Rev. Mr. Rogers was a famous smoker, and his people persisted in secretly following the ex-

(Continued on page 396)
FIRST OUTSTANDING JUNIOR MEMBER PINS WILL BE READY FOR CONGRESS: Of interest to all Daughters is the recent authorization by the National Board of Management of a National Outstanding Junior Member pin and a State Outstanding Junior Member pin. These will be available at the Continental Congress in April.

PATRIOTIC ARTICLES IN MAGAZINE ARE PRAISED: A Midwest printer, in thanking the Society for a complimentary subscription to the DAR Magazine, expressed his appreciation thus: "I am deeply impressed with the many fine patriotic articles contained in the copies I have received so far, and I can't escape the conclusion that I have been missing something. When my subscription expires I shall certainly resubscribe."

GREAT EVENTS IN THE BIRTH OF OUR REPUBLIC: Again this year, Congressman John O. Marsh, Jr., of Virginia, has introduced in Congress resolutions to establish bicentennial commissions for commemorating the American Revolution and the Stamp Act Congress, the latter having its 200th anniversary this year. Observance of the American Revolution bicentennial would extend over a period of years, with emphasis on significant events in development of the national heritage of individual liberty and representative government.

INTERESTING NOTES ON NEW MEMBERS: Mrs. Mabel K. (Noah W.) Overstreet, recently admitted to membership in the Ralph Humphreys Chapter, Jackson, Miss., writes: "I am extremely honored to be a member of an organization I have long admired. I hope I can contribute something in my small way. . . ."

Mrs. Ella C. S. H. Shuford of Hickory, N. C., will celebrate her first birthday as a member of the National Society, Hickory Tavern Chapter, this month, at the same time that she will observe her own 101st birthday. Another "first" for Mrs. Shuford: Her Revolutionary ancestor is Henry Whitney, Sr., and she is the only member on this record.

DAR MEMBER WORLD-RENONCE ARTIST: Anna Hyatt Huntington, sculptor, a miniature replica of whose heroic bronze statue, "Sybil Ludington," is in Memorial Continental Hall, will be represented in Austria. The artist's gift to the Austrian people of her statue, "Abraham Lincoln on the Prairie," portrays Lincoln on a horse, reading a law book. The 8-foot-high bronze statue was on display in the Illinois Pavilion at the New York World's Fair last year.

Mrs. Huntington is a member of the New Netherland Chapter, New York City. Her "Sybil Ludington" statue depicts the 16-year-old girl as she rode the 40 miles on horseback the night of April 26, 1777, to alert the Minutemen of Putnam County, N. Y., and who, for this reason, is known as the "female Paul Revere." Mrs. Huntington's statue is on the shore of Lake Glenida, around which the young girl rode, near the village of Carmel, N. Y.
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

74th Continental Congress

By
Chairman, Congress Program Committee

MRS. WAYNE M. CORY

National Officers

Chaplain General: Breakfast, Sunday, April 18, 7:15 a.m., Ballroom Mayflower Hotel, $3.50. Reservations before Congress: Miss Grace Withrow, 4707 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008. Send self-addressed envelope with check. Saturday, April 17, tickets will be available in the Business Office. Memorial Service, Sunday, April 18, 2:30 p.m. Places on platform for State Chaplains. Assemble in President General's Reception Room at 2 p.m. Bus Tour—$1.00—to Arlington Cemetery and Mount Vernon for the Changing of the Guard and laying of wreaths by the Chaplain General. Bus tickets available no later than noon Friday. Following the Memorial Service, the President General's Reception Room will be open from 3 to 5.

Historian General: Joint meeting with Reporter General to Smithsonian Institution and American History Month Chairman, Monday, April 19, 8:30 to 10 a.m., in Historian General's Office.

Registrar General: Open house, Monday, April 19, 1 to 3 p.m., Registrar General's Office. Entire staff available to answer questions regarding work of office and procedures.

Reporter General to Smithsonian Institution: Joint meeting with Historian General and American History Month Chairman, Monday, April 19, 8:30 to 10 a.m., in Historian General's Office.

Treasurer General: The Treasurer General will be in her office, whenever possible, to answer inquiries. Mrs. Jackson and Mrs. Davis, chief clerks, will be available during Congress to assist members.

States

Alabama: Meeting, Monday, April 19, 10 a.m., Red Cross Building, 17th and D Streets, N.W., Assembly Hall, 2nd floor. Supper, Tuesday, April 20, 5:45 p.m., Colonial Room, Mayflower Hotel. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. P. A. Bryant, P. O. Box 691, Bay Minette, Ala. During Congress: Mrs. Bryant, Mayflower Hotel.


Connecticut: Meeting, Friday, April 23, at close of morning session, in National Board Room. Dinner, Tuesday, April 20, 5:45 p.m., East Room, Mayflower Hotel—$7.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Francis V. Byrnes, State Vice Regent, 244 Willow Street, Waterbury, Conn. During Congress, Mayflower Hotel, State Regent's suite. Open house for Connecticut delegates in the State Regent's suite, Mayflower Hotel, Sunday, April 18, from 8:30 to 11:00 p.m.

Delaware: Meeting and luncheon, Tuesday, April 20, 12:30 p.m., Jefferson Room, Mayflower Hotel—$4.50. Reservations before Congress: Miss Helen M. Scott, 403 Irving Drive, Drive, Bryndywn Hills, Wilminton, Del., 19802. During Congress: Miss Scott, Mayflower Hotel.

Florida: Coffee, Monday, April 19, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., Chinese Room, Mayflower Hotel—$4.75. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Wayne M. Cory, 5461 Fernhoff Drive, Oakland, Calif., 94619. Southern Council—Mrs. Richard Donovan, 145 Twin Oaks Circle, Chula Vista, Calif. During Congress: Mrs. Robert H. Swadley, Mayflower Hotel. Hope to have either Congressman Utt or Senator George Murphy as guest speaker. Theme: "Cable Car. Souvenirs from California."

Georgia: Meeting, Assembly Room, Monday, April 19, 3 p.m. Dinner, Tuesday, April 20, Chinese Room, Mayflower Hotel—$7.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Herman M. Richardson, P. O. Box 325, Blakely, Ga. During Congress: Mrs. Richardson, Mayflower Hotel.

Illinois: Supper, Sunday, April 18, 6:30 p.m., Ballroom, Mayflower Hotel—$6.50. Reservations before Congress: Miss Dorothy Drewnoski, 120 N. Madison Street, Taylortown, Ill. During Congress: Miss Verna Mae Helm, Mayflower Hotel. Ticket must be purchased before Sunday, April 18.

Indiana: Meeting, Indiana State Room, 2nd floor, Memorial Continental Hall Building, Monday, April 19, 10:30 a.m. Tea, Monday, April 19, 3 to 5 p.m., East Room, Mayflower Hotel—$3.50. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Willard Avery, 305 N. Jefferson Street, Knights-Mich., 1215 Cherokee Road, Ann Arbor, Mich.,


Kentucky: Meeting, Monday, April 19, 10:30 a.m., Kentucky Room, Tea, Wednesday, April 21, 5 to 6 p.m., State Room, Mayflower Hotel—$4.75. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Guy Morford, 2001 Winston Drive, Owensboro, Ky. During Congress: Mrs. Guy Morford, Mayflower Hotel.

Louisiana: Meeting, Monday, April 19, 10 a.m., Louisiana Room. Dinner, Monday, April 19, 6 p.m., Pan American Room, Mayflower Hotel—$6.50. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. John S. Redfield, 735 Huron Street, Shreveport, La. During Congress: Mrs. R. J. Holzer, Jr., Mayflower Hotel.

Maine: Meeting, Monday, April 19, 10 a.m., Maine Room. May Craig, Washington correspondent for the Gannett Publications, will be the speaker.

Maryland: Luncheon, Tuesday, April 20, 11 a.m., State Room, Mayflower Hotel—$5.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Edward Widmayer, Rolling Acres, Monrovia, Md., 21770. Mrs. Wm. A. Becker, Honorary President General, will be guest of honor and speaker.

Massachusetts: Open house, Monday, April 19, 9:30 a.m.—3 p.m.; Tuesday, April 20, 2 to 5 p.m.—Massachusetts Room. Luncheon, Tuesday, April 20, 11 p.m., Sheraton Room, Sheraton Carlton Hotel—$4.75. Reservations before Congress: Miss E. M. Allen, 111 Madison Street, Dedham, Mass. During Congress: Miss Allen, Mayflower Hotel. Members register and pick up their State badges at our room.

Michigan: Reception, Sunday, April 18, 8:30 p.m., Chinese Room, Mayflower Hotel—$4.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Gerald O. Dykstra, State Director, 1631 Cherokee Road, Ann Arbor, Mich.,
48104. During Congress: Mrs. Dykstra, Mayflower Hotel, or at door of Chinese Room.

Minnesota: Buffet supper, Sunday, April 18, 7 p.m., North Room, Mayflower Hotel—$6.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Royce Anderson, 4033 Shoreline Drive, Minneapolis, Minn. During Congress: State Regent's suite, Mayflower Hotel.


New Hampshire: Meeting, Monday, April 19, 9:30 a.m., Children's Attic, Tea, Wednesday, April 21, 3 to 5 p.m., District of Columbia DAR Chapter House, 1732 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.—$3.25. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Spencer S. Furbus, 20 Noble Street, Somersworth, N.H.


New York: Meeting, Tuesday, April 20, 1:30 p.m., Ballroom or Colonial Room, Mayflower Hotel, Tea, Tuesday, April 20, 4 to 6 p.m., Grand Ballroom, Mayflower Hotel—$5.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Alexander S. Walker, 8626 Avon Street, Jamaica Estates, 32, N.Y. During Congress: New York Room, Memorial Continental Hall on Monday, April 19, until 11:30 a.m.

North Carolina: Meeting, Tuesday, April 20, 2:30 p.m.—North Carolina Room, Tea, Wednesday, April 21, 2 p.m.—Colonial Room, Mayflower Hotel. Reservations before Congress: Miss Josephine Smith, 407 Hammond Street, Rocky Mount, N.C. During Congress: North Carolina Room.

Ohio: Reception, Sunday, April 18, 9 to 11 a.m., State Room, Mayflower Hotel—$5.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. D. J. M. Sansotta, 41 H Avenue, Marion, Ohio. Meeting, Monday, April 19, 9 a.m., Red Cross Building, 17th & D Streets, N.W., Assembly Hall, 2nd floor.

Oklahoma: Meeting, Monday, April 19, 9 a.m., Oklahoma Kitchen, Luncheon, Wednesday, April 21, 12:30 p.m. Pan American Room, Mayflower Hotel—$4.60.
C.A.R. Convention:
Thursday, April 22, Senior National Board of Management, National Officers' Club Room, 2nd floor, Constitution Hall, 9 a.m.—all day.
Friday, April 23, Opening of Convention, Sheraton-Park Hotel,—8 p.m.
Saturday, April 24, Convention Business Session, Sheraton-Park Hotel—8:50 a.m.
Saturday, April 24, National Banquet, Sheraton-Park Hotel—7 p.m.
Sunday, April 25, Annual Pilgrimage.

CONCESSIONS IN LOUNGE OPEN MONDAY, APRIL 19

PATRONIZE SNACK BAR

COFFEE ★ SANDWICH BUFFET

Continuous Service—8 am to 3 pm

SATURDAY THROUGH FRIDAY OF CONGRESS WEEK

LOWER LEVEL ★ ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

MAKE RESERVATIONS EARLY FOR THE NATIONAL BANQUET

Friday evening, April 23, 1965 at 7:30
Tickets are obtainable at $8.00 each from Mrs. E. Ernest Woollen, Chairman, Banquet Committee
Hammond Apts., A-1, 101 West 39th St., Baltimore 10, Md.
(Enclose stamped, self-addressed envelope)

DAR Men's Dinner
The 12th annual DAR Men's Dinner will be held Monday, April 19, 6:15 p.m., Pitcairn Room, Mayflower Hotel. Dress optional. Tickets: $6.50. Make checks payable to G. T. Smallwood, Jr., 1026 17th St., N.W., Washington, D. C., and send by April 15.
Old Hartford

STATE HOUSE
By IVA A. H. (MRS. GEO. L.) MYLCHREEST,
Ruth Wyllys Chapter, Hartford, Conn.

NOTE: Permission was granted the writer by Thompson Harlow, Director of the Connecticut Historical Society, for publication of this paper in the DAR Magazine. The Society has copyrighted the book by Newton C. Brainard from which much information was taken.

When Thomas Hooker and his party traveled in 1636 through the woods from Boston to the Connecticut Valley in search of a new home, within a few years they laid out the general plan of what is now the city of Hartford. This was the area with the best outlook for community uses, surrounded by house lots and beyond them pastures and unfenced areas. Meeting House Square became the site for the first meeting house, which served, as it did in England, for civic as well as religious gatherings.

This was succeeded in 1720 by the Court House or State House, a large wooden structure that provided one chamber for the 12 members of the Upper House of the General Assembly and one for the 77 members of the Lower House. A fire in the building in April, 1783, stimulated agitation for a new, adequate building with better ventilation and more seats for members.

It was at the May session of 1792 that a new State House was authorized and a committee of five appointed to superintend the “business of erecting and finishing a large Convenient State House in the Town of Hartford to accommodate the General Assembly of this State and for other uses, the same to be Built with Brick.” The architect selected was Charles Bulfinch of Boston. The old State House or Court House was sold at public auction and moved away.

A subscription list for donations to the new State House fund was opened June 1, 1792; these with gifts from the city and county, with matching funds from the State, produced but a fraction of the cost. More money was needed, and the committee applied to the General Assembly for permission to conduct a lottery, a method frequently used in those days for raising money for public purposes. This was granted, and the committee became the managers of the Hartford State House Lottery. This proved to be a failure, and the offer of Jeremiah Halsey and associates to complete and furnish the building was accepted in return for a strip of land known as Connecticut Gore.

Meanwhile, work progressed steadily on the building, and on June 4, 1796, the State Treasurer and State Comptroller were authorized to take possession of their new offices, even though many last details remained to be finished.

The building, two and a half stories high, faced east, with a view of the green, of State Street leading down to the Connecticut River, and of the eastern highlands. It was built of brick and Portland brownstone. The portico in front was more elaborate than the one in the rear on the Main Street side, for it had white columns above the spacious steps and stone columns.

The rooms on the first floor were given over to the County Court on the north side and the offices of the Comptroller and Treasurer on the south side were separated by a central open arcade. A flight of wide stairs, on each side of the arcade, led up to a landing from which one wide flight continued to the second floor. Their spaciousness and proportion gave dignity and beauty to this large central hall.

On the second floor, on the west side, was the office of the Secretary of State. The north wing was occupied by the chamber of the House of Representatives; the Speaker presided from a platform at the center of the north wall facing an aisle. On either side, facing this aisle, the Representatives sat on settees painted green. About 1836 this arrangement was changed, and the benches were turned to face the Speaker.

(Continued on page 305)
ILLINOIS—The Land of Lincoln is also the land of history, legend, and beauty. This can also be said of a beautiful road, known as the McAdams Highway, between Alton and Grafton, passing along the bases of some of the most stately bluffs bordering the Mississippi—a highway that, when completed, will be a scenic pleasure from Minneapolis to New Orleans. History and legend engulf one as he travels along, and especially at one spot between Alton and the Victorian village of Elsah, for here one will see and hear the strange legend of the Piasa Bird (Pi-a-saw).

Many centuries before the white man settled on the banks of the mighty Mississippi, or even before Marquette and Joliet made their journey down the river, there lived a tribe of Indians on the bluffs just above Alton, known as the Illini Tribe. Later the French added ois to the name of the tribe and called it "Illinois."

Owatoga was the chief of this tribe. He had ruled his people for many years and was loved and admired by the members of the tribe. Every tribe had its own chieftain, braves, medicine man, and arrowmaker—a profession handed down from father to son for generations. Tera-hi-on-a-wa-ka was the arrowmaker of this tribe, though not as capable as his father, for at heart he was a rare artist, highly accomplished in the making of molds and carved bowls. Utim, the only son of Owatoga, was tall and brave and was also loved and admired by all.

As were most Indians of that period, the Illini were very happy. Their valley provided them with tall trees, cooling springs, and ample provisions; and "the Father of Waters" supplied fish and recreation. Then one day, without warning, tragedy struck this peace-loving group. It was a menace greater than war or famine, for a huge bird swooped down upon the village and carried away one of its finest braves. At first they thought the brave might return at sundown, but when this failed, they realized the threat that came from this enemy.

The monster was described as being the size of a horse. Its head was that of a man with a long, flowing, coarse beard, large white teeth protruded from the lower jaw, flames were emitted from its mouth, and the roar of its voice was as thunder. The horns on its head were like those of a deer, and its body was covered with a scalelike coat of mail. Its tail could wind around its body lengthwise and ended in a fish's tail. Its huge batlike wings were horrible beyond description. The Indians named it the Piasa bird, meaning "the bird that devours man."

Owatoga related his vision to his people, and preparations began. Utim, his son, wished to take the position as the prey, but the wise old chief knew that, if the plan failed, Utim would be a good and kind ruler over the tribe.

Tera-hi-on-a-wa-ka carefully fashioned and sharpened the arrows. At last all preparations were com-

Piasa. On the last night of the fasting, the Great Spirit appeared to Owatoga in a vision and directed his course of action. He was told to select six of his braves, arm them with bows and poisoned arrows, and conceal themselves behind the rocks on the edge of the cliff. Owatoga was to stand on the edge of the cliff, as prey for the bird, and when the Piasa came, the chief was to fall to the ground and clutch the sturdy roots with all his strength while the braves shot the poisoned arrows into the only part of the bird's body not covered with the mail-like scales—a small section under the huge wings.

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Sketch of the Piasa bird on a bluff, seen by Marquette and Joliet, was still visible in 1816, when this sketch was made.
pleted; and, when dusk arrived, the braves went to the highest bluff, concealed themselves behind the rocks on the cliff, and quietly awaited the Piasa. Owatoga stood with folded arms on the edge of the cliff, knowing that soon the bird would see him. It was dawn before the bird appeared. He came nearer and nearer the brave, erect chief. Screaming with delight when he saw the Indian, he swooped down upon Owatoga, but as he did so, the chief flung himself face forward to the ground, clutching with all his strength to the roots. The bird sank his talons into the old chief's flesh, and as he did so, the warriors came out from their hiding place, and the poisoned arrows were quickly embedded in the unsealed part of the bird's body, under the wings. Many times the bird tried to lift his wings in flight, only to be stopped by the swift arrows. At last the monster, screaming in agony, rolled down the cliff into the Mississippi and was never seen again.

The badly wounded chief was carried back to the village. For the first time in many moons the tribe rejoiced and feasted and gave thanks for its deliverance. The medicine man tried in vain to save the life of the beloved chief, but the sacrifice had been too great, and Owatoga died.

One day Tera-hi-on-a-wa-ka prepared paints, using his choice materials and vivid colors, and climbed along the side of the cliff and painted pictures of the Piasa bird. From that day forth, as the Indians traveled up or down the Mississippi, they saw the pictures; and, in memory of their deliverance, shot poisoned arrows at the painting of the monster, for in later years many arrows were found at the base of the cliff.

In 1673 Father Marquette saw the paintings and in his journal described them as

Two monsters painted on the lofty limestone promontory. Each of these frightful figures had the face of a man, the horns of a deer, the beard of a tiger, the wings of a bat, the tail of a fish, so long that it passed around the body, over the head and between the legs.

By 1856 the paintings had been blasted away, and no photographs had been made of them, but from the descriptions given by Marquette, new paintings have been made in approximately the same locations.

The cave beneath the paintings is littered with bones, and one wonders if it was the hiding place of the bird or a prehistoric burial place. Within the past few years a fragment of a clay pot has been discovered, carrying a figure outlined by cord impressions that resembles in some respects Marquette's Piasa bird. This fact is interesting if not convincing. Was this pot the work of the gifted Tera-hi-on-a-wa-ka?

Thus ends the legend of the Piasa bird, but the mystery hangs heavily around the bluffs, shrouded as a cloak, never to be forgotten.

The journey is not complete unless you travel on up the highway until you reach the village of Elsah, which was created in the middle 1800's and has changed very little since.

This quaint settlement was first known as Jersey Landing, a fine docking point for the Mississippi River and an excellent shipping place for the farmlands of Jersey County.

General Semple was attracted to this spot by the river commerce, bought out the property, and incorporated and changed its name to Ailsah, after his family home in Scotland. Difficulty in pronunciation caused it eventually to be changed to Elsah. The glen consists of two narrow streets, running parallel along the bluffs and ending on the bank of the river. Elsah is more than a village; it is a landmark rarely seen in this fast-moving, face-changing country. Its narrow, unpaved streets are lined with clean stone homes, with slate roofs and deep-cressed windows. Windowboxes and ornate trimmings make them seem like storybook structures. Drive carefully, so as not to disturb the sleeping pet dog, so relaxed in the middle of the road.

Riverview House, built in 1848, overlooks the river where once the dock was the focus of interest. To this place came the thrilling showboats, the barges, and all types of river transportation. The industries of the little settlement were maple-sugar camps, a flour mill, a grist mill, a distillery, a stone crusher, etc., and all experienced sudden death when the railroads took away the steamboat business.

Fountain Square Park, sheltered on the West Bluff, was laid out by General Semple in 1853. There is a saying that if you drink from the spring in the park, you will return to Elsah.

(Continued on page 371)
A COLD November wind blew off the Quinebaug River, sending an ominous chill over the central part of Canterbury, Conn., that day in 1831 when Prudence Crandall opened her fashionable Female Boarding School.

If the “first citizens” of town felt it, they were warmed by the knowledge that, by encouraging Miss Crandall’s endeavor, they had indeed made Canterbury the “social center” of Windham County. As they passed her school, in the old Squire Paine dwelling prominently situated on the green’s four corners, they faced the wind with heads held high.

Born in Hopkinton, R.I., in 1803, Prudence Crandall was the daughter of Quakers. Her family moved to Connecticut, settling in Plainfield. Eventually they moved west across the river to a town called Canterbury. Miss Crandall was both an able teacher and an efficient administrator. All through the long winter, on into the spring and summer, her school continued increasing in prominence and respectability.

As frost touched the maples and the autumn winds scattered dried leaves across the peaceful green, as the Quinebaug placidly wound its way through meadows it so richly fertilized each spring, as people with lofty pride worshiped in the Congregational meeting-house opposite the boarding school—a strange, unwelcome breeze stirred the peaceful fall air. The cause of it was a respectable, pious Negro girl named Sarah Harris.

A resident of Canterbury and a member of the church, Miss Harris possessed a better than average intelligence. She had completed her studies at a district school and was eager for higher learning that she might become qualified to teach other Negroes. It was through her friendship with Prudence Crandall’s maid, Marcia, that she requested permission to become a day student at the fashionable school.

At first she was refused; but, after repeated requests, the mistress of the school admitted her. The townspeople were shocked! They wasted no time calling on Miss Crandall, voicing their disapproval. However, their pleas and later their warnings went unheeded. Prudence Crandall stood firm, and Sarah Harris was retained.

During the long cold New England winter, Miss Crandall pondered a very serious matter. Seeking advice, she consulted often with leading abolitionists in Boston and New York. When the last bit of ice left the Quinebaug and all Canterbury was waiting to burst with new life, Miss Crandall made known her decision. First, she dismissed her white students and then gave notice that on April 1, 1833, her school would open for “young ladies and little misses of color.” And on that day a dozen girls, from some of the finest Negro families in the North, arrived in town.

With no law to back them up, the outraged citizens visited Miss Crandall and tried to make her change her mind. When she refused, they called a town meeting which proved to be the largest ever held in the community. Following a series of meetings—most of them held in the Church—a petition was drafted to the General Assembly. Passed in May and known as the “Black Law” it “forbade the instruction or education of colored persons from outside the State, except in common free schools, without consent of a majority of civil authorities and of the selectmen of the town.” It carried a penalty of a $100 fine for a first offense and double for every succeeding offense.

In way of celebration, Canterbury literally went wild. With cannon, church bells, and bonfires the victory was proclaimed. And in the

NOTE: Prudence Crandall was the subject of NBC’s “Profiles in Courage” on Sunday, February 21.
the shifting spring breezes carried the news to neighboring towns—north to Brooklyn, south to Lisbon, west to Windham, and east to Plainfield.

Ignoring the passage of the law, Miss Crandall continued her school. In July she was arrested. In order to gain desired public reaction, her abolitionist friends decided not to provide bail until after she had spent the night in jail. The following day money was advanced, and she was released. Undaunted, she continued to teach, awaiting trial.

In August her case was heard at the Windham County Courthouse in Brooklyn. This resulted in seven jurors voting for conviction—five for acquittal. At a second trial she was found guilty, but "contemporary accounts made it appear that the judge had notified the jury concerning a guilty verdict." A third trial, before the Supreme Court of Errors, was held in Hartford on July 22, 1834. Arthur Lappan, a New York merchant who lived in New Haven, was one of her supporters and backed his support in a letter stating she was to “consider him her banker.” Her two lawyers, Calvin Goddard and W. W. Ellsworth, based their defense on the unconstitutionality of the “Black Law.”

One source states:

Whether evidence was contrary to personal wishes of the members of the court and the prevailing climate of opinion, or for other reasons, Court reserved its decision until a later time.

Canterbury seethed under the still July heat. There was no breeze to fan the fire of anger which the Court’s decision had lit, but so violent were the feelings, it spread over the town as swiftly and lethally as wind-driven flames. The “good citizens” decided to take action. Among other things, they defiled her well, stoned her home, and fired eggs through broken windowpanes.

For weeks she bravely faced the town’s scorn and injustices. On August 12, when she was united in marriage with Rev. Calvin Philleo, a Baptist minister, she wore a wedding gown made from her egg-stained draperies—for all the town to see.

Unable to scare her away, the “good citizens” finally decided to resort to violence. One night they enlisted the aid of hoodlums, and with clubs, stones, and iron bars descended upon her home bent on utter destruction. After the night of horror, with her pupils cowering in stark fright, Prudence Crandall conceded. Two days later, on September 11, 1834, her home was offered for sale. Soon thereafter she left town. Silently, gently, “the wind passed over and she was gone and Canterbury knew her no more.”

A half century later, 112 residents of Canterbury signed a petition to the Legislature in her behalf. Among other things, the document said,

It will be remembered that she stands in the record of the Court as a convicted criminal for the offense of teaching colored girls to read, and suffered unnumbered outrages in person and property, for a benevolent work that now—to its great honor—the General Government itself is engaged in.

We respectfully suggest that you make a fair appropriation in her behalf, which shall at once relieve her from any anxiety for the future and from the official stigma that rests upon her name and purge our own record from its last remaining stain, in connection with the colored race.

Granted in 1886, the “fair appropriation” proved to be $400. Four years later, in Elk Falls, Kan., Prudence Crandall Philleo died.

Still standing on the southwest corner of the four corners of the green, where it was once so badly beaten, but so proudly unbent, the large, sturdy mansion is marked for all to see:

IN THIS HOUSE PRUDENCE CRANDALL HELD A SCHOOL FOR NEGRO GIRLS IN 1833.

To those of us who know her story, there is yet another sign, one not lettered in black and white, but one that’s whispered by the winds of time:

I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith.
The Motion Picture Committee urges all DAR members and friends to support worthwhile pictures presented in local theaters. The motion picture industry, which admittedly is in business to make money, quite understandably produces the kind of pictures that people, in large numbers, will pay to see.

We must recognize that taste in motion pictures, as in other forms of entertainment, is a personal matter, and censorship must forever be repugnant to those who uphold our Constitutional guarantee of freedom of speech and expression.

At the same time, local groups can influence public demand for wholesome entertainment by urging patronage of those films that build up rather than tear down the values that should be preserved.

One way of becoming informed about the type of motion pictures being shown in a locality is through active participation in local motion-picture councils. These councils usually are formed by community groups. Their aim is to support worthwhile pictures and to protest vigorously enough to be heard when films with unhealthy themes are shown in neighborhood theaters. As long as the wholesome films are not supported and the shockers and barnyard filth are showing box-office gains, the marquees will glitter with announcements of more of them.

Parents, as members of community groups, can and should exercise a strong influence on the fare in motion pictures that is made available to children and youth.

Those of you who have not seen a motion picture in a long time should prepare for a shock. Letters from our members describe some of these motion pictures as: “Stark realism such as I have never seen before,” “racy sexualism,” “lascivious,” “shockingly degenerate, “lurid, and unnecessarily brutal.”

One group in a small town became so concerned over what was being shown in the local movie houses that it provided competing entertainment in the Town Hall each Saturday by showing films more appropriate for young people. A father who was a qualified operator ran the projector, and the mothers served popcorn to the youthful audience.

Many libraries and museums will lend films free for showing to local groups. It is suggested that parents avail themselves of library and museum facilities.
February at National Headquarters

Colonial Trade Artifacts
This unique and historical collection of wooden pegs and hand-forged nails was given to the DAR Museum by Miss A. Böhmer Rudd (center) of the Bermuda Hundred Chapter in Virginia, in honor of the President General, a native Virginian, and the DAR Diamond Jubilee. The fasteners came from the once busy Potomac River wharf at Belvoir, Virginia plantation home of Col. Wm. Fairfax, nephew of Lord Fairfax. Mrs. Erwin F. Seimes (1st Vice President General), and Mrs. Roland M. James (Curator General) received them in behalf of the NSDAR.

DAR Library Books Donor Attended First Continental Congress
While work progresses on the DAR Genealogical Library Expansion Project, the supply of interesting material continues to grow, creating greater demand for the additional space. Mrs. Roy H. Cagle (l.), Librarian General, is shown receiving three books on the Bingham Family from Mrs. Elizabeth Randolph Keim Kutz (Mrs. Charles W.) of the Army and Navy Chapter, District of Columbia. Mrs. Kutz was an "usher" at the NSDAR 1st Continental Congress, February 22, 1892.

Two Gifts Commemorate Double Anniversaries
The Dorothy Hancock Chapter, District of Columbia, presented two gifts to the DAR Museum in commemoration of the Chapter's 50th Anniversary and in honor of the National Society's 75th Anniversary. Grouped beside the mahogany tilt-top table having bird-cage construction that permits the top to revolve (American, c. 1760), and double-branch candelabrum (English, c. 1790), are (l. to r.) Mrs. Roland M. James (Curator General), Frank Klapthor (Director Curator), Mrs. Francis W. Crary (Chapter Regent), Miss Anna M. McNutt (District of Columbia State Regent), and Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan (President General), who received the gifts in behalf of the NSDAR.

Museum Event Honors U. S. Congress
In recognition of the fact the National Society was chartered by an Act of Congress, incumbent Congressional members and their wives were honor guests for a DAR Museum Special Event that was keyed to the Diamond Anniversary theme. Here, Sen. Richard B. Russell (l.) and Rep. James A. Mackey of Georgia are shown in New Hampshire's "Children's Attic" while touring State Period Rooms. They were accompanied by (l. to r.) Mrs. George U. Baylies (National Membership Chairman), Mrs. Charles E. Lynde (New Hampshire State Regent), and Mrs. Hugh Petersen (DAR Museum Adviser).
Gladys Steadman, organizing regent and present treasurer of Block Island Chapter, Block Island, R.I., has for two consecutive years won a certificate of appreciation and a pin from the Rhode Island Heart Association for outstanding service in advancing the heart program and stimulating public support in the fight against diseases of the heart and circulation.

Anna Urquhart Debeam (Mrs. Richard S.) Deemer, Francis Broward Chapter, Fort Lauderdale, Fla., in 1949 founded what is today known as the National Kidney Disease Foundation, because of the illness of her younger son. This foundation provides care and an education for children of families financially unable to supply them. In 1941 she joined the American Women’s Voluntary Service Motor Corps in New York City and in 1952 was director of the corps in Pittsburgh. She is immediate past national president of Beta Sigma Omicron Sorority.

Eugenie Ricau (Mrs. Didier Andre) Rocherolle, formerly a member of Spirit of ’76 Chapter, New Orleans, La., composed a song, See Baby Jesus, for the all-American music program of her chapter. It was sung by the Louisa S. McGehee High School all-girl chorus and has been accepted for publication by the Music Holding Publication New York, of the Advanced Music Division of Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc. Mrs. Rocherolle, now a member at large in Wilton, Conn., is a graduate of Newcomb College (1958) and composed the music for her entire graduation recital. She has written for choral groups in New England, New Orleans, and elsewhere. Three other choral pieces have recently been accepted for publication also.

Lacey Ann Gude, a Junior of Chevy Chase Chapter, Chevy Chase, Md., sailed for Brazil in December as a member of the Peace Corps. Her group will be at the American Embassy in Rio de Janeiro at first, and then go on to Bahia for 2 years. Miss Gude is a graduate of Bradford Junior College, Massachusetts, and of the University of Michigan. She spent the 5 months before she sailed in Arizona preparing for her work with the Corps. She will be qualified for nursing, dietetics, and food gardening.

Anne Melson Stommel, regent of Old Topanemus Chapter, Rumson, N.J., has been honored with a feature article and photograph as “Man of the Month,” in SIGNAL, a magazine published in Washington by the professional Society of Communications and Electronics Scientists. She was the first woman to be so recognized.

Mrs. Arthur L. Murray, Magazine chairman of Gaviota Chapter, Long Beach, Calif., has done the unusual in placing, in her lifetime, two DAR bronze markers on the crypts designated for her daughter Elisabeth (a member) and herself. Because the mausoleum requires a smaller size than the usual DAR marker, a die of the approved proportions had to be made. Mrs. Murray writes “We wish to enjoy them during our lifetime.” Along with the DAR emblems are those of other societies to which Mrs. Murray belongs.

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Two California Daughters—Mrs. Leon Chaplin, formerly of Los Altos, and Mrs. Francis L. Moseley, of Pasadena, were cosponsors of the Navy’s newest Polaris submarine, the Benjamin Franklin, on December 5, 1964, at Groton, Conn. Although both of them are direct descendants of the famous philosopher-inventor-diplomat, Mrs. Chaplin and Mrs. Moseley had never met before. It took a lot of doing by the Navy to locate Mrs. Chaplin, who, with her husband, a retired colonel, had been in Europe for over a year. Here is an interesting sidelight: When Frank-

Frances Holtzman (Mrs. Elmer E.) Colbert, member of Ruth Brewster Chapter, District of Columbia, has been awarded the Grace E. Fysinger International Fellowship by the Woman’s National Farm and Garden Association of the United States of America. The fellowship comprises a visit to rural and urban homes in a selected overseas country for one month. The country chosen is Ireland. Before her tour of gardens she will attend the International Conference of the Farm and Garden Association in Dublin as a delegate from the United States.

Mrs. Colbert is Garden Editor of the Northern Virginia Sun, has written articles for Popular Gardening, and has taught gardening to adult classes in her local area.

Mildred (Mrs. Claude Renick) Hill, Borderland Chapter, Mount Hope, W. Va., was one of the 10 women selected as “1964 clubwomen of the year” in West Virginia. Her club affiliations and offices, aside from the numerous positions she has filled with the DAR, are evidence of a wide variety of interests. In 1964 her alma mater, Marshall University, selected her as its most distinguished alumna. Her husband was Mayor of Oak Hill, W. Va., for 30 years, and Mrs. Hill held the official title of the town’s “First Lady” during that time. Her three children have made her a grandmother 13 times.

NOTE: Please do not send photographs of prospective “Newsworthy Daughters.” Space on this page is at such a premium there is no room for them.
FOLK MUSIC

AS NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL MUSIC

by JEWE LL LITTLE BRYANT,
Benjamin Lyon Chapter,
Denton, Tex.

IT WAS Richard Wagner, in his pamphlet, The Jews in Music, who aroused interest in the idea of race in music. That was over 100 years ago.

Other countries took up the subject; Norway through Grieg, Bohemia through Dvorak and Smetana, for example. Nationalism has grown and the mixing of races has flourished. Composers have traveled far from their native lands, seeking variety in music instruction, so that nationalism has almost become internationalism. It soon became evident that the charms of folk music became most popular in all nations.

England has given us the first written folk song. The original script is in the British Museum. It is invaluable in the study of the present folk songs developed from this very early document, written in 1226 in the Abbey of Reading. It is a canon of great antiquity, the oldest known, Summer Is a-Cumin' In.

The greatest of all folk music is said to have come from Ireland, so replete with imagination, superstition, poetry, and rhythm. The delight of the Irish in gaiety is reflected in their rapid reels and jigs, as in Molly on the Shore. Yet they manifest a great capacity for sadness, as in Londonderry Air or Danny Boy. The Irish and Scots, as well as the orientals, base their music on the pentatonic or five-note scale, the oldest known.

It is related that a Mr. Miller was ambitious to compose a Scottish air and was told, “to confine himself to the black keys of the harpsichord and pressure some sort of rhythm and he would be sure to compose a Scot's air.” It was Burns who wrote the words to the tune which Napoleon asserted “was the only good tune the English have,” namely, Bonnie Doon.

Welsh tunes date from earliest antiquity and were more or less connected with the Scottish until recent valued collections were made directly from Wales. Their airs are not as snappy as the Scottish or Irish songs. They have a cooler beauty, and are sensitive and richly melodic. Haydn used Welsh and Scottish tunes in many of his arrangements. A beautiful melody of Wales is All Through the Night.

The one who claims our interest as the turning point of the artistic folk song revolution is Smetana. The polka is a national dance of Bohemia, and in his opera, The Bartered Bride, he has created a masterpiece that has given him a unique position among the writers of national music. Dvorak is the greater man, but it is to Smetana that Bohemia owes a debt of appreciation and love.

Dvorak was particularly interested in national types of music. When he came to America, the Negro music appealed to him. In his New World Symphony, he has captured the spirit of the Negro music.

MacDowell was a contemporary of Dvorak and, like him, called attention to the existence of American folk music. Unlike Dvorak, MacDowell was not influenced by the Negro, but by the aborigine, the Indian. In MacDowell's Woodland Sketches, No. V, on an Indian Lodge, he has given us a beautiful, mournful song of the Iroquois.

Skelton, another American composer, who has done a lot of research on Indian music, has written a beautiful dance of the Oregon Indian, wild, screaming; a different type of music is The Deer Dance.

The Incas of South America have a music similar to that of North America, but with a decided Spanish influence. There is a tune that I heard many times at the foot of Mt. Zunari, a tune the Incas of Cochabamba Valley love, Zunari. La Paz, higher in altitude, has a most interesting fair in February. It is called Alasita (sale of little things). The fair begins with a parade of tribes from Bolivia, Peru, and other adjoining countries, all dancing native dances and dressed in their native costumes. It is the most colorful sight that I ever saw. The dance that I heard and saw there is Aires Indios of Bolivia.

Bartok of Hungary belongs to the intellectuals. He looks far beyond Hungary, sharing the cultural movement of all of Europe and helping to determine it, Bartok makes it clear that Gypsy music is not strictly Hungarian. The Gypsies traveled from country to country, grafting their own peculiarities in music on to the folk music of other nations, giving it a dazzling individuality, a strange wildness, and a poignant sadness. In his Mikrokosmos, No. V, The Peasant Dance, he reverts to real Hungarian music, however.

Stephen Foster wrote songs in our own era which are, nonetheless, folk songs. What could be more "Folksy" than the tune adopted by the Forty-niners, Oh, Susanna. Another beautiful song, of Stephen Foster's many, that is loved by all America is Beautiful Dreamer.

NOTE: In giving this paper on Folk Music, Mrs. Bryant illustrated her talk with selections played on the piano, as indicated in the article above.
Moving Day for the
Whiting House

By
LILA S. (MRS. ROBERT R.) PARRISH
First Resistance Chapter, Great Barrington, Mass.

Tassone photograph
The Whiting House at Great Barrington, Mass., before its recent journey, Bridge Street.

Many houses built during Revolutionary War years have been destroyed to make way for highways, parking lots, and businesses. A few have been saved by moving them to new locations. This usually has been done by an organization or a group of interested individuals.

First Resistance Chapter, NSDAR, recently had the honor of presenting to Dr. and Mrs. Hartwell Homer a citation expressing its appreciation for their efforts toward moving and preserving the Dr. William Whiting house in Great Barrington, Mass.

Dr. Whiting arrived in Great Barrington in 1765 and for some years combined his profession with that of innkeeper. Being a skillful physician, he established a large practice in this and surrounding towns. After eight years, in 1773, he built himself a house on the main street of the village. Constructed on the straightforward plan of so many of the houses of the time, it was laid out with a wide central hall separating two rooms on each side, with two chimneys containing back-to-back fireplaces on the partition walls. Four bedrooms on the second floor, with large closets beside the chimneys, were topped by a large attic under the long, sloping roof. Handsome woodwork and pleasant proportions emerged from the hands of an artist-builder.

In July of the following year, Dr. Whiting was a delegate to the Berkshire County convention that opposed the oppressive acts of the British Government, adopted a "nonconsumption" agreement, and drafted a series of resolutions stating the rights of the Colonists. The same year he, with Gen. John Fellows, represented four Southern Berkshire towns at the First Provincial Congress of Massachusetts Bay. At the Second and Third Provincial Congresses he was again a representative.

Dr. Whiting was the only Justice of the Peace who dared to officiate during the 5 or more years when the courts were suspended. After adoption of the State Constitution, he was the Presiding Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the county. During the disturbances of Shays' Rebellion, the insurgents forced him to sign a paper agreeing to hold no more courts until the State Constitution should be revised or reformed. Thus, incurring the displeasure of the Government party, he was one of those against whom legal proceedings were later instituted. He died December 8, 1792, in his 62nd year.

If houses gain personalities from their owners, the spirit of this brave and beneficial man must have (Continued on page 312)
During the full period of the forthcoming 74th Continental Congress, Junior Members (between the ages of 18 through 35) will be planning and working to assure interesting, stimulating, and meaningful programs and events of equal significance to Juniors and all DAR members. Informative and rewarding meetings and get-togethers, in addition to a Junior Bazaar, will be but a segment of the activities on the busy agenda. It is hoped that every available Junior and DAR member will attend the various functions; a thumbnail sketch is provided below enabling busy Daughters to plan attendance and participation.

The first event will be the Junior Workshop Discussion Meeting on Monday, April 19, 1965, from 9-11 a.m., in the Executive Committee Room, second floor, American Red Cross Building, 17th & D Streets, N.W. Tickets will not be issued, and there is no admission charge. The meeting is "open" to all interested Daughters, whether or not they are Juniors. The special guest speaker is Mrs. Sherman B. Watson, Registrar General, NSDAR, who will speak on Problems and Procedures in the Registrar General's Office. Brief divisional reports will be given by the National Vice Chairmen and all Daughters will enjoy hearing, for the first time, how committee work in their States of the Junior Membership Committee compares with others. It is hoped that participants will bring workable suggestions for increasing Junior Membership enrollment and assuring all Juniors active interest and participation in DAR programs.

The Junior Dinner will be Monday, April 19, 1965, at 5:30 p.m., in the Colonial Room of The Mayflower Hotel. A cordial invitation to attend is extended to all Daughters. A delectable menu and interesting program have been thoughtfully planned by Mrs. Joseph P. Vecchiarelli, Dinner Chairman. Miss M. Catherine Downing, Vice President General from Delaware, will be an honor guest and the keynote speaker. An anticipated brief visit by the President General, Mrs.

(Continued on page 397)
The Little Brick House, of simple American design, is modified Georgian. The brick walk that leads to the door is of the pattern found in early sidewalks in Georgetown, in the Nation's Capital.

To THOSE who cherish early American history, a visit to Vandalia, former Capital of Illinois (1820-39), will be rewarding. It stands at the terminus of the National Road, which reached the Capital in 1828. The visitor who enters at the eastern boundary across the Kaskaskia River sees, within a few blocks, the old State House, a white-painted brick building of simple lines and good taste. Behind its impressive appearance lies a significant history of early Illinois. Abraham Lincoln served as legislator here in the House of Representatives from 1836-39. Here he learned many of the principles and practices of democratic government. For that reason alone, the town would have inherited historical importance, but other colorful leaders in the thought of their time, like James Hall, Stephen Douglas, Edward Coles, Morris Birkbeck, John Mason Peck, Peter Cartwright, John Howard Bryant, Alexander Pope Field, Robert Blackwell, Edward Dickinson Baker, Orville Hickman Browning, and James Shields contributed their share in establishing a democratic government in this Wilderness Capital.

It was at this time that Vandalia flourished and began to take on its greatest importance. With relocation of the Capital in Springfield, its glory passed away. The town owed a certain prosperity to its position at the terminus of the time-honored historic route from Cumberland, Md., for travelers from the Atlantic to the Pacific passed through Vandalia, along Gallatin Street, which bears the name of Thomas Jefferson's Secretary of the Treasury, who applied his efforts to extending the National Road to this spot.

Today with construction of Interstate Route 70, which skirts the town, Vandalia is still visited by worldwide travelers interested in American history. It has inherited a certain poise and dignity—a serene way of life that still rests gently among the historic spots. The visitor finds particularly that the dignity and calm have not vanished when he makes his way to The Little Brick House, a restored home in the original town, five and one-half blocks from the State House.

The owner, Josephine Burtschi, has never been far removed from the subject of history. All her life she has lived in this town, where early patriots contributed their talents in the making of laws for an infant State. It took a considerable amount of travel for her to realize that her native town is as interesting a place as any other historic spot in this country. She began to study its landmarks, sent articles to newspapers, presented colored slides on its history to various organizations, and sent photographs and materials to writers. She sketched postcards of historic spots, designed commemorative plates and tiles, and helped to organize the Vandalia Historical Society.

For many years Jo (as her friends call her) had her eye upon The Little Brick House, where two sisters had been living. Several features about this six-room dwelling had captured her attention. First of all, it was her birthplace. Equally interesting was the fact that it was a pioneer residence similar to those erected while Vandalia was the State Capital. Third, it has been kept for the most part in its original condition.

At last the exciting moment arrived! In November, 1956, The Little Brick House was being sold by partition sale. Even the wildest nonsense in the name of historical pres-
ervation can be applauded, for the defense of American history shows the heart to be right, however misguided the head may be. In Jo Burtschi, both heart and head have one's respect.

On Saturday afternoon, November 10, Josephine Burtschi sallied forth into the Fayette County Court House, undaunted by adverse opinions, to bid her life's savings for a decrepit house with sagging plaster, broken windowlights, worn window-sills, and unpainted porches and doors. Besides that, a vigorous little colony of termites had infested the place. The ordinary impulse was to mock its decrepitude, but her visionary mind saw the brick house with its trim architecture, its quaint flower garden, and its fine shaded lawn and brick pathways restored to their former beauty. As the bidding mounted higher, she staunchly stood in the group, firm-jawed with decision showing much too clearly for competitive bidding. When the master in chancery bellowed "Sold to Josephine Burtschi," she stood awaiting only a brief moment of transition from a financially secure individual to a pauper in terms of cash money.

After having gained possession of the house, she found her heart thrilling to a high resolve! The unsavory wreck seemed to have no frustrating effect upon her spirit, and certainly no one could more firmly believe in Emerson's maxim, "nothing great was ever achieved without enthusiasm," than the new owner. Restoration was the next step.

How would she reckon with the financial expense involved? In her far-sighted mind she had a plan. Certainly American people are interested in how their forefathers lived and what they did, for it gives them a solid foundation for pride in their Country's achievement. She planned to operate a gift shop and tearoom for those who appreciate old pioneer charm. Undoubtedly travelers, interested in seeing a dwelling restored in this Midwestern area, might purchase gifts and drink tea after touring the house. Yes, she firmly placed her faith in her fellow-Americans!

The property is connected historically with three Vandalia citizens — Charles Prentice, James W. Berry, and Joseph Charles Burtschi. This property was formerly owned by the first storekeeper in Vandalia — Charles Prentice. Although he did not sell his merchandise in this house, he owned the property. His business became so flourishing that he moved several times to a larger space.

Likewise, the property was owned during Capital days by James W. Berry, a portrait artist who put upon canvas the likenesses of leaders in Illinois. He painted a portrait of Shadrach Bond, the first Governor of Illinois, for the Vandalia State House. At the removal of the Capital, the painting was sent to Springfield. Another portrait of Bond is owned by the Chicago Historical Society, and it is quite possible that it was painted by Berry. In 1840 Berry was commissioned by the State of Illinois to copy the full-length portrait of Marquis de Lafayette by the French artist Ary Scheffer, who in 1822 had shown the aging general in civilian dress, leaning on a cane, holding his hat in his right hand, and wearing an overcoat. It was then presented by the Marquis to the Congress of the United States and was hung in the House of Representatives. Berry reproduced it with such a degree of accuracy that he quipped that he had brought home Ary Scheffer's painting instead of his own, but no one had discovered the substitution. At the same time Berry copied a full-length portrait of George Washington, a painting that was hanging in the House of Representatives. Berry's reproductions now hang in the Archives Building in Springfield.

The house is also connected historically with the editor of the Documentary History of Vandalia, Illinois, a major publication of its kind,
according to the late Harry E. Pratt, distinguished historian and Lincoln authority. Jo’s father, Joseph Charles Burtschi, editor of the volume, lived in the house during the earlier part of the 20th century. In 1954 he published the history of Vandalia (1819-39) according to documentary sources. He gave specific attention to key figures in the early political and literary movements of the State and information about transportation, nomenclature, and original buildings.

When travelers view the historic spots of Vandalia, their interest often centers on the type of dwellings that existed during the Capital days. The prevailing type was frame, built in much the same manner as this house—modified Georgian with classic arrangement of windows and door. The village homes were characterized by simplicity. The gingerbread work found on houses built during the latter part of the 19th century had not cast its blight upon the land when Vandalia was settled. One octogenarian in this area, however, believes that the house was built in either the late 'sixties or early 'seventies.

The house has no remarkable merit except its charm and its significance as a dwelling in earlier times. The house, plain in plan and appearance, has simple lines that are sturdy enough to carry an overlay of grace—hospitable grace that is quite pleasing. The windows are proportionately spaced, with slit shutters. The small pillared porch was added later. For the most—part, in appearance the height of the early houses in Vandalia was greater than the width. This fact in their architectural design is shown quite clearly in the residences on the Capital mural in the Hotel Evans as well as in the Akin Evans’ log cabin, which was built in 1831.

Soon after its purchase, The Little Brick House rose triumphantly from the assaults of past years. First of all, white paint and barn-red shutters transformed The Little Brick House into a thing of beauty. It was absolutely amazing how the dismal gray structure revived spiritually with its surface gleaming white.

Fortunately, by the owner’s magic touch it has brightened into a picturesque and quaint cottage. Most of the original effects were there when the house was purchased. The fireplace, however, had been removed from the room adjoining the old parlor; this fact perhaps grieved its new owner more than any other so-called attempt to modernize, for she was definitely averse to modern improvements, except plumbing and lighting.

Partitions, windows, doorsteps, hardware, the cistern pump on the kitchen sink, all box locks, and clever porcelain hardware on the windows were retained. The solid walnut balustrade was restored to its former beauty when the varnish was removed. The balusters, upon close examination, were found to be somewhat uneven in width, indicating that they were fashioned by hand. Even the shutters were not to be abandoned. In fact, they were in remarkably good condition.

Distinctive of The Little Brick House are the gardens, which have a special concern for Americans interested in pioneer natural beauty. As one goes out of the kitchen door facing east, he views at his left a cylindrical, bulging cask painted red, at the northeast corner of the house; the rain barrel is indeed a rare item to be found in these modern times. From the kitchen door one can enter the fenced-in gardens which are “fortified from men’s observing eyes.” A brick path leads to the outbuildings—the original summer kitchen and woodshed. Another brick pathway leads to a well (almost every pioneer family sank a shaft into the earth to obtain a supply of drinking water), where a red-painted pump stands on a cement square. Extending to the north of the well and outbuildings is a wooded groove, where violets, buttercups, Turk’s cap lilies, Dutchmen’s breeches, trilliums, columbines, and wild blue phlox bloom in the spring and early summer. In fact, violets grow so abundantly that they cover the area around the woodshed and summer kitchen and that area under the fruit trees, as well as various portions of the gardens. The violet, the State flower, is particularly hardy, abounding in various species in Illinois.

Equally important is the tree-shaded lawn, with its flowering shrubs that flaunted their beauty during Capital days. Early Western writers mention the lilac, flowering almond, and althea (commonly called the rose of Sharon) as the shrubs that flourished in pioneer days. The house is also well-framed with native trees. A graceful walnut tree stands directly north of the woodshed. The three mulberry trees are desirable for their ornamental beauty, since they wear a glossy crown of leaves in summer. Their useful purpose is to attract the birds that eagerly eat their purplish-red fruit in preference to cherries. Otherwise, the owner would be unable to have her cherry preserves and fresh cherry cobbler.

The Little Brick House originally had five rooms, with two upstairs and three on the ground floor. It faced south to take advantage of the sun. Visitors may enter by the front door. A very narrow entrance hall and a modest stairway are found at the front entrance. The Swiss bell tinkles to announce the arrival of a visitor.

The front room, which has been transformed into a shop, wears a pleasing coat of blue paint. Before its rejuvenation the room was particularly grim, with a wallpaper of unnumbered years. It now looks smart and well-dressed, showing its graceful personality of former days. Again it is a part of life bustling with activity of visitors trying to make decisions. Will it be a commemorative plate, a Lincoln silver-plated spoon, a violet nosegay, a Swiss import, a colorful hearthbroom, or a handloomed towel?

After the visitor receives his first impression of the Charles Prentice room, he discovers that the dwelling, beginning with the shop room, is richly endowed with memories of Abraham Lincoln. The custom of commemorating the young prairie lawyer in souvenirs has been observed in the shop room. Visitors feel rewarded for abandoning the main routes, and through such little effort find so much information can be obtained about Lincoln. In 1834 a 25-year-old lawmaker from New Salem came to take his place among the members of the Illinois Legislature. Holding his first elective office, Lincoln had left Sangamon County for a short period to represent his people. It was his first acquaintance with so many skillful lawyers and college men from all parts of the United States. He attended their cotillions, game suppers, receptions, and banquets. He was moving in a society quite unknown to the backwoodsman. It was here that he first met that
bright young lawyer originally from Vermont—Stephen Douglas.

Lincoln found that many politicians in Vandalia were content to see slavery exist in other States, and in their minds such bondage prevailed unquestioned. Were not the majority of them from Southern families whose whole way of life had been determined by slave labor?

It was in the Vandalia State House that Lincoln took his first definite stand on the question. Here he had his first chance to make a public statement on the issue of slavery, which was later to be a burning one when he became President. He was as inflexible on the issue at this time as he was later. In March, 1837, he filed a protest against slavery, although the Legislature had passed resolutions condemning abolition societies which were urging freeing of the slaves.

The studio adjoins the shop with the same kind of tall windows (6 1/2 by 2 1/2 feet) set with old-fashioned panes of glass. The fireplace on the north wall derives its beauty from a simple design of pink and blue tiles, which originally came from two old dwellings. The room bears the name “Berry” in order to give tribute to the former owner of the property. He was Vandalia’s most notable artist.

The room bears the name “Hall” also in order to give tribute to the first writer of Vandalia. The items displayed in the studio are dedicated to the numerous authors who are Illinoisans by birth or adoption. The interest in literature stems from the fact that James Hall published the first literary periodical in Illinois—the Illinois Monthly Magazine—at the frontier Capital, establishing Vandalia as the first literary center in the State. A large literary map of the State hangs in the room opposite pencil portraits of Stephen Douglas, Morris Birkbeck, and James Hall.

A visit to this room directs attention to a literary figure who had probably more to do with the early cultural development of the Midwest than any other man. In 1827 the Illinois Legislature elected James Hall Treasurer of the State. During his 4-year term in office, he devoted his spare time to literature. His real service rendered the Middle West was as a writer who recorded frontier life and the beginnings of culture. In 1828 Hall published a western annual on the model of The Token and Atlantic Souvenir. Gift books usually contained contributions from the best writers of the day. Critics consider Hall’s Western Souvenir, containing articles, tales, poetry, and descriptions of the scenery and manners, the outstanding annual published in the early West. His next creditable enterprise was the Illinois Monthly Magazine (1830-32).

Monographs, articles, criticism, and books concerning James Hall are being collected to compile a library which will serve to memorialize an American often neglected in the study of American letters. James Hall was writing local color tales in Vandalia for his annual and magazine before short stories by Poe and Hawthorne were published in the East. Within a 5-year period Hall in his adequacy of craftsmanship, drew a galaxy of folklore figures, including Timothy Tompkinson and Pete Featherton.

Another writer, Morris Birkbeck, one of the leaders of the anti-slavery fight of 1823-24 in Illinois and the State’s first author, is revered in memory in the Berry-Hall Room. Certainly the pencil portrait of Birkbeck is a reminder that his services to his adopted State have not been forgotten. In 1823, when attempts were made to legalize slavery in Illinois, Birkbeck devoted his efforts to the cause, just as Thomas Paine, who also was born on British soil, helped to spark the Revolution by his forcible writings. The love of personal liberty and freedom was deeply ingrained in both Britshers.

In October, 1824, upon the resignation of David Blackwell, Secretary of State, Governor Coles offered Birkbeck the office, which he accepted. He served with remarkable ability and deep interest. But it was only for 3 months. Birkbeck was dismissed by the proslavery Senate. Such action showed the weight and accuracy of his attacks on slavery.

Near the drawing of Birkbeck hangs a pencil portrait of Stephen Arnold Douglas, an impressive figure in the American Government even at the early age of 23, when he took his seat as an Illinois legislator representing Morgan County. In Vandalia he carried out his belief in the growth of this Country, in popular self-government, and in democracy for the masses. He favored a general system of internal improvements, managed to reform the divorce laws, and, always a firm believer in popular sovereignty, favored allowing States to make their own decisions regarding the slavery issue. Douglas was perhaps, next to Lincoln, the most exciting and vigorous personality to fill the pages of Vandalia history.

Near the Douglas portrait hangs a pencil sketch of Mike Fink, who bowed into American fiction upon the publication of James Hall’s Western Souvenir. Upon Hall’s request, Morgan Neville sent a story, The Last of the Boatmen, for the book; this contribution preserved for posterity the dynamic figure of Mike Fink in American letters. Certainly

(Continued on page 385)
When the Library of Congress was destroyed by fire while the British Army burned the U.S. Capitol in 1814, the United States Congress replaced its losses within a few months by purchasing what was undoubtedly the most sizable book collection of importance in private hands at the time—the personal library of Thomas Jefferson.

The bill authorizing the purchase of his more than 6,000 volumes was approved by the President (James Madison) on January 30, 1815. To celebrate the 150th anniversary of this event, which was to prove historically significant in development of the Library's collections, the Library opened two exhibits on Friday, January 29, for display until April 11.

The first—and smaller—display will be featured as the Library's Showcase Exhibit in the ground floor foyer of the Main Building. Open from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. on weekdays and from 11:30 a.m. to 10 p.m. on Sundays and holidays, this exhibit will feature the letter which ex-President Jefferson, then in retirement at Monticello and in debt, wrote on September 21, 1814, to Samuel Harrison Smith, then Commissioner of Revenue, offering his library for sale. A printed copy of the Act of January 30, 1815 and the 1815 printed catalog based on Jefferson's manuscript catalog of his collection will also be shown. (The manuscript catalog is not known to exist.) Several books from the original Jefferson library will be included in this exhibit.

A larger exhibit, featuring some 50 books from the Jefferson library with emphasis on their interest as Americana, will be shown in the Rare Book Room from 9 a.m. to 5:45 p.m. Mondays through Fridays only. The volumes to be shown are from some 2,000 volumes now surviving from the original Jefferson library—two-thirds of which was destroyed in 1851 by a fire in the Capitol resulting from a faulty flue.

Among his versatile accomplishments, Jefferson included those of bookman and even librarian. The broad range of his interests was reflected in his collecting in all fields of knowledge, and the scope of his library changed the direction of the development of the Library's collections after Congress purchased his books. In his letter to Smith, he wrote of his library:

I do not know that it contains any branch of science which Congress would wish to exclude from their collections; there is, in fact, no subject to which a Member of Congress may not have occasion to refer.

His statement as to Congressional subject matter proved to be a prediction of pinpoint accuracy in the century and a half that followed.

Jefferson had classified his library, which he had "been 50 years making," and prepared a catalog, so that he was one of the founders of library science in America. His scheme of classification was used by the Library of Congress for its collections until 1897.

His offer and his catalog were submitted early in October, 1814, to a Joint Committee, established in September to direct money appropriated to purchase books and maps for the Congress, which secured an appraisal. On November 28, Senator Robert Henry Goldsborough of Maryland reported a bill authorizing the purchase of the collection for $23,950. The bill passed the Senate without debate on December 3, was debated and passed in the House on the following January 26, and was signed by President Madison on January 30, 1815. The books were delivered, packed in long pine boxes, in the spring of that year.

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ANNOUNCEMENT OF
WISCONSIN ROSTER

Port Washington Chapter, DAR, Port Washington, Wis., announces that the Wisconsin DAR Roster—Revolutionary War Ancestors and Members' Numbers is now available. It is complete from 1891 through 1964, and ancestors' names are in alphabetical order.

This Roster has been compiled and edited by members of the Port Washington Chapter, and they believe it will be of valuable aid to genealogists and DAR members who wish to prove their ancestors' war service.

The publication price is $4. Please send orders, with remittance, to:

MRS. KARL MOLDENHAUER,
P.O. Box 51,
Cedarburg, Wis.
The Businesslike Ladies
(Reprinted from the Vincennes (Ind.) Sun-Commercial, by permission)

After an earlier comment about architectural confusion in Vincennes, a member of the local Daughters of the American Revolution called to lodge a ladylike protest.

The dedicated labors of the DAR in restoring the Harrison Mansion, saving the Old Bank and improving the Lincoln Memorial had not been properly recognized, she said. The DAR had attempted almost vainly to generate continuous interest in history here. These efforts deserve more specific note, she felt.

Politely we must disagree.

The DAR members should be recognized, not only for their esthetic interest in history, graceful architecture and community betterment. The ladies of the DAR also should be given full credit for having greater business foresight than many of the hard-headed businessmen of Vincennes.

History, and the preservation and restoration of historic landmarks, is the biggest underdeveloped industry in this area. This is not a question of turning Vincennes into a trap for tourists complete with lurid signs extolling the adventure of a life-sized synthetic Indian war-party in action. The people of Indiana and America should be made aware of the great debt they owe the men who conquered a great territory here, and then opened a frontier that has grown into the world's greatest center of population and industry.

For too long, local businessmen have humored the ladies. There was no harm in letting them flutter around with old houses or old buildings that had lost commercial value. After all, it gave the women something to do, and provided an opportunity to let them form innumerable committees which would call countless meetings and provide hours of conversation. Men who were busy making a living couldn't be bothered.

The time has come for the men to recognize the long-range business ability of the DAR and other groups interested in historic development.

The DAR has helped provide the foundation of historic sites that have values that cannot be reckoned in dollars and cents. If the Old Bank had been destroyed, no amount of money would have replaced it. The Harrison mansion could not be rebuilt at some convenient time when other Americans began visiting Vincennes. The hand-made brick the ladies saved from one fine old house could not be dug out of some discard heap.

The local chapter of the DAR, contrary to some popular and misguided comment, has been years ahead of the community. They are conservatives who have conserved a precious heritage while looking forward to the time when history would be fully recognized as a great economic asset.

It is never easy to disagree with the ladies, but we do. They do not fully appreciate what they have done for Old Vincennes of the present and the future.

Francis Vigo.
TREATY LAW—Road to World Government

by

SARA R. (MRS. HENRY S.) JONES
National Chairman, National Defense Committee

Towards the preservation of your government and the permanency of your present happy state, it is requisite, not only, that you steadily discountenance irregular opposition to its acknowledged authority, but also that you resist with care the spirit of innovation upon its principles, however specious the pretext. — GEORGE WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.

Three events which occurred in 1964 served as a reminder of the above advice. Late 1964 found the General Assembly of the United Nations claiming an attribute of world government—the power to levy taxes or assessments on member nations. During the same period, the Secretary of State placed the Administration on record as favoring repeal of the Connally Amendment. Earlier in the year, 10 Senators pressed for ratification of the Genocide Convention.

None of these events evoked any serious reaction on the part of the American people, although each offered a threat to the "acknowledged authority" of the Government of the United States. The common denominator of these three widely disparate actions is that all involve treaties, either ratified or pending. Each of these actions concerned some aspect of treaty law, the dangers of which were once spelled out by former Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, when he said:

The treatymaking power is an extraordinary power, liable to abuse. Treaties make international law and also make domestic law. Under our Constitution, treaties become the supreme law of the land. They are, indeed, more supreme than ordinary laws, for congressional laws are invalid if they do not conform to the Constitution, whereas treaty law can override the Constitution.

Treaties, for example, can take powers away from the Congress and give them to the President; they can take powers from the States and give them to the Federal Government or to some international body, and they can cut across the rights given to the people by their constitutional Bill of Rights.¹

Almost forgotten today, these words stirred the Nation in 1952, as the American people awoke to the realization that the Constitution of the United States contains a dangerous loophole—a loophole whereby treaties can override the Constitution and, in the words of Mr. Dulles, "cut across the rights given to the people by their constitutional Bill of Rights."

Article VI, paragraph 2, of the Constitution states, in part:

"... all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

The treaty supremacy clause, cited above and never amended, offers a continuing threat to national sovereignty and the freedoms thus far secured by the Constitution of the United States. So long as treaties were merely concerned with territorial fishing rights, boundaries of nations, and similar international matters, the American people had little to fear from treaties. But, when the United Nations and its international agencies began to grind out covenants and treaties covering political, economic and social rights, there was real cause for concern.

When the dangers of treaty law were first called to the attention of the American people, their reaction was first incredulous, and then quick and sure. Under the leadership of such men as past president of the American Bar Association, Frank E. Holman, and former Senator John Bricker of Ohio, a host of patriotic organizations launched a great educational campaign in support of what came to be called the Bricker Amendment.

The purpose of the Amendment was to protect both the Nation and its people from treaty law, so that neither treaties nor executive agreements could become domestic law except by implementing legislation otherwise valid under the Constitution. In seeking this safeguard, the American people sought for themselves the same protection enjoyed by most of the nations of the world. The United States is the only important country (except to some extent France and Mexico) where a treaty is self-executing and automatically becomes the "supreme law of the land" from the moment of ratification.

When the drive for this constitutional amendment limiting the treaty power failed in the Senate by the narrowest of margins, all of the energy that had gone into the effort collapsed almost as if it had never been. In the years that have followed, a whole generation has come to maturity without knowledge of the dangers of treaty law. Meanwhile, the danger remains.

Treaty Law and Executive Agreements

The treaty power provides a convenient means for circumventing the limitations imposed on government by the Constitution of the United States. Treaty law is the means by which the internationalists can hope to lead a heedless nation down the road to world government. National sovereignty can be gradually eroded through treaty law. As Henry Cabot Lodge once observed:
Every treaty gives up some sovereignty. 6

A similar statement was reported to have been made on February 23, 1963 by Adlai Stevenson, United States Ambassador to the United Nations, when he said:

'We've been yielding sovereignty bit by bit, I suppose this process will go on. . . . We've relinquished a great deal of independence. . . . I don't think people sometimes realize that a treaty, in itself, is an agreement under which a state gives up something in exchange for some thing. 8

Does any American really know how much of either freedom or sovereignty has already been given up? Do the American people fully understand that treaty law—in supersedes the Constitution? A treaty given up? Do the American people know how much of either freedom felt. In October 1964, a number of the United Nations Charter—can be used to supercede the Constitution? A treaty can be used not only to weaken the ability of the United States to defend itself, but it can replace Constitutional Government.

Few Americans are aware of the extent to which independent action by the United States has been limited by treaty. The best known treaty is probably the Test Ban Treaty, whose effect is already being felt. In October 1964, a number of manufacturers in this Country were reminded of the United States' obligations under the treaty. The manufacturers were cautioned against selling to other countries equipment which could be used in the development of atomic weapons and were warned not to assist any country in testing atomic weapons in the atmosphere. 4

There are other treaties not so well known to the American people. To illustrate, the United States is bound not to change the par value of the dollar—that is, its gold content—without the prior approval of an international organization (International Monetary Fund). When regulations of the International Health Organization or World Health Organization are enacted and sent to this Country, the Congress rarely hears about them nor does the President, but they are expected to become the internal law of the land under terms of the treaty. 5

It should be noted, however, that treaties are not the only instruments which can be used to override Constitutional Government. The Supreme Court held, in United States v. Pink, 315 U.S. 203, 228, that an executive agreement, made by the President alone in his conduct of foreign affairs, is, like a treaty, the supreme law of the land.

The dangers of such a position are readily apparent. Executive agreements offer a means of bypassing any roadblock that might be set by the Senate on controversial matters. However, resort to executive agreements in such matters is not always essential, since the Senate can also be bypassed by use of the General Assembly of the United Nations. Thus, we find Vernon L. Ferverda, Executive Director of the Washington Office of the National Council of Churches, making the following statement in an article:

'It is generally believed in Washington that the Administration deliberately chose the United Nations as a forum for an agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union not to station in outer space any objects carrying nuclear weapons, in preference to a separately negotiated treaty which would have had to be submitted for Senate action.

On October 17, 1963, and on the heels of this agreement, the General Assembly of the United Nations passed a resolution, according to Mr. Ferverda, calling upon all states to refrain from stationing in outer space objects carrying nuclear weapons, after noting with approval the expressions by the Soviet Union and the United States of their intention to avoid such conduct. 9

The merit or lack of merit of this agreement is not in dispute here. At issue is the fact that the agreement was accomplished without fanfare and with no known consultation with Congress. This action compels one to ask how many agreements have already been made without the knowledge and consent of the American people or their Congress? How far along the dangerous path we are now treading may we go without reaching the point of no return?

World Government the Goal

The State Department of the United States lists more than 4000 treaties and other international agreements presently in force. 9 Of these treaties and agreements, the United Nations Charter is the most fateful and far-reaching treaty ever ratified by this Nation or any other nation.

When the United Nations Charter was ratified, the then Secretary of State, Edward Stettinius, assured the American people that the United Nations was not a world government. An unquestioning America, weary of war, and hoping to build a foundation for a lasting peace, accepted his assurance and did not read the United Nations Charter much farther than Article 2, Section 7, which states, in part:

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

Without this clause, it is doubtful whether the Charter could have been ratified by the Senate of the United States. However, any protection the American people might claim under this clause of the Charter was all but abrogated by the State Department in 1950, only four years after ratification of the Charter. In an official Government publication the State Department opened the door to United Nations intervention in the domestic affairs of the Nation, when it declared:

'There is no longer any real difference between “domestic” and “foreign” affairs.'

In making this statement, the State Department echoed the thesis, if not the language of Mr. Moses Moskowitz, as set forth in the April 1949 issue of the American Bar Association Journal. In this article, Mr. Moskowitz asserted that once a matter becomes the subject of regulation by the United Nations that matter ceases to be a matter essentially within the jurisdiction of the member states. 9

These two statements provide a blueprint for expanding the authority of the United Nations without amending the Charter. In order to circumvent the clear prohibition of the Charter and to deal with domestic questions, all that has been necessary is to change those questions to international law by use of treaties. Thus, from the moment of its inception, the United Nations has been a hatchery for treaties, conventions and pacts, most of which have as their purpose the regulation of the domestic affairs of almost every nation on earth.

The purpose of these treaties and conventions was revealed by John Humphrey, while Director of the Division of Human Rights of the United Nations, when he stated:

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What the United Nations is trying to do is revolutionary in character. Human rights are largely a matter of relations between the state and individuals and, therefore, a matter which has been traditionally regarded as being within the domestic jurisdiction of states. What is now being proposed is, in effect, the creation of some kind of supranational supervision of this relationship between the state and its citizens.\(^\text{10}\) (Emphasis added.)

In this statement, we have acknowledgment that the United Nations is consciously moving toward converting itself into a world government. In this objective, it has had the support of the Government of the United States, whose foreign policy was outlined in a 1963 Department of State publication, as follows:

To assist in the gradual emergence of a genuine world community based upon cooperation and law through the establishment and development of such organs as the United Nations, the World Court, the World Bank and Monetary Fund, and other global and regional institutions.\(^\text{11}\) (Emphasis added.)

On the succeeding page, the State Department added:

We can work to strengthen the influence and authority of the World Court. By such efforts as these we can increase the power of the U.N. to bring us ever closer to our goal of world community under law.\(^\text{12}\) (Emphasis added.)

The twin phrases used above, "genuine world community" and "world community under law," are euphemisms for world government. Viewed in this context, Secretary of State Dean Rusk's statement that he favors repeal of the Connally Reservation to the World Court Treaty takes on new significance. It represents an effort to fulfill the State Department's announced goal of strengthening the influence of the World Court and, thereby, the United Nations.

The Connally Amendment

World government advocates have sought repeal of the Connally Amendment ever since it was added to the World Court Treaty at the time of its ratification in 1946. Since Article 2, Section 7, of the United Nations Charter has been successfully ignored, the Connally Amendment (also known as the Connally Reservation) provides the chief roadblock to World Court meddling in the domestic affairs of this Nation.

Repeal of the Amendment would strip the American people of what is widely regarded as a key legal safeguard, designed to protect the interests of the United States from encroachment by the Court. To relinquish the authority reserved to the United States by the Amendment would represent serious surrender to the United Nations and, more importantly, would be the equivalent of nullifying the Constitution of the United States. The American people have understood this sufficiently in the past to have resisted all efforts to repeal the Amendment.

Under the terms of the World Court Treaty, the United States accepted World Court jurisdiction in international matters such as interpretations of treaties and questions dealing with international obligations. However, the Court was specifically denied jurisdiction over matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of the United States, as determined by the United States.

These last words—"as determined by the United States"—are all there is of the Connally Amendment. This reservation is an assertion of national sovereignty, and therein lies its importance.

Opponents of the Connally Amendment argue that we must trust the World Court and that repeal of the Amendment is necessary if "World Peace Through World Law" is to be successfully promoted. It is suggested that United States' insistence on the protection of the Connally Amendment is a continuing barrier to the establishment of the rule of law in international affairs.

Nothing could be more absurd, as was pointed out by the Dallas Morning News in an editorial which stated, in part:

The United States is already further committed to the World Court than any other major power. Two thirds of the members of the United Nations have refused to accept the Court's jurisdiction in any form. Of the 15 judges on the court, six are from nonaccepting nations. Russia and its satellites haven't joined the Court, except to furnish Communist judges.\(^\text{13}\)

The World Court operates under no definite rule of law, much less under anything remotely comparable to the Constitution of the United States. Its 15-member body is chosen by the General Assembly and the Security Council, voting separately, from the 115 nations belonging to the United Nations. No nation can have more than one judge on the Court, and nine of its 15 judges constitute a quorum. Thus, a majority vote of the nine could render judgments, from which there is no appeal, that are hostile to the United States. In other words, without the protection of the Connally Amendment, only five judges (all of whom could conceivably be communists) could make an unappealable decision determining whether a matter was, or was not, a domestic affair.

The United States has no assurance that it will always have even one judge on the Court to defend the American viewpoint. Equally important is the fact that the Senate of the United States has no voice in the selection of any American nominated to serve as judge on the Court. The result is that the sole American now serving on the Court is none other than Philip Jessup, whose nomination as United States representative to the General Assembly of the United Nations was once rejected by the Senate.

There are some who argue that the Connally Amendment offers no real protection for either constitutional government or national sovereignty, since Article 36, paragraph 6, of the World Court Charter states:

In the event of a dispute as to whether the Court has jurisdiction, the matter shall be settled by the decision of the Court.

Of those who argue in this manner, one must inquire: Why, then, is repeal of the Connally Reservation so ardently advocated by the one-worlders? Actually, the existence of this clause in the World Court Charter makes retention of the Connally Reservation imperative. Without its protection, the World Court could intervene in such matters as foreign aid, immigration, tariffs, and even the Panama Canal—all of which issues are presently considered domestic affairs.

The Genocide Convention

That it is the intent of the United Nations to intervene in the domestic affairs of nations is nowhere better illustrated than by the Genocide Convention. Once described as an extreme example of emotional internationalism, this convention is directed chiefly against the
citizens of a given nation rather than its government. In so doing, it is a violation of the Charter provision denying the United Nations authority to intervene in the domestic affairs of nations.

As of early 1965, the Senate of the United States had not ratified the Genocide Convention, despite long urgings by various Senators. However, the Genocide Convention was actually signed in behalf of the United States on December 11, 1948, just two days after it was adopted unanimously in Paris by the General Assembly of the United Nations. 10

What is genocide? Literally defined, genocide means mass killing, which is universally condemned. If the provisions of the Genocide Convention were confined to the prevention of genocide among nations, few could oppose it. But when the definition of genocide is extended to cover persons causing serious "mental harm" to national, ethnic, racial or religious groups; and permits trial of an individual before an "international penal tribunal," then truly a Pandora's box of incalculable trouble is opened.

Should the Senate of the United States ratify the Genocide Convention, the American people would be exposed to possible arrest, extradition, and trial before an international tribunal, if accused of the poorly defined crime of genocide.

It will come as a shock to idealistic Americans, who support the convention without having read the text, to realize that the language of the treaty fails to cover mass killings and destruction of peoples by totalitarian governments, as, for example, the liquidation of political groups in the Soviet Union and its satellite countries.

At a hearing in 1950 of the Subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Mr. George A. Finch, member of the Special Committee on Peace and Law Through the United Nations of the American Bar Association, pointed out that the Genocide Convention actually appeases the totalitarian governments by making it possible for them to continue as they are doing today behind the iron curtain, without the possibility of bringing legal or moral charges against them for violating the convention, even if they had ratified it.

This is possible because persecution of political groups is excluded from the definition of genocide. Thus, totalitarian countries can commit inhuman acts against enemies of the state with impunity and without fear of being accused of the crime of genocide. It was, perhaps, with this in mind that Mr. Finch went on to say:

_The present convention accordingly frustrates the wishes of all civilized people who sincerely believe that genocide as thus truly understood should be outlawed by international law._ 18 (Emphasis added.)

From the above it is evident that the Genocide Convention fails in its primary purpose of prohibiting genocide by nations. Largely directed against individuals, it opens up a whole new concept of international law—in this case, treaty law which may be used to undermine the rights and freedoms previously secured by such documents as the Constitution of the United States.

If nations and their leaders cannot be accused successfully of genocide, then all that is left of the convention is a new code of domestic crimes which would be converted into international crimes.

The State Department of the United States does not concede that the Genocide Convention would be self-executing in the sense that prosecutions could be instituted in the Federal Courts immediately upon ratification. The Department undertakes to reinforce its claim by pointing to a clause in the Convention that requires the contracting parties to enact implementing legislation in accordance with their respective constitutions.

A report of the Special Committee on Peace and Law Through the United Nations of the American Bar Association knocks holes in this argument. It states, in part:

_The mere fact of the necessity of implementation by legislation . . . does not make a treaty non-self-executing. It seems to be plain that the essential portions of the Genocide Treaty . . . are self-executing. . . . Only clear intent in the treaty itself can prevent the automatic operation of the Constitution of the United States (which makes treaties the supreme law of the land)._ 15

This being the case, the American people must understand that there is no mention in the Convention of jury trial for anyone accused of the crime of genocide. If the treaty were ratified, who would determine when "mental harm" is "serious"? And what is the definition of "incitement to genocide," which Article III of the Convention makes punishable?

Concerning this last, the Committee on Peace and Law Through the United Nations had this to say:

_This (incitement to genocide) was adopted in spite of the repeated objections of the United States representative that it was a plain infringement of freedom of speech and freedom of the press. Who shall judge if political speeches are incitement to genocide, the civil authorities? . . . _

_Who shall judge as to freedom of the press? As prevention of genocide, shall there be no speech and freedom of the press? As representation of many countries insisted that as between genocide and freedom of speech and freedom of the press, the latter must give way. The position of our representative seemed incomprehensible to many of them. The representative of the United States boldly said that genocide should stop where freedom of speech begins. He warned the other nations more than once that inclusion of incitement of genocide would present an obstacle to the ratification of the convention by his country._ 16

The Committee report ended this portion of its statement by saying that if the effort to promote human rights in the world is to mean anything, it would seem that freedom of speech and freedom of the press be preserved, and that no treaty, no matter what its purpose, which seeks to deny those rights, should be considered by the Senate of the United States. It warned:

_The cause of human rights will not be advanced in the world by denying those rights in another world treaty._

_Treaties on Human Rights_

As is the case with the Genocide Convention, any treaty in the field of human rights raises a host of grave constitutional questions. However humanitarian their purpose, however "specious the pretext," they go far beyond the traditional function of the treatymaking power, and contain what was once described as the "festering germs of destruction._ 17

Here it should be pointed out that the rights and freedoms enjoyed by the American people are not "guaranteed" by the Constitution, as is so often mistakenly stated. Rather, in many instances, these
rights and freedoms are secured to the American people by flat prohibitions or limitations on Government. To illustrate, nothing could be more unequivocal than the First Amendment to the Constitution, which states, in part:

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; . . .

This Amendment is in keeping with the American concept of liberty as God-given. Government cannot create liberty. It is the very nature of Government to encroach on the freedoms of its people, a fact understood by the authors of the Bill of Rights. Government can only safeguard liberty—or destroy it.

Contrast this viewpoint with the concept of human rights set forth in the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Mr. Frank E. Holman once described it as "a complete blueprint for socializing the world, including the United States."

Pointing to Article 25 which provides that everyone has the right to food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control, Mr. Holman noted that there is no provision that everyone shall work for such benefits or help establish a fund to finance them. He added:

Put these, or similar pronouncements in treaty form, ratified only by "two-thirds of the members of the Senate present and voting," and you have by a few pages of treaty language transformed the Government of the United States from a Republic into a completely socialist state.

Thus far, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights is only a "moral force." No Covenant of Human Rights has been placed before the Senate for ratification. However, under the terms of Article 55 of the United Nations Charter, the United States is already bound by treaty to promote:

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

b. solutions of international economic, social, health, and related problems; and international cultural and educational cooperation; . . .

Is this treaty provision a partial explanation of the never-ending foreign aid program? Are we already losing control of our destiny as a Nation?

UN Power to Tax Questioned

These questions are asked because the new of 1964 found the General Assembly of the United Nations claiming an authority of world government—the authority to levy assessments for United Nations peacekeeping operations and for such permanent new programs and organizations as the Assembly might "legislate" into existence.

The United States defended this reach for power. France and the Soviet Union denied the legal competence of the General Assembly to make such assessments, insisting that only the Security Council could impose binding obligations. This was the reasoning behind the refusal of both nations to pay arrears on United Nations peacekeeping operations.

In taking this stand, France raised profound constitutional questions which are of utmost importance to every American in his capacity as taxpayer and citizen of a sovereign nation. The following points were made by the French in a statement presented to the UN Working Group of Twenty-One on Administrative and Budgetary Procedures:

The French Delegation . . . is not willing to accept the practice followed by a majority of Member States which aims at extending by means of interpretation the competence of the General Assembly . . .

Our position has been and remains based in the fact, derived from the Charter itself, that the General Assembly did not receive from the Charter the powers of a world government and therefore cannot, by a majority vote, take decisions imposing expenses upon States that had not accepted them.

Any other interpretation would lead to the identification of budgetary functions with an unlimited legislative power. These budgetary functions, which the General Assembly holds by virtue of Article 17 of the Charter, do not give it [the General Assembly] any other competence than to authorize and evaluate expenditures whose principle is set forth by the Charter as being an obligation for the States, namely the administrative expenditures of the United Nations.

The French Delegation cannot conceive how, apart from this interpretation, any limit to the competence of the General Assembly would be defined.68

As one reads this portion of the French defense of its position, one can only remember regretfully that the United States was not always as bold as it is today in its support of the General Assembly's legislative authority or power to tax. In July 1945, the then Secretary of State Edward Stettinius made the following statement:

Because the United Nations is an organization of sovereign states, the General Assembly does not have legislative power. It can recommend, but it cannot impose its recommendation upon the member States.

Today's confusion over the powers of the General Assembly stems directly from the fact that the entire character of the United Nations was drastically altered by the Charter for Peace Resolution of 1951. Devised to overcome the impotence of the Security Council whenever it ran athwart of the wishes of the Soviet Union, this resolution had the effect of largely transferring the business of the United Nations from the Security Council to the General Assembly where the vote of the United States is no more important than that of tiny Gabon.

The American people can be grateful to the French for questioning the authority of the General Assembly to "legislate" and make assessments. Without a clear limitation of power, the General Assembly could be expected to expand its authority inexorably.

As for the expenses of the United Nations peacekeeping operations, the Latin Americans have already shown a tendency to press for greater contributions from the developed countries, with a corresponding lowering of their own assessments. Thus, the draft resolution apportioning assessments for the Congo operation set the total expenditure at $18.2 million, of which $3.2 million was to be contributed by the Congolese government. Of the $15 million remaining, $3 million was to be assessed in accordance with the regular scale of assessments for 1964, and for the remaining $12 million, each "economically less developed country" was to be assessed an amount up to a maximum of 45% of its regular assessment.

It should be of interest to American taxpayers, who already lose a third of the cost of the United Nations, that the same writer
Raymond L. Hatcher
Public Relations Director

PHOTOGRAPHS SHOULD "TELL" AN INTERESTING STORY

Photography commands an important place in today's news coverage, because people are more picture-conscious than ever before. They want to "see" the story, as well as read it in the press or hear it on radio and television.

In many instances a picture alone suffices; it's "worth a thousand words."

This "show me" desire has editors reaching out in every direction in an effort to satisfy the pictorial demand. They constantly scan all fields of endeavor in quest of art that will fulfill a wide range of interests.

The task is difficult, extending beyond the simple matter of merely getting pictures. The objective is to get good pictures that have quality and are worthy of the space they will occupy in the newspaper or the time they will consume on television. They must "tell" an interesting story or interestingly supplement an accompanying story.

Editors reject far more requests for photographic coverage than they grant, but rarely pass up the opportunity to pictorialize something they consider to have more than average interest. In the latter instance, their points of view may vary from time to time, decisions often resting on the dearth or quantity of similar subject matter.

When planning to request photographic coverage, one should carefully consider the question: "Of What?" This is precisely what the editor will want to know. The quickest way to get a refusal is to answer: "I don't know exactly but it's a good occasion, and I'll arrange something when the photographer gets there."

This, or any similar indefinite response, immediately poses two problems to the editor: What will that "something" be? and How long will the arrangement, undecided beforehand, keep the photographer waiting? Adverse results on either or both points can harm future relations with the news medium.

On the other hand, advance planning as to time and picture-subject offers the best opportunity to obtain photographic coverage—the kind that will please the editor and all concerned.

There are occasions when precise advance planning is difficult. On such events, why not visit the editor and discuss the plans, enlisting his or her advice relative to newsworthy pictures? Then, with an assignment agreed upon as to time and subject, follow through by completing all arrangements to assure success according to plan.

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

ARE YOU A DELEGATE TO CONGRESS?

If you're a delegate (regent or otherwise) to the 74th DAR Continental Congress, you're offered very special opportunities to learn to know DAR—the first step toward good DAR Public Relations. It's fun!

All delegates are invited to the meetings, breakfasts, luncheons, and dinners planned by National Officers and National Chairmen to stress the work of their offices and committees. Reservations for the meetings where food is served are necessary on a "Dutch treat" basis.

Special events also are planned by many State Societies. Since these are largely social, attendance is by direct invitation.

All meetings and events are listed in this issue of the Magazine (pp. 250-252), giving time, place and person to contact if a reservation is necessary.

Work out your Congress schedule now to include as many extra-curricular meetings as time allows. Concentrate on those of most interest to your chapter, based on work you are doing and plan to do, in your own community in the three DAR fields of endeavor.

When you register at Congress, you will be given a Program and a General Information and Daily Events Sheet, including a layout of the buildings and the location of seats, by States, in Constitution Hall. This is of immense help to a "first-timer". There also are various committees stationed throughout the building to assist and direct you. Be sure to ask help when you need it, thereby saving time.

This is an exciting year! New national officers will be elected! Find out about the candidates now! Your chapter has received announcements stating qualifications and experience of each. Read them! Vote!

Most important: Plan to attend all sessions of Congress.

Flash!!!

YOU'RE INVITED TO ATTEND THE JOINT MEETING of the Public Relations, American Heritage, American Music, Motion Picture, and Program Committees Tuesday, April 20, 7:30 to 8:45 a.m., at the American Red Cross Building, on 17th Street, across D Street from DAR National Headquarters.

Know DAR
Do DAR
Tell DAR
**State Activities**

**WEST VIRGINIA**

The 177th Anniversary of the signing of the Constitution of the United States was widely acclaimed by chapters of the West Virginia State Organization during Constitution Week, 1964. A proclamation by Governor Barron and local officials in 38 towns stimulated interest.

Comprehensive plans and suggestions were distributed to chapters in early July. A rating system was devised, and appropriate awards were made at the State Conference in October.

The West Virginia State Organization was awarded the first place citation for outstanding Constitution Week observance in 1963 at the 73rd Continental Congress. At the Northern District meeting in Moundsville, in May, Cecil B. Dodd, National Commissioner of Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge for West Virginia, presented the State Organization with a George Washington Honor Medal from Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge in recognition of the community-wide activity in West Virginia during Constitution Week. A similar award was made in 1963 for Constitution Week activity the preceding year.

The comprehensive reports of chapter efforts indicated that communities throughout the State had been alerted to the necessity of preserving our Constitution as a guarantee of the continuance of the American Way of Life and the free enterprise system. Material evidence of chapter activities warranted the compilation of a third scrapbook, which was displayed at State Conference and later mailed to Freedoms Foundation for consideration in the Community Programs category. The superior efforts of the chapters, the cooperation of the State Regent, Miss Virginia B. Johnson, and my two Vice Chairmen, Mrs. Anna Allen of James Wood Chapter and Miss Sue Oiler of Blennerhassett Chapter, made possible this third entry. The leadership of the National Chairman, Mrs. Samuel Solins, and the National Vice Chairman of the East Central Division, Mrs. Jack R. Adams, both of West Virginia, are ever an inspiration to West Virginia Daughters.

Constitution Week observance was given wide publicity throughout West Virginia by newspapers, through 26 editorials and 73 articles. One hundred and thirty merchants and banks mentioned it in their advertisements. Wide coverage was also given by radio and television through spot announcements, skits, forums, and special plays and programs. The Living Constitution Record was played by 20 radio stations.

Thirty-one chapters sponsored Constitution Week speakers and reported 53 window displays. 4000 patriotic place mats, 1500 grace cards, 5000 bookmarks, and 11,000 pieces of patriotic literature and tags were distributed to restaurants, cafeterias, schools, libraries, churches, and organizations in various communities.

Schools cooperated by having assembly speakers, patriotic music, window, showcase, and bulletin-board displays. Spot announcements by teachers and intercom systems kept students alerted to the 177th Anniversary of the signing of the Constitution. About 500 Flags were distributed to schools.

Three hundred ministers reported mentioning Constitution Week in sermons, bulletins, prayers, and letters. Hundreds of letters were mailed to churches, schools, and civic and patriotic organizations.

Many original ideas for alerting citizens to the anniversary were carried out by chapters. One chapter had a play written, distributed it to all chapters in the State, staged it at home, and gave it to other groups. One chapter carried a full page in blue in a local paper. One chapter showed patriotic movies to over 6,000 students. The Treatise on Cold War, by Patrick Henry, was distributed by one chapter. One chapter sponsored a parade and one cleverly placed a notice in a display window that free literature was available inside. They ran out of material. One chapter made and quilted a patriotic quilt, sold chances and cleared $103, which it presented to the State Society to send girls to the America Heritage Camp.

**ETHEL W. (MRS. CARL C.) GALBRAITH,**

State Chairman of Constitution Week

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**CONNECTICUT**

Connecticut’s Seventy-first Fall Meeting was held on Wednesday, September 23, 1964, at the First Congregational Church, Stamford,
Conn., with Mrs. Foster Ezekiel Sturtevant, State Regent, presiding.

On Tuesday evening preceding the meeting, 102 members and guests enjoyed an informal dinner at the Roger Smith Hotel, arranged by Stamford, hostess chapter for the meeting, with Mrs. Everett Raymond serving as Chairman.

Distinguished guests at the dinner and throughout the Fall Meeting, presented by the State Regent, were: Miss Katharine Matthews, Honorary Vice President General and Honorary State Regent; Mrs. Philip V. Tippett, Vice President General and Honorary State Regent; Mrs. Erwin F. Seimes, First Vice President General; Mrs. Dorothy W. S. Ragan, Vice President General; Mrs. George C. Skillman, Vice President General; Mrs. Eliot C. Lovett, Vice President General; Miss M. Catharine Downing, Vice President General; and the following State Regents: Mrs. Charlotte W. Sayre of Pennsylvania, Mrs. Charles E. Lynde of New Hampshire, and Miss Leslie H. Wight of Maine. Also presented was Mrs. George J. Walz, National Chairman of the Americanism and DAR Manual for Citizenship Committee; State Officers; National Vice Chairmen; and the hostess regent, Mrs. C. Kendall Pease.

Miss Downing, Vice President General, spoke on The Federal Constitution and Its Homes. Following her talk entertainment was provided by Will and Barb Tresslers of Easton, who presented a musical program illustrating our heritage of American folk music. To accompany their songs the Tresslers used varied and unusual instruments, including a zither, an auto harp, a 12-string guitar, and several types of banjos.

A delightful evening ended with all joining in singing America, the Beautiful.

At 10:30 a.m. on the 23rd, following an organ recital by Charles B. Lowe, organist of the First Congregational Church, and the Processional, under the direction of the State Marshal, Mrs. C. Robert Kinley, Jr., Mrs. Sturtevant, State Regent, officially opened the 71st Fall Meeting and extended a warm welcome to members and guests.

After the Invocation, given by the Rev. Dr. Russell McGown, minister of the First Church, the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag was led by the State Chairman, Mrs. Anthony Botti, followed by recital of The American's Creed, led by Miss Doris B. Williams, State Chairman of Americanism. Mrs. Tippett led the singing of The National Anthem.

The Daughters were welcomed to the city of Stamford by the Hon. Thomas E. Mayers, Mayor. Mrs. Pease, regent of Stamford Chapter, also welcomed the members to Stamford for the 71st Fall Meeting, noting the happy coincidence that in this same year Stamford Chapter begins its 71st year as a continuously active member chapter of the National Society (organized on December 4, 1894, with 28 charter members). Mrs. Pease then presented the Rev. Dr. McGown, who gave a most interesting talk on the early days of Stamford and the history of the First Church, from its founding in 1641 by 28 families and the building of its first Meeting House on land purchased from the Indians. Gracious response to both welcomes was given by the State Vice Regent, Mrs. Francis V. Byrnes.

The guests introduced at the dinner were again presented by the State Regent, with the addition of Mrs. Kenneth T. Trehwella, Past First Vice President General and Honorary State Regent, and Mrs. Harley C. Lee, National Chairman, American Indians Committee.

At this Fall Meeting Connecticut DAR was most fortunate and honored to have seven speakers from the National Society: Mrs. Seimes, First Vice President General, spoke on The Operation of DAR Headquarters—Personnel; Mrs. Ragan, Vice President General, discussed American Music in the American Heritage Program; Mrs. Lovett, Vice President General and a member of the DAR School Survey Committee, told of the activities of that committee; Mrs. Skillman, Vice President General, chose as her subject Selling DAR; Mrs. Sayre, State Regent of Pennsylvania, having acted as Page at 22 National Congresses, spoke on Paging; Mrs. Lee, National Chairman, told of the work of the DAR American Indian Committee and Mrs. Walz, National Chairman, spoke on the DAR Americanism and Manual for Citizenship Committee. Space does not permit a résumé of their fine remarks, which brought so much of interest and great inspiration to the Connecticut Daughters.

A delicious luncheon was served by the women of the church, in the church dining room, to 186 members and guests. During the noon recess much interest was displayed in viewing a series of exhibits set up in the church parlor. These exhibits were planned and executed by State Officers and Chairmen to illustrate the work of their respective offices and committees. Also on display was a pine chest brought to America on the Mayflower by Gov. William Bradford.

Mrs. Edgar J. Cossette, Jr., Chairman of Credentials, reported the total attendance as 180, representing 44 chapters and including 1 Honorary National Officer, 6 National Officers, 1 Honorary State Regent, 19 State Officers, 2 National Chairmen, and 3 visiting State Regents.

An invitation to Connecticut DAR to hold its 72nd Annual State Conference in Waterbury on March 23–24, 1965, was extended by Mrs. Charlotte C. Cheston, regent of Milecent Porter Chapter of Waterbury. Her invitation was accepted with pleasure and gratitude by the State Regent.

On a motion by Mrs. Trehwella, Mrs. Sturtevant, State Regent, and Mrs. Byrnes, State Vice Regent, were given a rising vote of appreciation for "all their efficient work, both before and during this most successful meeting."

The Benediction was pronounced by the State Chaplain, Mrs. William Kuhn, the Colors were retired, and the State Regent declared the 71st Fall State Meeting adjourned.

MARION D. TIFFANY,
State Recording Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA

The Sixty-eighth Annual Conference of the Pennsylvania State Society was held at the Penn-Sheraton Hotel, Pittsburgh, on October 25–28, 1964. Regents of the 44 chapters of the North Western and South Western Districts were hostesses under the very capable direction of Mrs. Charles E. Cochran, Chairman, and Mrs. Frank Howard, Vice Chair-
man. Mrs. Charlotte W. Sayre, State Regent, presided graciously at all regular sessions.

Pre-Conference functions included State Board of Management and C.A.R. dinner meetings on Sunday evening, October 25.

On Monday morning at 9 o'clock a forum for chapter regents, officers, committee chairmen, and other interested members was held in the Monongahela Room, with Mrs. George J. Walz, State Vice Regent, presiding, during which the State Chairmen outlined their plans for the year. At the conclusion of the meeting a brunch sponsored by the Junior American Citizens Committee was enjoyed. Mrs. Stanley S. McGuire, State Chairman, presided, and Miss Esther Kelly, JAC chairman of Pittsburgh Chapter, presented a JAC Club from Regent Square School, which conducted a JAC meeting and gave a stirring program.

An impressive Memorial Service was conducted in the afternoon by Mrs. Percy P. Teal, State Chaplain. Tribute was paid to 337 members, including 3 past State Officers—Mrs. Harold Otis White, State Historian, 1929–32; Mrs. Frank Foster Sumney, Western Director, 1941–44; and Mrs. Beatrice Swaim Ross Burritt, State Corresponding Secretary, 1953–56. A flower was placed for each member in the Memorial Cross by the chapter regent. After the service the cross was placed in Trinity Cathedral Cemetery at the grave of Nathaniel Irish, Sr.

Preceding the opening session, three beautifully appointed social events were enjoyed—the Annual Dinner of the State Officers' Club, with Mrs. Allen Langdon Baker, Honorary State Regent and past Organizing Secretary General, presiding; the Junior—Page Supper, with Mrs. Edward L. Legg, State Chairman of Pages, as toastmistress and Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr., Honorary State Regent of New York and Past First Vice President General, speaker; and a Dutch Treat Supper for delegates and members, with Mrs. David A. Scott presiding and Mrs. William R. White, soloist, entertaining with a group of Stephen Foster songs.

The Conference, with its theme, _The People who know their God shall stand firm and take action_, was formally opened the evening of October 26. After a musical prelude, the Assembly Call, and a brilliant Processional, the State Regent, Mrs. Charlotte W. Sayre, called the Conference to order. Following the opening ritual and greetings from various organizations, Mrs. Sayre presented our distinguished and most welcome Conference guests—Mrs. Elliot C. Lovett, Honorary State Regent of Maryland and Vice President General; Mrs. Lyle J. Howland, State Regent of New York; Mrs. Robert B. Smith, State Regent of Virginia; Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr., Honorary State Regent of New York and immediate Past First Vice President General; Mrs. Herbert D. Forrest, Honorary State Regent of Mississippi, Past Vice President General, and National Vice Chairman of Genealogical Records; Mrs. Forrest F. Lange, Honorary State Regent of New Hampshire, Past Vice President General and National Vice Chairman of the Flag of the United States Committee; Mrs. Fred Osborne, Honorary State Regent of Kentucky, Past Vice President General, and National Vice Chairman of the DAR School Committee; Mrs. Frederick T. Morse, Honorary State Regent of Virginia, Past Vice President General, and National Vice Chairman of National Defense; Mrs. Albert G. Peters, Honorary State Regent of Illinois and National Chairman of the American Heritage Committee; Mrs. Henry S. Jones, National Chairman of the National Defense Committee; and Mrs. Joseph Vallery Wright, Honorary State Regent of Pennsylvania and Vice President General. Earl K. Corwin, bass soloist, accompanied by Mrs. Ruth Topping, sang a group of American songs. The address of the evening was given by Dr. Carl Byers, educator, humorist, and author. After the session a delightful reception concluded the evening.

At the business meetings on Tuesday reports of the activities and achievements of State Officers, State and Special Committee Chairmen, and chapter regents were heard. Certificates were awarded to those chapters that had completed their quotas for the National Library Expansion Project, the State Museum Room Project in the foyer of Memorial Continental Hall, and the State Project for the Dormitory at St. Mary's School for Indian Girls. The most highly acclaimed items of business were the unanimous endorsement of our beloved State Regent, Mrs. Charlotte W. Sayre, for the office of Recording Secretary General in the election of National Officers at Continental Congress in April, 1965 and presentation of the Editor's pin to Mrs. Mary C. Cameron, who has served as Editor and Publisher of the Pennsylvania State DAR Bulletin since 1944. A group of songs presented by the Pennsylvania State Chorus under the direction of Mrs. Francis Murphy, Jr., State Chairman of American Music, was enthusiastically received.

During the noon recess, Mrs. Kenneth Field, State Chairman of National Defense, presided at a luncheon in the Urban Room, with 192 members present. Mrs. Henry Stewart Jones, National Chairman of National Defense, presented an address, _The Land We Love_, giving an analysis of trends away from constitutionalism and explaining the present disarmament program.

The State Banquet was held on Tuesday evening and was the traditional gala event of the Conference. Following the pattern of the 3 years of her regime in which she has endeavored to have youthful talent as the entertainment at State Banquets, the State Regent introduced the Clef Men of Wilkinsburg High School. This fine quartet presented a delightful program of songs. The address of the evening by Tom Anderson, President and Editor-in-Chief of State Farms Publications, will long be remembered by all present.

On Wednesday morning the Central Northwest and Central Southwest Regents' Clubs had their Annual Breakfast, with Mrs. Edgar V. Weir, President of the Central Northwest Regents' Club, presiding. Miss Amanda Thomas, State Regent of Ohio, was the guest speaker. Her topic was _DAR Experiences_, in which she told of many wonderful and sometimes embarrassing things that have happened to her in working for the Society.

The final business session of the Conference included more reports and presentation of the Junior Eleven Awards by Mrs. Marvel Wilson, Jr. A final report of the Credentials Committee, Mrs. Mynard McConnell, Chairman, showed an attend-
The Conference opened formally on Wednesday morning, when the State Regent, honored guests, and hostess regents entered the grand ballroom. Following the opening ceremonies, Mrs. Clayton F. Mugridge, the District X Director, welcomed the members for the hostess regents and reminded the gathering of their meeting in the same spot 8 years ago. Ray Ashbaugh, sales director of the Hotel Syracuse, expressed appreciation at their return.

The city’s official welcome was given by the Hon. William Walsh, noting that he had been highly impressed with the opening ceremony, which showed, in dramatic manner, what DAR stands for; he urged increased action by DAR in “saving this great Nation.” Graciously, the State Vice Regent, Mrs. Edward J. Reilly, responded. Greetings from Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller, normally heard at this time, were delayed until later, when he presented his good wishes in person.

Many were the honor guests introduced—all bringing pleasant greetings: Mrs. Frank B. Cuff, Corresponding Secretary General and Honorary State Regent; Mrs. Frank H. Parcells, Past Organizing Secretary General and Honorary State Regent; Mrs. George Duffy, Past Vice President General and Honorary State Regent; Mrs. Donald M. Babcock, Past Vice President General and Honorary State Regent; Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr., Past First Vice President General, Past Recording Secretary General, and Honorary State Regent; Mrs. Thurman C. Warren, Past Vice President General and Honorary State Regent; Miss Amanda Thomas, State Regent of Ohio; Mrs. Charlotte W. Sayre, State Regent of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Edward R. Barrow, Past Corresponding Secretary General Honorary State Regent of Texas, Past President of the National Chairmen’s Association and National Chairman, DAR Schools; Mrs. Donald B. Adams, Past Vice President General and Honorary Senior National President of C.A.R.; Mrs. William W. McLaugherty, Past Vice President General and Honorary State Regent of West Virginia; Mrs. Fred Osborne, Past Vice President General and Honorary State Regent of Kentucky; and Mrs. Frederick T. Morse, Past Vice President General and Honorary State Regent of Virginia. National Committee Chairmen introduced were: Mrs. Kenneth G. Maybe, DAR Magazine Advertising; Mrs. Ivan T. Johnson, Genealogical Records; Mrs. Murray C. Campbell, Junior American Citizens; Mrs. George U. Baylies, Membership; Mrs. Fred Aeby, President General’s Reception Room; and Mrs. George O. Vosburgh, Registration Line. Thirteen National Vice Chairmen from New York were also introduced. Mrs. Howland presented her State Officers “with pride and affection.” A. B. Bradford, Executive Secretary, Kate Duncan Smith DAR School; and Kenyon Cull, Headmaster of St. Mary’s School for Indian Girls, brought brief greetings. Mrs. G. James Veith, Senior State President of the C.A.R., brought greetings from that group. Miss Edla S. Gibson, Honorary Vice President General and Honorary State Regent, and Miss Page Schwarzwelder, Past Treasurer General, unable to attend, were sent telegrams from the Conference.

The State Regent presented a DAR banner and a 50-year ribbon to the following: Mrs. George Duffy, Mrs. Walter C. Pearce, Mrs. Winfred L. Potter, Mrs. Wallace Williams, Mrs. Perley H. Markham, Miss Ruth Garret Isaac, Mrs. Mary Zimmerman, Miss Ruth Barber, Miss Alice Dallerene, and Miss Hetty Townley.

Following the reports of State Officers, the report of the Nominating Committee was given. On motion of Mrs. Frank H. Parcells, the candidacy of Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr., for President General at the 74th Continental Congress was unanimously endorsed by a rising ovation. Mrs. Frank B. Cuff moved that the Conference place the name of Mrs. Lyle J. Howland, State Regent, on the ballot for endorsement as a candidate for Vice President General at the Congress; and this, too, was unanimously carried by a rising ovation.

An American Indians Committee luncheon was held at noon, with Kenyon Cull as speaker. Following this, round tables were held throughout the afternoon. Dr. Anthony T. Bouscaren, Professor of Political Science, Le Moyne College, was the
speaker at the National Defense round table held in the ballroom.

Pageantry was in the forefront, as the procession of officers and honored guests took their places at the festive banquet table on Wednesday evening. The usual pleasantries and gaiety followed through introductions. The honored guest, Mrs. Frank B. Cuff, Corresponding Secretary General and Honorary State Regent, and speaker, was her usual brilliant self. Her subject was The Sands of Time.

Miss Patricia Jones, “Miss Junior Miss” of the Northeastern Division, was presented a silver bowl by Mrs. Philip Busted, State Chairman of Junior Membership.

A beautiful memorial, held in the Plymouth Congregational Church, brought special tribute to Miss Delia Post Kelsey, Past State Chaplain, 1935-38, and to two chapter regents. Mrs. Rothermel, State Chaplain, called the roll of the 385 Daughters who have passed away, and Mrs. Howland gave the tribute to the 45 past chapter regents. Mrs. Ralph G. Waring was the soloist.

Another brilliant evening—the traditional National Defense Night, attended by guests from patriotic and civic groups with aims and purposes parallel to those of DAR—found Mrs. William W. McClaugherty, a Past Vice President General and Honorary State Regent of West Virginia, holding her audience spellbound. Her subject was Home Is the First Line of Defense. Delightful music—both vocal and instrumental—with talented performers enchanted at each session.

While waiting for the tellers to report, Mrs. Donald B. Adams, “State Chairman of the Knitting Bag,” took pledges for the State’s two special projects, the Aeby-Howland Cottage at KDS School and the pillars in the Library Expansion Project. Over $2500.00 was pledged or given.

Mrs. Edward Holloway, Chairman of the Tellers Committee, announced the officers to lead the State Organization for the next 3 years: Regent, Mrs. Edward J. Reilly; Vice Regent, Mrs. James E. Clyde; Chaplain, Mrs. J. Glen Sanders; Recording Secretary, Mrs. George U. Baylies; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Sherman Lacy; Treasurer, Miss Mildred E. Behlen; Registrar, Mrs. Per-
The 63d Annual State Conference of the District of Columbia was ushered in with a Memorial Service on Sunday, March 15, 1964, at old Foundry Methodist Church. The day was beautiful, soft breezes and warm sunshine having brought forth early crocus blossoms, a convincing evidence that winter was over and Spring close at hand, the Season when the message of the Resurrection brings peace and assurance that the dear friends so lately with us are not dead but live on in the hearts they have left behind.

The service was conducted by the State Chaplain, Mrs. George B. Furman, who read the roll of faithful members who had entered the larger life during the past year. Solos were sung by Lee Meredith, a member of Livingston Manor Chapter. Candles were lighted on the Memorial Cross as special tributes were read for three Past State Officers and 13 past chapter regents. A white carnation was placed in the large Memorial Wreath for each of the 83 deceased members. The impressive service concluded with Taps sounded by A1C Dallas Matthews and Echo by AC2 Gerald W. Gill, both of Headquarters Command Band, Bolling Air Force Base.

Sunday evening found the State Regent and Executive Board, the Honorary State Regents, and Miss Mabel Winslow, Editor of the DAR Magazine, attending a festive dinner at the Kennedy-Warren Hotel as guests of the President of the D. C. State Officers' Club, Mrs. Leonidas I. McDougle, and her Executive Board. This was the first time in many years that the two boards have gotten together at Conference and everyone agreed that the friendly social contact was a happy thought and brought a warm glow of eager anticipation for the forthcoming business sessions.

The Conference was formally opened on Monday, March 16, 1964, at 9:30 a.m. in the Colonial Room of the International Inn with the State Regent, Mrs. Dorothy W. S. Ragan, presiding. Scripture and prayer were offered by the State Chaplain, Mrs. Furman, followed by the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States led by Mrs. Chester Lee French, Jr., Vice Chairman of the Flag Committee, and the Americans' Creed, led by Miss Anna Mary McNutt, State Vice Regent.

Greetings were read to the Conference from the President General, Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, and from Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Honorary President General, by the State Regent. We then heard from a distinguished Honorary State Regent, Mrs. Ellsworth E. Clark, the Treasurer General, and Miss Lillian Chenoweth, the Honorary Vice President General. The State Regent introduced the Conference guests, Mrs. John K. Finley, State Regent of New Jersey, and Mrs. Charles E. Richardson, Jr., State Regent of South Carolina, both of whom brought warm messages from their respective States. We are fortunate in having in Washington representatives of other patriotic societies, and several were with us this morning. Col. Pinckney G. McElwee, President, D. C. Society, SAR, greeted us, as did Mrs. Ralph Endicott, Senior State President, C.A.R., and James Buck, State President of the C.A.R. As Mr. Buck concluded his remarks, two attractive young members of the Harriett Lothrop Society, C.A.R., dressed in Colonial costume, the Misses Sandra Washington and Diane Grace Kerr, made their way to the platform. These young ladies wished the State Regent a successful Conference and presented her with a charming colonial bouquet. It is interesting to note that the little girls are granddaughters of Mrs. John Morrison Kerr, a Past Senior National President of C.A.R.

Not every State has at hand such a valuable group of advisors as has the State Regent of the District of Columbia. Living in Washington are 12 Honorary State Regents. This fine group was introduced by Mrs. Ragan, namely—Mrs. William B. Hardy (the senior Honorary State Regent), Mrs. Charles Carroll Haig, Miss Lillian Chenoweth, Mrs. Geoffrey Creyke, Mrs. Roy C. Bowker, Mrs. David L. Wells, Mrs. James D. Skinner, Miss Mamie F. Hawkins, Miss Faustine Dennis, Mrs. Allen R. Wrenn, Mrs. Ellsworth E. Clark, and Mrs. John J. Wilson (now living in New York City but a District of Columbia member and present for the Conference). Mrs. Ragan also called on several District Daughters holding National Chairmanships seated in the audience, Mrs. John Morrison Kerr, Past Treasurer General; Mrs. Arthur C. Houghton, National Chairman of Hospitality; Mrs. Benjamin Yancey Martin, Chairman of the National Defense luncheon during Continental Congress; Mrs. LeRoy Newkirk, National Chairman of the Pages Ball; and Mrs. Charles E. Turner, Chairman of the National Board Dinners.

At this time we heard the report of the Credentials Committee, showing 109 voters present for the opening session. Miss Faustine Dennis, Chairman of Resolutions, read the proposed Resolutions for the first time, and the reports of the State Officers were heard. Miss Marian A. Brooks, State Historian, introduced Mrs. Charles S. Miller, National Chairman of American History Month. During her remarks, Mrs. Miller presented a set of Citizen U.S.A. tapes to the Chairman of the Program Committee, Mrs. John S. King, in honor of Miss Lillian Chenoweth, Honorary Vice President General and a member of the Manor House Chapter.

The State Regent introduced the speaker of the morning, Miss Katherine Scrivener, Director of Elementary Education in the District of Columbia schools, who brought a timely message to us on many of the problems which educators face today with young people in the public schools.

The report of the President of the Chapter House Corporation, Mrs. T. Franklin Foltz, was read and also reports of five State Committees—State Conference, American Heritage, American Music, Genealogical Records, and Calendar of Events—by the respective Chairmen, Mrs. Martin A. Mason, Mrs. Charles Carroll Haig, Mrs. Robert G. Brown, Miss Martha A. Milliken, and Mrs. Francis L. McDermott. The morning session recessed at noon to assemble for luncheon in the inn's Cabinet-Diplomat Room at 12:30 p.m., to enjoy a program featuring DAR Promotion of Education and Youth Activities.

The State Regent, Mrs. Ragan presiding, called on the Chairman of
American Indians, Mrs. Robert D. Pfahler, and of the Children of the American Revolution, Mrs. Carl W. Markwith, both of whom told of State work accomplished for their committees. Next came Mrs. John P. Manning, who brought to us the activities of her committee during the annual selection of a DAR Good Citizen from the girls of the senior high school classes in the District of Columbia. Mrs. Manning had with her the 1964 Good Citizen from Western High School, Miss Carol Glasser, who told of her student activities, plans for the future and of the important influence of the DAR in inspiring her to plan for a higher education.

Next came Mrs. Eloise T. Jenkins, Chairman of JAC, who inspired her listeners with stirring stories of the JAC Clubs in Washington. She called on Mrs. Walter E. Ward, a former Chairman, who brought to platform several members of a club from the Perry School. The youngsters demonstrated cleverly how a club conducts a meeting and elects its officers. The little program concluded with the singing of several Negro spirituals.

Miss Elizabeth P. Bennett, Chairman of Junior Membership and former National President of the C.A.R., made us proud when she told of the various activities of the Juniors throughout the year, which enabled the Committee to contribute nearly $700.00 to the Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund. A round of applause greeted Miss Bennett’s introduction of the District of Columbia’s “Miss Junior DAR” for 1964—Miss Jane A. Wade, of Fort McHenry Chapter, who told us of her interest in both C.A.R. and DAR.

Next came Miss Alice Funk, Chairman of Pages, with many of her beautiful Pages, all of whom are working diligently for Conference and many planning for Congress in April. The Chairman of Student Loan and Scholarship, Mrs. Rosa B. Payne, read a letter from Miss Marilyn Evans, winner of the D. C. DAR scholarship presented each year at George Washington University. Miss Evans is an honor student.

The finale in this galaxy review of incredible accomplishment during the last year of this administration was fittingly that of the DAR School Committee Chairman, Mrs. Benjamin Yancey Martin. As Mrs. Martin talked, the luncheon audience of some 300 members and friends listened attentively to the story of work done in the educational field, especially noteworthy being the fact that over $4000 was contributed in scholarships to Tamassee, Kate Duncan Smith, and other approved schools. Mrs. Martin brought to the microphone the luncheon speaker, Mrs. Charles B. Richardson, Jr., the State Regent of South Carolina, who transported the audience to the campus of Tamassee. For those who have visited the School and are familiar with the buildings, faculty, and students, Mrs. Richardson revived pleasant memories and in those who have yet to experience the thrill which this beautiful spot invariably brings she stirred the desire to include it as a “must” in coming vacation plans. In closing Mrs. Martin presented to Mrs. Richardson a check for $500.00 honoring the State Regent, representing contributions from the D. C. chapters, to be used in the redecorating of the District of Columbia room in the All States Dormitory which is undergoing much needed renovation. With the retiring of the Colors the meeting recessed at 2:40 p.m., to be resumed at 7:00 in the evening.

In a District of Columbia Conference, Monday evening is traditionally “Regent’s Night,” and as the State Regent followed the 60 chapter regents down the aisle of the auditorium to the platform, her mood was one of mixed emotions—pride in the effective leadership of these fine women for their chapters and nostalgia for herself in the realization that a particular phase of DAR work was fast drawing to a close. The platform presented a veritable spectrum of color, with the regents in gowns of rainbow hues. Their reports proved to be equally dazzling. Midway through the reports, the U. S. Army Chorus, with Sgt. Jack Totten directing, gave a lovely concert which provided just the right bit of relaxing entertainment. Directly after the regents’ reports the Chairman of the Nominating Committee, Mrs. Walter S. DeLany, read the report of the committee, and thereafter the candidates for State Office to be elected the next day were placed in nomination. The program concluded with the endorsement of a candidate for the office of Vice President General to be elected at Congress in April, 1964, Mrs. Dorothy W. S. Ragan, the retiring State Regent.

Tuesday, March 17, the Conference session convened at 9:30 a.m. Directly after the opening ritual, the Recording Secretary, Mrs. Harvey B. Otterman, read the minutes of the Sunday Memorial Service and the Monday day and evening sessions. The State Regent announced that the polls were open and urged early voting in view of the day’s heavy program. The Credentials Chairman announced a total registration of 191, with 113 voters present.

At this time Miss Lillian Chenoweth, Honorary Vice President General, brought greetings from the Honorary State Regents, who were presented in the order of their administrations. Miss Chenoweth, whose talent for speaking is always interspersed with rare wit, brought us interesting highlights of each State Regent’s administration.

Next came the reports of seven standing Committees—Conservation, DAR Museum, District of Columbia Room, Honor Roll, National Defense, Printing, Lineage Research, and Transportation by their respective Chairmen—Mrs. LeRoy Newkirk, Mrs. Edgar B. Jackson, Mrs. Frank A. Hodson, Mrs. Herbert P. Leeman, Mrs. Albert M. Pigg, Mrs. George D. Nolan, and Mrs. Lorraine R. Bragg. In view of the illness of the Printing Chairman, Mrs. Wayne Birdsell, her report was read by a Vice Chairman, Miss Helen Bliss.

Miss Marian A. Brooks, State Historian, brought us news of the American History contest conducted in area schools during February, the DAR American History Month. Seven schools, sponsored by D. C. chapters, participated, and of the seven winners, three essays were sent to the National Society for judging in the National History Contest. In further line with youth achievement, Mrs. Carl R. Markwith, Chairman of the State C.A.R. Committee, presented a membership award of $5.00 to the Army-Navy Chapter for the enrollment of 10 new C.A.R. members.

The session recessed at 11:15 to be resumed at luncheon.

The meeting convened in the
Cabinet-Diplomat Room of the inn at 12:30 p.m. With a view of showing the progress of the State Society during the year, the State Regent had planned a State Awards Program. Awards were presented by committee Chairmen to 24 chapters in recognition of their endeavor and excellent accomplishments in committee work. Especially noteworthy were the records of the DAR Magazine and Magazine Advertising Committees. In recognition of the splendid work done by Mrs. Harry G. Schmidt, Chairman of the Magazine Committee, in boosting new subscriptions during the October Contest, Mrs. James M. Haswell, National Vice Chairman of the Magazine, presented her with a $50 check on behalf of the National Society. Mrs. Harold H. Donovan, Chairman of Magazine Advertising, with a total of $5401.50 for the District of Columbia, again brought National first prize to the State Society for the most advertising from a State with membership under 4000. Very appropriately, we next heard from Miss Mabel E. Winslow, Editor of the Magazine, who reviewed its history, tracing it from its modest first issues to the sophisticated and artistic production of today. Other awards were presented, usually three to each category, by the Chairmen of the Membership, Program, Public Relations, and Flag of the United States Committees—Miss Virginia Crim, Mrs. John S. King, Mrs. Sidney P. Rosser, and Mrs. Charles H. Davies. Mrs. John W. DuBose, Chairman of Constitution Week, gave her report and in closing presented the State Conference Recognition Certificate to Walter Jester, associate window display representative of Sears, Roebuck & Co.'s Wisconsin Avenue store, in appreciation for fine patriotic window displays over a period of years during February and for Constitution Week. The store is situated in a school community where such displays are highly desirable.

The highlight of the program was the final award, the rarely given DAR Americanism Medal and Certificate, which was presented to the Hon. Godfrey L. Munter, a native of Switzerland and a former judge of the domestic Relations Court of the District of Columbia. The Chairman, Mrs. Roy W. Gilbertson, explained that the medal is only given to a naturalized American citizen who has made a worthy contribution to our way of American Life and thinking. This was the third Americanism medal given in the District of Columbia. At the conclusion of the luncheon, at 2:40 p.m., the regular meeting was immediately resumed in the auditorium.

Mrs. Walter E. Ward, State Corresponding Secretary, presented to the National Program Committee, in honor of the State Regent, a valuable set of slides depicting scenes along the old Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, covering a distance of 150 miles from Georgetown to Harper's Ferry. Mrs. Ward and her husband had taken the pictures, and she had prepared a narrative for them which was read during the showing by Mrs. John J. Wilson, Honorary State Regent.

At this time was presented the report of the Chairman of Tellers, Miss Ruth Bennett, and subsequently to announce the following State Officers elected. State Regent, Miss Anna Mary McNutt; Vice Regent, Mrs. Walter E. Ward; Chaplain, Mrs. George D. Nolan; Recording Secretary, Mrs. John S. King; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Vernon V. Baker; Treasurer, Miss Aleatha J. Hurley; Assistant Treasurer, Mrs. John N. Parrott; Registrar, Mrs. Harry G. Schmidt; Historian, Mrs. Beulah D. Baldwin; Librarian, Mrs. Frank A. Hodson. The new Officers were presented from the platform, and all joined in singing Bllest Be the Tie That Binds. At 4:50 p.m. the State Regent declared the 63rd D. C. State Conference adjourned and reminded all to be on hand for the banquet at the inn at 7 o'clock.

At exactly 7:00 p.m. the Professional of National and State Officers with the State Regent, Mrs. Dorothy W. S. Ragan, escorted by the Pages, entered the inn's banquet hall to a breathless hush as the full beauty of the scene burst upon the over 600 guests. The color scheme was rose pink and white. Each table was decorated with a small tree bearing gorgeous camellia blossoms, pink and white. The exquisite beauty of the head table was beyond description—large crimson and white camellias decorating the table, with the beautiful little trees down the center and programs of the same rose pink. It was a fairyland scene never to be forgotten and the State Chairman of Entertainment, Mrs. James M. Haswell, and her efficient Committee set a standard that will be difficult to improve. After presentation of distinguished guests by the State Regent, a charming program was given in costume by Troubadour Taylor Vrooman of the Williamsburg Restoration. His minstrel songs were artistic and true to the period and much appreciated by the Daughters. At this point the State Regent called to the head table “Miss Junior DAR” (Miss Jane Wade), who brought with her the exquisitely dressed little doll, “Miss Dorothy,” and asked Mrs. Ragan to draw the lucky number. The doll was won by Mrs. Benjamin Y. Martin, our School Chairman.

So came to a close the 63rd State Conference, one that was informative as to DAR work and memorable in beauty and good will.

DOROTHY W. S. RAGAN, Honorary State Regent and Vice President General.

FRANCE

On Tuesday, October 27, 1964, the State Conference of France was held at the Paris home of the State Regent—Miss Genevieve Sauna-Seymour. It was followed by a reception, at which the Rochambeau Chapter prize book was awarded to an American student who has specialized in French and who is now writing his Ph.D. on a French philosopher.

If the United States Daughters could have flown over on a magic carpet they would easily have found their way to the rue de Laborde, though it is a short street, because it is in the center of Paris, a mere 10 minutes walk from the Place de la Concorde. Seven floors up, in a building situated on an inside court, away from the noise and bustle of the street, they would have reached their hostess's apartment.

In the large drawing room, crowded with antique furniture, as the guests arrived and greeted one another, they could see, behind the glass doors of the library, many DAR keepsakes: A paperweight made from Richard Stockton's catalpa tree that bloomed for the first time on July 4, 1776, sent to the Rochambeau Chapter by the Princeton

(Continued on page 305)
DEWALT MECHLIN (Chicago, Ill.), Mrs. Dean J, DeButts, regent, is very proud of its distinguished member, Mrs. Albert Grover Peters, one of the Sullivan Associates, candidate for Registrar General in April, 1965.

Mrs. Peters has had fine experience and accomplishment in DAR Genealogical service activities. As Illinois State Regent, chapter regent, chairman and member of many important committees, National Chairman of the new American Heritage Committee, with many honors and invitations to speak or hold Genealogical Seminars in 21 States, she is endeared to DAR members for her ability.

Dewalt Mechlin Chapter has had a very busy, active year. Emphasis has been placed on the Youth Program of awarding ROTC medals, Good Citizen pins, History Essay Contest medals and ribbons, the sending of two high school junior boys for a week each to Boys' State (conducted by the American Legion at Springfield, Ill.), scholarships, contributions to various schools, etc. The annual fund-raising benefit Beverly Doorsteps of 1964, for the ninth year, opened five neighborhood homes to display art treasures and antiques, promote sociability, and stimulate community awareness of the DAR activities for HISTORIC PRESERVATION, PROMOTION OF EDUCATION, and PATRIOTIC ENDEAVOR.—Kathryn B. Cramer.

GENERAL VAN RENSSELAER (Rensselaer, Ind.), October 17, 1964, was a memorable day for the members of General Van Rensselaer Chapter. It was also the culmination of many hours of work done by our own Mrs. Raymond Paulus and Mrs. Edwin Rhoads. These members had worked diligently compiling the papers and diary of Gen. Robert H. Milroy, Rensselaer's eminent Civil War general. Through their efforts, the Civil War Centennial Commission purchased a handsome marker which was erected in Rensselaer's Milroy Park. They had the privilege of unveiling the marker which contains the following inscription... "General Robert H. Milroy 1816-1890, was appointed colonel of the 9th Indiana Infantry, later promoted to brigadier and major general. He saw extensive action in western Virginia. After the war he served as Indian agent in the State of Washington."

General Van Rensselaer Chapter planned the dedication program, which attracted attention in our community. Much publicity was given us by our local newspapers, and the ceremony was broadcast over Radio Station WRIN.

Conducting the program was Mrs. D'Maris G. Haniford, regent. She sketched the education, public career, and military accomplishments of General Milroy. Presenting the marker to Mayor Emmett Eger was Mrs. Roy Dunnington, vice chairman of the Civil War Centennial Commission. Mrs. Dunnington termed Milroy "one of the top hundred officers in leadership in the Civil War as a whole."

Assisting the regent were our chaplain, Mrs. Frank Hoover, Mrs. G. E. Murray, Mrs. Harry Watson, Mrs. Francis Hoeferlin, local Boy and Girl Scout troops, and the Rensselaer Central High School Band under the direction of J. Frederick Lintner. —Jo Bundy (Mrs. D. G.) Haniford.

EAGLE ROCK (Montclair, N. J.) and the Montclair Chapter, SAR, have held a patriotic service on the Sunday preceding George Washington's Birthday in the First Congregational Church of Montclair for the past 54 years. The purpose of this service is to inspire the community at large with reverence for the principles of the government founded by our forefathers and to perpetuate the memory and spirit of those who achieved American independence.

In 1964 Eagle Rock Chapter decided to broaden the base of those participating in these important services through the support of the churches in Montclair and surrounding towns by multiple church services. 84 churches were contacted by a printed form letter with 4 attachments—a copy of George Washington's Inaugural Prayer, excerpts from Thomas Jefferson's testimonial of George Washington's character, notice of the Washington Boulder service in Montclair, and an order for copies of the prayer. 60 churches cooperated to commemorate the birthday of General Washington on Sunday, February 16. Over 13,500 printed copies of Washington's Inaugural Prayer were distributed, free of charge, to the churches as inserts for programs.

Inasmuch as this program was deemed a success far beyond all expectations, we of Eagle Rock Chapter urge all DAR chapters, at home and abroad, to support this plan in future years. A resolution was submitted at the 1964 Continental Congress for nationwide patriotic services to be held on the Sunday preceding February 22. The resolution was incorporated in one of the 10 passed.

At the State Conference of the New Jersey State Society, SAR, the plan to further this type of celebration in all its State and local chapters was indorsed. A resolution for nationwide observance of this plan was submitted and passed at the SAR National Congress, May 9-12, Detroit, Mich.

Project patriotism! Promote the Multiple Church Service Program.—Harriet L. (Mrs. Alex W.) Mackenzie.

E PLURIBUS UNUM (Washington, D. C.) on November 7, 1964, celebrated its 46th Birthday at the DC DAR Chapter House with a gala luncheon, followed by a delightful musical. The honored guests were Miss Lillian Chenoweth, Honorary Vice President General; Mrs. Charles Carroll Haig, ex-Treasurer General, an announced Candidate for the office of President General in 1965; Mrs. Dorothy W. S. Ragan, Vice President General; Miss Anna Mary McNutt, District of Columbia State Regent; and the other State Officers, some special DAR guests and four prospective members. All of the guests were introduced to the chapter members by the regent, Mrs. Paul T. Calderwood, and each of the National
Officers responded with a tribute to the deceased chapter members, who had been so active in DAR affairs. The State Regent, Miss McNutt, gave an interesting summary of the 1964-65 four-M program of the President General, Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan.

This Anniversary Party also honored the chapter members, including the 10 Juniors, for their 1963-64 accomplishments, which were recognized by the National Society last April when the chapter was the recipient of the President General's Citation for the 14 points on the Honor Roll.—Virginia W. Sherman.

NEVADA SAGEBRUSH (Reno, Nev.), TOIYABE (Verdi, Nev.), LAHONTAN (Fallon, Nev.) and JOHN C. FREMONT (Carson City, Nev.) enjoyed a festive luncheon on Saturday, November 7, 1964, in observance of the official annual visit of the State Regent, Mrs. Samuel A. Warner of Las Vegas. Nev. This first joint monthly meeting of the four northern Nevada chapters was held in the Twentieth Century Club House in Reno and was conducted by Mrs. Lucile Snider Parks, regent of Nevada Sagebrush Chapter. She presented Mrs. C. J. Thornton, regent of John C. Fremont Chapter; Mrs. G. T. Woodward, regent of Lahontan Chapter; and Mrs. Harry Marcotte, vice regent of Toiyabe Chapter.

Honored at the luncheon were seven Past State Regents: Mrs. Robert Z. Hawkins, 1962-64; Mrs. Frank Steinheimer, 1958-60; Mrs. Charles Priest, 1954-56; Mrs. Robert G. Baker, 1952-54; Mrs. John E. Beaupreut, 1946-48; Mrs. Elmer M. Boyne, 1935-38; and Mrs. E. W. Chism, 1932-33. Also present was Mrs. Samuel S. Arentz, Honorary Senior National President, Children of the American Revolution. The presiding regent introduced the five attending State Officers: Mrs. Joseph L. Coppa, Vice Regent; Mrs. Milton Madsen, Chaplain; Mrs. Bernice S. Morrison, Registrar; Mrs. Archie V. Linville, Historian; and Mrs. Cameron Batjer, Librarian.

Mrs. Warner, the guest of honor, gave an inspiring message outlining the year's work and received a white orchid and an ancestral bar as gifts from the chapters. A program of American music was sung by The Choralaires, a community women's chorus, with Mrs. Parks as director-accompanist. On display were gold and silver trophies won in former C.A.R. Magazine Article Contests and Parade Contests. The favors were Nevada Centennial (1864-1964) highway maps, and the place cards bore pictures of the Nevada State Capitol. The exceptionally beautiful decorations of autumn foliage, fruit, flowers, and berries contributed to making the occasion most memorable.—Mrs. Lucile Snider Parks, regent.


Mrs. Lois Quattlebaum, moderator, interviewed Mrs. Worthy, M. W. Sharp, Clerk of the Naturalization Court, U. S. Court House, Columbia, S. C., and two foreign-born—Mrs. Mary Toibin of Ireland and Mrs. Mariane Whitman of Germany—who became naturalized citizens on December 22, 1964.

Mrs. Worthy explained the DAR program and the purpose of her committee. She showed a copy of the DAR Manual for Citizenship and described its contents. Each new citizen naturalized in Columbia receives a copy of this Manual from Columbia Chapter. Mrs. Worthy also spoke about the Americanization school founded by DAR in 1913, in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Sharp outlined the requirements and steps that must be taken by immigrants in order to apply for United States citizenship. He explained who may apply, where, and the applicant's first step toward naturalization; those who may petition for naturalization; the examination; the cost for filing the petition; the final hearing; replacement of lost Certificates of Naturalization; ways a person can become an American citizen; status of children born overseas of American parents; and the child's status if only one parent is an American citizen.

Mrs. Whitman said that her love for our form of government was one of the reasons she is seeking United States citizenship.

Mrs. Toibin said she and her husband will become United States citizens at the same ceremony in December.

Both women had been asked to bring something representative of their native countries to show the TV audience. Mrs. Whitman showed a small replica of an ancient church in Germany and explained some of its history. Mrs. Toibin showed a beautiful handmade sweater, made by her sister, and said that northern Ireland is as famous for this handiwork as southern Ireland is for its lace.

WNOK-TV advised Mrs. Worthy by letter of many phone calls the station received, praising the program and complimenting DAR on its work with new citizens.—Cynthia C. Fairis.

PILOT ROCK

Iowa

★ for preparing a 30-minute radio program for broadcasting on Veterans Day, 1964, which included interviews with two candidates for naturalization in December.

COLUMBIA

South Carolina

★ for participating at its chapter house in a 2-day celebration of the 325th birthday of Milford, Conn., and acquainting townspeople with DAR activities and objectives.

MILWAUKEE

Wisconsin

★ for winning first place and a prize of $1,250 at the Holiday Folk Fair in Milwaukee, for the most outstanding cultural exhibit, which used the corn-husk dolls of the Southern Highlands.

GREAT BRIDGE

Virginia

★ for assembling, binding, and presenting to a local library all DAR Magazines from 1915 through 1963.

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We Congratulate These Chapters

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★ for preparing a 30-minute radio program for broadcasting on Veterans Day, 1964, which included interviews with two candidates for naturalization in December.
WEBSTER GROVES (Webster Groves, Mo.). Friends and members of the Webster Groves Chapter gathered to mark the planting of a Norwegian hard-maple tree on the lawn of the Webster Groves City Hall. Mrs. Donald E. Friedman, chapter Conservation chairman, made the presentation. R. L. Black, city manager, accepted the chapter’s gift for the City of Webster Groves.

Thirty-one years ago, on this same lawn, a similar group assembled to dedicate the George Washington elm tree, planted on the grounds of the new City Hall. Owing to the ravages of the Dutch elm disease, the tree had to be replaced.

Through the generosity of our member, Mrs. Charles S. Erber, and the Old Orchard Gardens Nursery, who donated the tree, the Norwegian hard maple was chosen to replace it.

May it grow into a tall, stately tree, to be admired and enjoyed by generations to come—and may it remind all who visit it that the beautification of our cities and the conservation of nature, is part of the pledge of the NSDAR—to conserve the United States of America.

Mrs. Charles C. Barnett, Jr., regent of Webster Groves Chapter, was in charge of arrangements for the dedication ceremony.

BORDERLAND (Mount Hope, W. Va.). “America Sings as History Is Made” was the title of the musical program presented for the June Guest Day program of Borderland Chapter at the White Oak Country Club in Oak Hill.

Mrs. J. C. Gwinn, outgoing regent of the chapter, welcomed the members and guests. Mrs. J. L. Wilkins gave the invocation for the 1 p.m. luncheon. Mrs. Gwinn then introduced Mrs. E. O. McClellan, newly elected regent of Borderland Chapter; Mrs. J. E. McKenzie, regent of Capt. James Allen Chapter, of Beckley; Mrs. M. A. Johnson, new Southern District Director, of Beckley; Mrs. Chester Roush, of Col. Charles Lewis Chapter, of Point Pleasant, who wrote the original program given during the afternoon; and Mrs. Walter Summers of Mount Hope, who appeared on the program.

Mrs. J. E. Howard, a member of the Program Committee, presented her sister, Mrs. Chester Roush, who in turn introduced the others giving the musical program. They were Mrs. P. C. Graney, Mrs. W. E. Lawton, Mrs. Walter Summers, and Mrs. J. E. Howard.

The program opened with the singing of the Te Deum, and as Mrs. Roush previewed bits of history of music in our country in chronological order it gave a picture of the development of the nation. This program included songs that are connected with wars. Under the Revolutionary War, Mrs. Roush introduced the song, The Battle of Point Pleasant, as a solo. The group of Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Lawton, and Mrs. Summers sang “Chester,” and all sang Yankee Doodle. Everyone attending joined in singing “Star Spangled Banner” and “America” for popular songs of the War of 1812 and the Mexican War from 1832–1849, respectively. In the Civil War, 1861, Battle Hymn of the Republic was popular, with Mrs. Summers singing the verse and Mrs. Roush joined by the group in the chorus. Tenting on the Old Camp Ground was sung by the entire group, and Mrs. Graney presented a solo of Dixie Music on the accordion. One popular song of the Spanish American War of 1897 was There’ll Be a Hand in the Old Town Tonight, with Mrs. Graney having a solo part on the verse and the group joining in the chorus. America, the Beautiful, was sung as a popular hymn of this era.

During World War I, 1914–18, the songs Over There, Pack Up Your Troubles in Your Old Kit Bag, and Keep the Home Fires Burning were sung by the group and Mrs. Summers sang My Buddy. World War II, 1941–45, included I Had a Little Talk With the Lord, sung by Mrs. Lawton, Mrs. Howard and Mrs. Roush; God Bless America; The White Cliffs of Dover; with Mrs. Summers singing a solo on the verse part; and This Is My Country. For the Korean War, 1950–53, Mrs. Roush sang a solo, One Little Candle; and the group sang Good Night, Irene, and May the Good Lord Bless and Keep You. The entire program was concluded with the singing of America.

Mrs. Graney was accompanist throughout the program except for the World War I portion, when Mrs. Lawton played.

Mrs. Gwinn presented gifts to Mrs. Summers and Mrs. Roush for their kindness in presenting the program and expressed her thanks to the members of Borderland Chapter for their faithful service during her years as regent.

The room was decorated in the DAR colors of blue and gold, and the country’s colors, red, white, and blue.

Committees for the event included Table and Mantel Arrangements, Mrs. F. A. Guffey and Mrs. Jack Long, respectively; Invocation, Mrs. J. L. Wilkins; Gifts, Mrs. J. E. Howard and Mrs. Frank Graff; Registering, Mrs. H. B. Tully and Mrs. Wayne Pymale; Luncheon, Mrs. P. C. Graney and Mrs. Frank Graff; Decorations and Place Cards, Mrs. J. E. Howard, Mrs. C. A. Roush, Mrs. J. L. Wilkins, and Mrs. J. C. Gwinn; Program, Mrs. J. E. Howard, Mrs. W. E. Lawton, Mrs. P. C. Graney, Mrs. I. O. Shumate, Mrs. Walter Summers, and Mrs. Chester A. Roush; Greeters, Mrs. J. C. Gwinn and Mrs. E. O. McClellan; and Reservations, Mrs. J. C. Gwinn.

MARTHA PETTIGREW (Marion, N. C.). For its 18th Anniversary meeting, Mrs. S. B. Hildebrand and the Misses Doris and Bonnie Hill, charter members of the Martha Pettigrew Chapter, entertained with a luncheon honoring the incoming regent, Mrs. G. W. Giles.

The setting was the Hildebrand sum-
MARCH 1965

MARY WASHINGTON COLONIAL (New York, N.Y.) opened its fall season on October 21, 1964, by taking a pilgrimage to the beautiful Morris-Jumel Mansion. This historic house is at 160th Street and Edgecombe Avenue on the northern tip of Manhattan Island. Bus transportation was provided for our members.

Mary Washington Colonial Chapter has had an interest in this Georgian style house since the turn of the century. At that time some of our patriotic members joined with other DAR members and petitioned the City of New York to purchase the property and preserve it as an historic shrine. It had been put on the market as a real estate development. They were successful in persuading the city to purchase it. By a special act of the Legislature the custodianship was given to these women, and the Washington Headquarters Association came into being, founded by the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, with Mrs. Samuel Kramer as President. Mrs. Kramer was also New York State Regent, NSDAR, at that time. The house was then renovated and refurnished in keeping with the era of the year when it was built—1765. Each house in America has had a more colorful history or been inhabited or visited by a greater array of famous people. The Morris-Jumel Mansion stands atop the highest point on Manhattan Island, with its spacious boxwood garden and lawn surrounded by a bustling city.

In 1945 the house was again renovated and refurnished and the grounds were relandscaped. The Drawing Room—then the Council Chamber when Gen. George Washington addressed his troops—has been maintained by the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter all these years. One of the projects of this chapter's present administration is the refurbishing of our Drawing Room. We hope to have it completed next Spring.

There have always been five members of our chapter on the Board of the Washington Headquarters Association. We are now represented by Mrs. J. West Rulon Cooper, Miss Elizabeth S. Thomas, Mrs. Carl Otto von Kienbusch, Mrs. John S. Zantzinger, and Mrs. Lawrence O. Kupillas.

Our October membership meeting was held in the Drawing Room. The regent, Mrs. Lawrence O. Kupillas, pointed out the work which has been completed and the work remaining to be done. The guest speaker was the President of the Association, Mrs. John W. Finger, who told us the history of the house. It was here from which the famous spy, Nathan Hale, departed on his fateful journey which ended with his last words "I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country." The curator, Mrs. Le-Roy Campbell, spoke of Madame Jumel's ghost, which appeared recently to a group of school children while they were touring the house and gardens. Mrs. Camp- bell then took our members on a tour of the house and gardens.

Mrs. Edgar F. Romig saw that everyone was transported back to midtown to the spacious home of Mrs. John W.

RUTH HART (Meriden, Conn.). As part of its observance of Constitution Week, the Ruth Hart Chapter presented two sets of Citizen—U.S.A. tapes for use in the Adult Education Program, for use in the adult citizenship classes at the night school.

Mrs. McCormick explained that the goal of the Americanism and DAR Manual for Citizenship Committee is development of better citizenship training for all persons residing in America. "We the people are responsible for defending those ideals of individual liberty and human dignity inherent in our government. We must strengthen our heritage of freedom through patriotic education. This is one of the purposes of the DAR," Mrs. McCormick stated when making the presentations.

On Constitution Day, September 17, the Ruth Hart Chapter presented a set of Citizen—U.S.A. tapes to Joseph S. Nadle, Supervisor of the Adult Education Program, for use in the adult citizenship classes at the night school.

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WADSWORTH (Middletown, Conn.). Members of Wadsworth Chapter have always been proud to have been the first chapter established in Connecticut (1892) and the second in New England.

Now the chapter has the unique honor of counting in its membership representatives of four generations of one family, ranging in age from 18 to 93.

Patricia Ruth Wilkins brought this about when she became a member of Wadsworth Chapter on December 11, 1964. The daughter of Margaret Dutting Wilkins and Lt. Col. Robert M. Wilkins, who is now serving with the Armed Forces in Viet Nam, Patricia is a mem-
LA GRANGE-ILLINOIS (La Grange, Ill.) was organized 37 years ago and is known as an active, energetic, and friendly group. New members are given a great deal of help in establishing their lines, and transfers are welcomed.

We have earned the President General's Citation for our consistently good record, one of 13 chapters in Illinois to be so honored. We are proud, also, of having three of our members selected to serve on State Committees: Mary Ellen Coon (Mrs. Fred E.) McClaskey as Vice Chairman of Organization of Chapters; Patricia Randall (Mrs. James H.) Peterson as Chairman of American Indians; and Marguerite Allen (Mrs. Ralph O.) Butz as Chairman of Insignia.

FREELOVE BALDWIN STOW
(Milford, Conn.). The Town of Milford, Conn., commemorated its 325th Birthday, (June 1639-1964) with a full week of activities. Freelove Baldwin Stow Chapter more than improved the local image when it held a memorable 2-day Open House in its chapter house, with a display of historical items. All members participated in costume, acting as guides or hostesses. The chapter decorated the exterior of its house and took part in the week-long activities of a huge pageant and parade.

Many Daughters pictured above served not only in the local chapter's festivities but also on the townwide committee. Have you ever lived in a town about to celebrate a 325th Birthday? Excitement ran high, and everyone worked together to make it one of the finest weeks in the history of the town.

PILOT ROCK (Cherokee, Iowa). Miss Elizabeth Ann Crocker, new Junior Member in Pilot Rock Chapter, Cherokee, Iowa, is a newly transferred member from the local society of C.A.R. With her, on her right, is their chapter regent, Mrs. John Specht, and Miss Crocker's aunt, the Senior State President of the C.A.R., Mrs. William Ehmcke, who is here presenting the State C.A.R. Award to a C.A.R. Transferred DAR member.

This award for qualifying merits in training via C.A.R. membership recognizes achievement in participating in C.A.R. activities and denotes honorable credit in assisting progress in the Iowa State Society, C.A.R., and/or local societies. Records for this distinct honor award must be verifiable to the Iowa State Society C.A.R. Senior President.

Pilot Rock Chapter welcomed another new Junior Member as a C.A.R. Transfer at its October Meeting in the home of Col. (ret.) and Mrs. Vance B. Marquis of Marcus, Iowa. The new transferee is Lt. Linda Mae Marquis, who is currently stationed with the Offut Air Base in Omaha, Nebr. Presenting her as one of the C.A.R. Pages for the DAR during the 1960 State DAR Conference and a trained transferred DAR member is their chapter's member, Mrs. William Ehmcke, Senior State President of Iowa C.A.R. Mrs. Ehmcke presented 10 Transfer Honor Awards during the past year. Two were in S.A.R.

February was celebrated as American History Month. Our program featured...
History as Taught in Cossitt School. Students from the fourth, fifth, and sixth grades took part in a lively symposium and question-and-answer period. As a token to these young people of our appreciation, four volumes of Commager's history books were presented to their school by our chapter.

Independence Hall Chapter awarded the Americanism medal and citation to David Taylor, recognition conferred on naturalized citizens who have been very active in promoting American tradition. Mr. Taylor is a writer of historical books among which are, Farewell to Valley Forge, Lights Across the Delaware, and Mistress of the Forge. He is the historian of Freedoms Foundation, Valley Forge, Pa.

Those responsible for the luncheon were Chairmen, Mrs. Earle F. Jacobs, past chapter regent and Southeastern Pennsylvania Director; cochairman, Miss Martha Stevenson, first vice regent, of Wynnewood, Pa.; reservations, Miss Lillian Hemmery, of Chestnut Hill; music and program, Miss Ruth Lloyd, of Germantown; table decorations, Mrs. Stewart B. Plattemberger, of Radnor; Pages, Junior Members—Miss Marietta Anderson, of Wynnewood; Miss Mollie Jones, of Drexel Hill; Mrs. Ernest Scott, of Glenside; Mrs. Joseph Kirsch, of Wilmington, Del.; Mrs. Howard Harner, of Upper Darby.

Flag bearers, members of the Independence Hall Society, C.A.R., were Miss Diane Woods, of Boothwyn, Pa.; Miss Judy Wagner, of Ardmore, Pa.; and Miss Dianne Good-speed, of Springfield, Pa.—Esther A. Jones.

Our Good Citizens chairman, Lorena Anys (Mrs. George) Gammie, presented nine history medals to Junior High School students. A Good Citizen award and pin was given to Miss Kathe Taaffe, a high school senior, and a certificate of merit and a Government bond for Excellence in history and political science was awarded to Miss Mary Ann Fieg, a junior college student. Harvey Sorenson won the distinction of a trip to Boys' State, a patriotic camp for teen-age boys, held yearly by the American Legion. His expenses were shared by our chapter and the Legion.

The American Indians and DAR Schools Committees are benefited by a social group that meets once a month to make quilts for the schools. Eight handmade patch quilts were sent last year, as well as blankets and clothing valued at $230. Money raised at a benefit book review, participated in by the whole chapter, was donated to the DAR schools.

The chapter was active in some local projects. Eight judges were provided for the pet parade, a yearly La Grange event which drew a crowd of 100,000 this year and was nationally televised. We had a car in the Memorial Day Parade, and members gave their time to help in the Community Shop, a local charity project. We also supplied hostesses for the La Grange Library during National Library Week.—Kathryn Brown (Mrs. B. E.) Williams.

INDEPENDENCE HALL (Philadelphia, Pa.) held its Charter Day luncheon Saturday, December 12, 1964, at the Barclay Hotel, 18th and Rittenhouse Square, Philadelphia, Pa. The chapter received its charter December 13, 1899. It was presented by the Pennsylvania State Regent, Mrs. Thomas Roberts, in the Supreme Court Room, Independence Hall, as its name signifies. The first regent of Independence Hall Chapter was Miss Harriet Baird Huey.

The present regent is Mrs. William T. Lampe of Mayfair, and she presided at this luncheon. The guest of honor was Mrs. Charles Carroll Haig, of Washington, D.C., Past Treasurer General; she has held offices at the National level for the past 24 years.

Mrs. Ruth Easter, soloist at the St. Paul's Episcopal Church, of Chestnut Hill, gave a program of songs, including Christmas carols.

Mary Nancy Tevis, daughter of Nancy and Noah Tevis, and Gilbert Stephenson were married by G. A. Pailie on November 27, 1832, before Texas was a republic. The house was situated where the monument to Noah Tevis now stands, on the Triangle, in the heart of the City.—Mrs. G. Harry Shepherd.

FORT McARTHUR (Kenton, Ohio).

An historical marker was unveiled at the old Pioneer Cemetery in Kenton, Ohio, on Sunday afternoon, July 26. The event was sponsored by Fort McArthur Chapter.

The dedication opened with the playing of a patriotic number by the Kenton Senior High School Band. Boy and Girl Scouts, sons and daughters of chapter members, led the Pledge to the Flag. The band played the National Anthem. The chaplain gave the Invocation.

The regent, Mrs. Ruth Shafer, briefly reviewed the history of the DAR and its aims. Presentation of guests followed. These included the National Adviser of the NSDAR Museum, Mrs. George A. Davis of Columbus, Ohio, and Florida; State Senator Robin Turner; and Miss Amanda Thomas, State Regent.

Miss Thomas gave a brief talk, praising Fort McArthur Chapter for presenting the historical marker and stating that this type of work is one of the principal aims of the DAR.

Mrs. Shafer then introduced her sister, Mayor Helen Nash Saulsberry, a member of Fort McArthur Chapter. Mayor Saulsberry, in turn, introduced the speaker of the afternoon, Lt.C. Willis Liggett of Belle Center, Ohio. In his address, Colonel Liggett told of the pioneers who opened up Hardin County and of their many hardships. Following his address, Colonel Liggett then introduced the Secretary of the Ohio Historical Society, Don Porter of Columbus. Mr. Porter unveiled the plaque, designating Pioneer Cemetery as the oldest public burial plot in the area. Mayor Saulsberry, in behalf of the City of Kenton and Fort McArthur Chapter, accepted the marker. The chaplain pronounced the Benediction.

The DAR Relic room in the Hardin County Courthouse was opened to visitors following the dedication. As a conservation project, the chapter plans to plant decorative trees in Pioneer Cemetery.—Ruth Shafer.

BOSTON TEA PARTY (Boston, Mass.). As in years past, Boston Tea Party Chapter, on December 16, 1964, observed the 191st anniversary of the Boston Tea Party at a luncheon meeting at the Louis Holman Fisk House, 146 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, preceded by a reception for honored guests, including the State
Regent, Miss Gertrude A. MacPeek, and DAR State Officers.

Display of the chapter-owned tea chest, one of two in existence to have survived the famous foray known today as The Boston Tea Party, was a highlight. Mrs. William S. Sahakian, of Dedham, chapter regent, was colorfully garbed in colonial costume while presiding.

Following the luncheon, Mrs. Willard F. Richards of West Newton, a descendant of one of the Boston Tea Party patriots and a former State Regent, spoke on The Autobiography of a Tea Chest From the Original Boston Tea Party. She described, how, despite the precautions of the patriots that not a chest would escape being thrown into the harbor on the night of December 16, 1773, one little red-lacquered chest was smuggled ashore, probably by Capt. Samuel Foster, supposed to have been “one of the 90.” From that eventful night, until its presentation to Boston Tea Party Chapter by the John Hancock Foster Estate in November, 1902, the chest was handed down through the family of Hopestill Foster of Dorchester, who died in December 1801. Amusingly told, in the first person, were the travels of the tea chest in more recent times, as when it was taken under the watchful eye of a Pinkerton detective to participate in the opening of the New York Tea Center in June, 1960.

Mrs. John S. Barleon of Cambridge, a chapter member, then spoke on The Historic Tea Party of Edenton, N.C. Being a descendant of those who participated in this action and familiar with the background and surroundings of Edenton, she told most knowingly of the 51 Edenton ladies who, on October 25, 1774, in protest of England’s tax on tea, signed a descendant of those who participated in this action and familiar with the background and surroundings of Edenton, she told most knowingly of the 51 Edenton ladies who, on October 25, 1774, in protest of England’s tax on tea, signed the opening of the New York Tea Center in June, 1960.

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There is in existence a most interesting caricature mezzotint of this event, 14 by 10 inches, printed for R. Sayer & J. Bennett, No. 53 Fleet Street, 25 March, 1775, Plate V. It shows a group of 15 figures around or near a table in a room. A female at the table with a gavel is standing, is writing on a large circular, which reads, “We the Ladies of Edenton do hereby solemnly engage not to conform to that Pernicious Custom of Drinking Tea, or that we the aforesaid Ladies will not promote ye wear of any manufacture from England, until such time that all Acts which tend to enslave this our Native Country shall be repealed.” There are other figures around the table emptying tea-caddies or looking on and a child and dog under the table. Guests and members of Boston Tea Party Chapter each received a small copy of this early mezzotint as a memento of the day.

Also distributed to members was a newsletter of the activities of chapter members during the past year. The committee that planned the celebration was made up of chapter ex-regents, with Mrs. Richard Merrill of Saugus as chairman.—Madeline O. Merrill

MRS. R. O. CULP, regent of Betty Martin Chapter, pinning a corsage on Mrs. John B. Daniel, 50-year member, soon afterward transferred to Betty Martin, where she remains a loyal member. In addition to her ancestor, Robert Raines, she has 10 supplemental lines. She has held every elective office and served on many committees in her chapter. She is the mother of three daughters in NSDAR and one son, Attorney John B. Daniel of Temple.

GOVERNOR OTHNIEL LOOKER

(Harrison, Ohio). Mrs. Florence Beesley conducted her first meeting as regent of the chapter in September. Mrs. Francis Appleton presented a program on Resolutions, and displayed copies of the Constitution, Declaration of Independence, and the Bill of Rights in observance of Constitution Week.

The South West District Meeting at Washington Court House was attended by the Regent and Vice-Regent.

In October, members of Boy Scout Troop 44 of Bright, Ind., presented a program on American Indians; they were authentically dressed in costumes they had

(Continued on page 334)
GREATLY BELOVED

KENMORE
Birthplace of Betty Lewis Carter

IN THE RECENT process of moving 1,354 graves—some of the first settlers—that would otherwise have been flooded by a power dam, engineers stumbled upon the heretofore forgotten tomb of Charles Carter, George Washington's nephew-by-marriage, in Pittsylvania County, Va.

As a result of this discovery, Charles Carter, also a grandson of Virginia's famous "King" Carter, is resting in more perfect peace—for his grave was moved from the dam area to rest beside that of his wife at North Hill farm near Berryville, Va., in Clarke County.

He was married to Betty Lewis, daughter of Col. Fielding Lewis, noted Revolutionary War patriot, and Betty Washington Lewis, George Washington's only sister. Carter, whose inscription reads "greatly beloved by all who knew him, mostly by those who knew him best," died in 1827 and was buried on the central southern Virginia plantation, Deerwood, where the Carters were living.

After her husband's death, Betty Lewis Carter returned to northern Virginia near Winchester to live with her brother and sister-in-law, Lawrence Lewis and Eleanor Parke Custis (Nelly) Lewis, George Washington's adopted daughter, at Audley near Berryville. Mrs. Carter died there 3 years later.

In the antebellum South, the Smith Mountain Valley area, where Deerwood is situated, was the setting for a flourishing, highly cultured Cavalier society. George Washington reportedly was a frequent visitor in the home of his niece. The Carters arrived in Pittsylvania County with a caravan of wagons, transporting elegant furniture and family heirlooms.

When the Appalachian Power Company of Roanoke decided to build the $55 million Leesville-Smith Mountain Dam that straddles three counties, officials found literally only the ghosts—graves of prominent families and slaves—of the genteel society of former days.

When officials began tracing relatives of Charles Carter, they were unaware of his distinguished ancestry, since the giant slab lying on his grave was cracked at one end, and the wilderness had claimed the cemetery. By the time the power-company officials had concluded their research, they had located a host of descendants, including five great, great, great grandchildren.

It was agreed to place his grave next to his wife's tombstone, which the Fort Loudoun Chapter, DAR, had restored. The local DARs also planned to realign the stone over Charles Carter's relocated grave after the stumps and other growth had been removed.

Three of Carter's allegedly nine children—Sarah (who married Sir John Peyton and died at 17), Elizabeth (who died at 13), and Edward (who died at 8½)—are also buried at North Hill farm where the present owner, Milton Ritzenberg, raises race horses.

Berryville, at first called "Battle Town," is the setting for many Colonial estates. Gen. Daniel Morgan, who built Saratoga, lived at Soldiers Rest. Gen. Robert E. Lee's army camped here on the way to Gettysburg, and many engagements were fought here during the War Between the States.

The stone over Betty Carter's grave was similar to the one found over her husband's remains. It was learned that Elias Brown, a Philadelphia stone cutter, carved both stone slabs. Mrs. Carter's inscription reads:

In memory of Mrs. Betty Carter, relict of the late Charles Carter, Esq. She was born in the town of Fredericksburg on the 22nd day of February 1765 and departed this life on Good Friday, the 9th of April 1830, Aged 65 years. She was the daughter of Mrs. Betty Lewis, only sister of General George Washington. In the death of this amiable and pious lady, the poor have lost a zealous friend of religion, a bright example of redeeming faith.

Charles Carter's memorial reads:

In memory of Charles Carter who departed this life the 9th day of May, 1827 in the 63rd year of his life. Greatly beloved by all who knew him; mostly by those who knew him best.

Lenna Ford (Mrs. Harold) Graves

Vice President General, 1936-39, State Regent of North Dakota, 1934-36, and State Vice Regent of North Dakota, 1932-34, died in Phoenix, Ariz., on January 8, 1965. Mrs. Graves was born in Albion, Mich., and is buried in the family plot there. After her marriage, she was a resident of Jamestown, N. D., for many years and was a charter member of Fort Seward Chapter in Jamestown. At the time of her death she was a member of Maricopa Chapter in Phoenix.
QUESTION: My understanding is that all motions must be in the affirmative form. Is this true?
ANSWER: Robert says that, when possible, a motion should be in the affirmative form rather than the negative form, but he does not make it mandatory. Read what he does say. (P.L., pp. 10-11.) He does admonish the chair to be very careful in putting such motions as are stated in the negative.

QUESTION: Will you name the subsidiary motions that are amendable?
ANSWER: The subsidiary motions that are amendable are: Amend, commit or refer, postpone to a definite time, and modify debate.

QUESTION: Our chapter members make very poorly worded motions, but refuses to put them in writing when the chair requests that they do so. Is the regent correct in insisting the motions be put in writing?
ANSWER: "Every resolution should be in writing, and the presiding officer has a right to require any main motion, amendment, or instructions to a committee to be in writing." (R.O.R., p. 34, lines 2-5.) If the chair requests that the motion be put in writing, the chair does not have to place the motion on the floor until the request is complied with.

QUESTION: Does a suggestion for filling a blank require a second?
ANSWER: No, it does not. (R.O.R., p. 148, under Filling Blanks, last line.) These suggestions are treated not as amendment, but as independent proposition to be voted upon separately and successively.

QUESTION: In our chapter we had a main motion pending. A motion to postpone its consideration indefinitely was properly made and placed on the floor by the chair. A member then moved to refer the main motion to a committee. This motion to refer was carried. A member rose to a parliamentary inquiry: What happened to the motion to postpone indefinitely, since the main motion was now referred to a committee? No one seemed to know. What did happen to "postpone indefinitely"?
ANSWER: Had the parliamentarian used her Robert's Rules of Order Revised, the answer would have been easily found. Let's diagram the questions on the floor.

MAIN MOTION
Postpone Indefinitely
To refer (CARRIED).

The main motion is now in the hands of the committee, and "if a main motion is referred to a committee while postponement indefinitely is pending, the latter motion (to postpone indefinitely) is ignored and does not go to the committee." (R.O.R., p. 152, lines 28-31.)

QUESTION: Since our regent is a member of the chapter, when does she have the right to vote?
ANSWER: Since the chair is a member of the chapter, she is entitled to vote whenever the vote is taken by ballot (but not after the ballots have been counted to count the ballots) and in all other cases where the vote would change the result. (R.O.R., p. 238, lines 19-29.) This is an excellent section for all presiding officers to read. You will notice Robert uses the words "entitled to vote," not that the chair votes. It is permissive, not mandatory.

QUESTION: Would it be in order to limit the number of years an officer may serve in other offices other than that of chapter regent?
ANSWER: It would be in order to limit the number of years a person may serve in any office. The Bylaws of the National Society limit the number of years a member shall serve as chapter regent. (NSDAR Bylaws, ARTICLE XIII, Sec. 7)—"no member shall serve as Chapter Regent for more than six consecutive years." The term may be any number of years, but the number of years served may not exceed 6 years consecutively. A very good method would be to limit the terms of many of the officers and could be worded, "no member shall serve as Chapter Regent, Chapter Treasurer, or Chapter Registrar for more than — consecutive years.

The limitation could be placed on all offices. The above is just an example, and the number of years may vary.

QUESTION: Our Bylaws provide for a term of 3 years for the Chapter Officers. We wish to change the term of office for the 2-year term of office. There is nothing in this that would conflict with NSDAR Bylaws. However, it is well to remember, if you amend your bylaws in this manner, you may affect the term of office of some of your officers, if not all. It would depend upon the wording of your present bylaws. If your present officers have a year left of their term of office, the proposed amendment, if the term is shortened to 2 years, would legislate them out of office. "A Society can amend its constitution and Bylaws so as to affect the emoluments and duties of officers already elected, or may do away with the office altogether." (R.O.R., p. 273, lines 17-20.)

QUESTION: One of our important committees adjourned to meet at another specified date. The chairman did not notify the committee members of the meeting, but on the date specified called the meeting to order and held a committee meeting. Since the members were not notified of the meeting, was this a legal meeting of the committee?
ANSWER: It was a legal meeting. "When a committee adjourns to meet at another time, it is not necessary (although advisable) that absent members should be notified of the adjourned meeting." (R.O.R., p. 218, last three lines.) The motion itself carried this information. "I move that when we adjourn, we adjourn to meet on the — day of —," and no further notice was necessary. However, had I been the chairman of the committee, I would have notified the members of the meeting as a matter of prudence, not necessity.

QUESTION: A number of the members of our Chapter have been members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, for a period of 25 years. We have formed a club called "The Twenty-Five Year Club." We have our own bylaws but try in every way to make our club useful to our Chapter. We all have received the 25-year pin from the Chapter or are entitled to purchase one. What is our standing with the Chapter as a club?
ANSWER: A club has not any standing with the Chapter or the NSDAR. (ARTICLE XIII, Sec. 1.) "For the purpose of promoting the objects of the National Society, members may be organized into Chapters." A club could not send delegates or alternates or be represented in any manner in either the State Conference or Continental Congress. This club is just like any other organization; the Chapter may cooperate with it but not affiliate. The National Society provided 25- and 50-year pins for those members who are eligible. "The eligibility for the 25- and 50-year membership pins is determined upon a minimum of 25 or 50 years of actual membership in the National Society, excluding years lost through resignation or being dropped from membership and irrespective of the date upon which the member was or would have been admitted to membership." (DAR HANDBOOK, 1963, p. 19.) The right to wear a 25-year pin is a right conferred upon the member, not by a Chapter, but by the NSDAR.

(Continued from February Magazine.)

D
Day, Jane, d. 1865, aged 47; sec. 14.
Day, Sylvanus, d. 1886, aged 55; sec. 14.
Davenport, James, d. 1853, aged 26; sec. 18.
Davenport, Josephine, dgrt. of L. S. and E. Davenport, d. 1850, aged 11; sec. 18.
Doctors, Mary C., b. 1844, d. 1867; sec. 22.
Doctors, Henry, b. 1806, d. 1881; sec. 22.
Dotson, Mary M., dgrt. of Wm. and Therresa Dotson, d. 1864, aged 16; sec. 17.
Dotson, Therresa, wife of Wm. Dotson, d. 1865, aged 38; sec. 17.
E
Elmore, John W., d. 1864, aged 30; sec. 14.
Evans, William, d. 1853, aged 38; sec. 12.
Everman, Catherine, d. 1874, aged 25; wife of N. D. Everman; sec. 18.
F
Ferguson, Clarinda, wife of H. R. Ferguson, d. 1873, aged 42; sec. 14.
Ferguson, Elizabeth, d. 1859, aged 79; sec. 18.
Ferguson, Esther, d. 1879, aged 77; sec. 18.
Ferguson, Hannah, wife of Wm. J. Ferguson, d. 1863, aged 32; sec. 14.
Ferguson, Hugh, d. 1876, aged 64; sec. 24.
Ferguson, Jesse, sec. 18.
Ferguson, Jessie, son of H. T. and C. Ferguson, d. 1875, aged 6; sec. 14.
Ferguson, John, d. 1876, aged 75; sec. 18.
Ferguson, Joseph, son of G. and W. Ferguson, d. 1842; sec. 18.
Ferguson, Mary F., wife of H. F. Ferguson, d. 1883, aged 82; sec. 24.
Ferguson, Rebecca, dgrt. of Wm. and Clarinda Ferguson, d. 1863, aged 2; sec. 14.
Ferguson, Sarah, dgrt. of Wm. and Nancy Ferguson, d. 1878, aged 8; sec. 14.
Ferguson, Winnie, dgrt. of John and Winnie Ferguson, d. 1851; sec. 18.
Faison, William, d. 1888, aged 86; sec. 6.
Gallaher, John, d. 1851, aged 60; sec. 12.
Gallaher, Lissa J., dgrt. of Jake and Nancy Gallaher, d. 1885, aged 20; sec. 17.
Gallaher, Nancy, wife of J. S. Gal- laher, d. 1848, aged 18; sec. 12.
Gallaher, Nancy, wife of J. H. Gal- laher, d. 1848, aged 51; sec. 12.
Gallaher, Rebecca, wife of Zephania Gal- laher, d. 1858, aged 19; sec. 12.
Gallaher, Zephania, d. 1863, aged 30; sec. 12.
Gipson, Ada M., dgrt. of Mary E. Gipson, d. 1890, aged 10; sec. 22.
Gipson, George W., d. 1885, aged 42; Civil War; sec. 24.
Gipson, Lula, dgrt. of George Gipson, d. 1876, aged 1; sec. 24.
Gipson, Mary, wife of George Gipson, d. 1873, aged 28; sec. 24.
Gipson, W. N., son of George Gipson, d. 1881, aged 11 mos.; sec. 24.
Gobel, Hannah (Susanna?), wife of Henry Gobel, d. 1842 (497), aged 42; sec. 13.
Gobel, Isaac, d. 1856, aged 25; sec. 14.
Graham, Susannah L., wife of William Graham, d. 1851, aged 33; sec. 2.
Guard, Daniel E., d. 1842, aged 15; sec. 7.
H
Hall, Anna, consort of G. Hull, d. 1847, aged 67; sec. 12.
Hall, Benjamin W., Civil War, Com- pany 11th Ind. Inf.; sec. 12.
Hall, Cornelius, d. 1853, aged 73; sec. 12.
Hall, Levi T., d. 1867; sec. 6.
Hall, Lewis and Samuel, twins, d. 1853; sec. 12.
Hall, Martha, wife of P. W. Hall, d. 1868, aged 59; sec. 12.
Hall, Samuel, d. 1862, aged 52; sec. 12.
Hall, William R., son of P. W. and Martha Hall, d. 1846; aged 1; sec. 6.
Harding, —, infant of Samuel and Delilah Harding, d. 1855; sec. 6.
Harding, —, twins of Samuel and Delilah Harding, d. 1857; sec. 6.
Harding, Delilah, wife of Samuel H. Harding, d. 1890; aged 58; sec. 6.
Harding, Lillian, dgrt. of Samuel and D. Harding, d. 1890, aged 26; sec. 1.
Harding, Melvina, wife of Marion Harding, d. 1878; aged 26; sec. 11.
Harding, Minnie, dgrt. of Samuel and D. Harding, d. 1889; aged 12; sec. 6.
Harding, Orion, son of Samuel and D. Harding, aged 24, sec. 6.
Harding, Rachel, wife of Thomas K. Harding, b. 1811, d. 1887; sec. 11.
Harding, Samuel, b. 1852, d. 1911; sec. 6.
Harding, Thomas James, b. 1842, d. 1863, Civil War; sec. 11.
Harding, Thomas Kane, b. 1811, d. 1867, Black Hawk War; sec. 11.
Harding, Viola, dgrt. of Marion Harding, d. 1878, aged 1; sec. 11.
Harris, Mehitable, wife of Thomas Harris, d. 1844, aged 90; sec. 7.
Harris, Martha, b. 1825, d. 1916, aged 91; sec. 18.
Harris, Rebecca, wife of Gideon Harris, d. 1843, aged 36; sec. 7.
Harris, Thomas W. (Rev.), b. 1765, d. 1853, 8th Ky. Militia, Rev. War; sec. 7.
Harris, William, b. 1876, d. 1883, aged 97, War of 1812; sec. 19.
Haynes, Herman, Civil War, Co. A, 86th Ind. Inf.; sec. 11.
Hendrix, Oliver P., b. 1851, aged 21; sec. 3.
Rigar, Mary, b. 1879, d. 1894; sec. 14.
A list is given of those that have enlisted into the Continental army that began the War of 1812; Va. Militia; sec. 8.

J

Kelly, Harry E., d. 1886; sec. 17.
Kelly, Henry, d. 1885; age 3; sec. 17.
Kelly, W. E. and M. C., children; d. 1878; sec. 17.
King, Laura A., dgrt. of W. J. King, d. 1887; sec. 7.
King, Louisia, d. 1876; sec. 7.
King, Martha, dgrt. of W. J. King, d. 1859; age 15; sec. 17.
King, Nancy, d. 1859; age 54; wife of Wm. King; sec. 17.
King, Nancy, d. 1862; age 6 days; sec. 7.
Kinnear, Eva; sec. 11.
Kirk, Amelia, d. 1840; age 45; sec. 2.
Kirk, Eli, d. 1832; age 10 months; sec. 2.
Kirk, Nathan, d. 1851; age 61; sec. 2.
Kirk, infant, d. 1833; sec. 2.
Knott, Rebecca, wife of James Knott, d. 1871; age 92; sec. 11.
K.
Lambert, Aaron, d. 1879; age 63; sec. 8.
Lockridge, Elizabeth, d. 1887; age 34; sec. 7.
Lockridge, Harvey, d. 1875; age 60; sec. 8.
Lockridge, Louisia, d. 1880; age 63; sec. 8.
Lockridge, Rose Ann, d. 1863; age 52; sec. 17.
Lockridge, William, d. 1856; age 78; War of 1812; sec. 8.
M
McLain, Eliza, wife of Wm. H. McLain, d. 1852; sec. 14.
McLain, Luzilo and Oliver, infants of A. M. McLain; sec. 17.
McLain, Sarah, wife of Wm. H. McLain, d. 1839; sec. 14.
McLain, Susan, wife of Wm. H. McLain, d. 1859; age 33; sec. 17.
McLain, William H., d. 1897; age 75; sec. 14.
McVey, Hannah and W. C., twins; sec. 12.
McVey, L. B., d. 1871, age 21; sec. 12.
Moore, James, d. 1877; age 76; sec. 13.
Moore, Margaret, wife of James Moore, d. 1887; age 82; sec. 13.
Moore, Mary, wife of Samuel Moore, d. 1843; age 46; sec. 12.
Moore, Samuel, son of Daniel Moore, d. 1843; age 17.
Morgan, Eli, d. 1852; sec. 6.
Morgan, Franklin, infant son of Margaret Morgan; sec. 1.
Morgan, Margaret L., d. 1851, sec. 1.
Myers, Daniel, d. 1879; age 89; War of 1812; sec. 18.
Myers, Elwender, wife of Daniel Myers, d. 1876; age 84; sec. 18.
Myers, Martha, dgrt. of Daniel and E. Myers, d. 1876; sec. 18.
Myers, Nancy J. (first husband—John Stevenson), b. 1836, d. 1932; sec. 6.
Myers, Robert W., Civil War, Sgt., Co. A, 86th Ind. Inf.; sec. 18.
N
Neeves, Daniel, d. 1871, Civil War; sec. 18.
Neeves, Elizabeth, wife of Daniel Neeves, d. 1836; sec. 18.
P
Plunkitt, Valarie, dgrt. of W. and R. Plunkitt, d. 1884; age 9 mo.; sec. 17.
R
Ragin (Reagin), Thomas, b. 1749, d. 1838, Revolutionary War.
Redwine, Elizabeth, wife of Frederick Redwine, d. 1853; age 42; sec. 7.
Reed, John, d. 1839; age 82, 3rd Pa. Reg. Revolutionary War; sec. 13.
Reed, Nancy, wife of John Reed, d. 1857; age 27; sec. 18.
Reed, Robert, d. 1856; age 65; sec. 24.
Reed, William, son of John and Nancy Reed, d. 1856; age 2; sec. 18.
Rider, Flora, d. 1872; age 1; sec. 14.
Rider, Mrs. George, d. 1879; age 27; sec. 14.
Rider, Sarah, wife of J. Rider, d. 1881; age 32; sec. 14.
Rood, John, d. 1849; age 29; sec. 13.
Roush, Anna, dgrt. of John Roush, d. 1868; age 42; sec. 7.
Roush, Evelyn, d. 1867; sec. 6.
Roush, James W., Civil War, Co. H, Ord. Ind. Cav.; sec. 6.
Roush, John W., son of John and Sarah Roush, age 9; sec. 6.
Roush, Sarah, age 2; sec. 6.
Russel, Cynthia, d. 1865; age 21; sec. 8.
S
Shaffer, Henry, d. 1885; age 42; sec. 17.
Shelley, Sarah J., b. 1839, and infant, d. 1891; sec. 14.
Shelley, Sarah T., b. 1858, d. 1932; sec. 14.
Smith, Eliza Jane, wife of Allen Smith, d. 1877; age 34; sec. 24.
Smith, James, d. 1856, age 85, War of 1812; sec. 12.
Smith, John, son of George and Ketura Smith, d. 1852; age 1; sec. 12.
Smith, Ketura, wife of George Smith, d. 1852; age 26; sec. 12.
Smith, Laura, dgrt. of S. M. and L. Smith, d. 1867; sec. 3.
Smith, Mary, wife of James Smith; sec. 12.
Smith, Orestus, son of G. H. and N. M. Smith, d. 1887; age 10 months; sec. 3.
Smith, Orville O., son of G. H. and N. M. Smith, d. 1887; age 10 months; sec. 3.
Snodgrass, Elizabeth, wife of E. W. Snodgrass, d. 1877; age 41; sec. 14.
Spaulding, Rhoda Ann, dgrt. of T. and R. A. Spaulding, d. 1850; age 15; sec. 7.
Stoker, Louella, dgrt. of W. J. and Phoebe Stoker, d. 1888; age 17; sec. 8.
Stevenson, John T., b. 1804, d. 1867, age 63; sec. 6.
Soldier, name not legible, War of 1812, Va. Militia; sec. 8.
longed to Buxton. Selectmen of Buxton—
John Smith, Thos. Bradbury, and Samuel
Knight.

August 26, 1777—John Nason, town
Officers and men in the Continental Army.
P. 277—Legal meeting. March 30, 1779.
Moderator: John Elden—Meeting July 29,
1779, voted to choose a committee to
propose the former service of soldiers,
to see how much each has done. Chosen:
Samuel Knight, Ebin Wentworth, John
Lane, Jacob Bradbury, and John Smith.
At a town meeting May 18, 1780, they
voted to allow David Leavitt for three
poles that went into the army.
P. 255—History York County, Maine,
town clerks.

Selectmen:
1775-76—Samuel Merrill, John Kim-
ball, John Smith.
1776—Samuel Merrill, John Smith,
Samuel Knight.
1777—John Smith, Samuel Knight,
Thomas Bradbury.
1778—Joseph Atkinson, Samuel
Knight, John Smith.
1779—John Smith, Joseph Atkinson,
Thomas Bradbury.
1780—John Woodman, Ebenezer
Wentworth, Jacob Bradbury.
1781—John Woodman, Jacob Brad-
bury, John Smith.
1782—Samuel Wingate, Jacob Brad-
bury, John Woodman.

P. 255—First election held in meet-
ing house Monday, May 24, 1773. Mod-
erator: John Hopkinson; town clerk; John
Nason; selectmen: Samuel Merrill, John Kim-
ball, John Smith; treasurer: John Kim-
ball; constable: Samuel Leavitt; tithe-
men: William Bradbury, Isaiah Brooks;
fence viewers: Ephraim Sands, Richard
Palmer; surveyors of roads: Joseph Wood-
man, Matthias Ridlon, Joseph Leavitt; hog
reeve: Richard Palmer; Col. Joseph Coffin,
Col. Tristram Jordan, Deacon Thomas
Bradbury, and Hon. John Woodman. John Woodman
were successively elected to fill the office of
proprietors’ clerk until the proprietors
ceased to act as such.

Listed Officers and men who served in
the Revolutionary War.

Ephraim Alley.
Winthrop Bradbury.
James Coolbroth.
Bibeon Elden.
Daniel Emery.
Ellias Fogg.
Peltiah Harmon.
John Lane, Jr.
Joseph Leavitt.
John Owen.
James Rounds.
Theodore Rounds.
Ebenezer Smith.
Jonathan Whitney.
Ephraim Woodman.
Elisha Andrewu.
Jacob Bradbury.
William Davis.
John Elkwell.
Thomas Emery.
John Hanscomb.
Nicholas Hill.
Abijal Lewis.
James Moody.
Ebenezer Redlon.
Joseph Rounds.
Asa Simpson.
John Smith.
Stephen Whitney.
Michael Woodsum.
Liet. Thomas Bradbury.
Daniel Coolbroth.
Thomas Davis.
Benjamin Emery.
Daniel Fields.
Joel Harmon.
John Jose.
Esdur Lewis.
Hugh Moore.
Jeremiah Rolfe.
Samuel Rounds.
William Smith.
John Wentworth.
Listed Roll of Capt. Daniel Lane’s
Company 1778, p. 200, Capt. Lane’s Mus-
ter-Rol.

P. 281—Moderator: John Smith; clerk:
Tristram Bradbury.
Committee to settle with former
treasurer. Dea. Samuel Scammon, Tris-
tram Jordan, Jeremiah Hill, Esqs., William
Bradbury.

Oct. 17, 1780, to Mr. Thomas Brad-
bury, to warn a meeting of Proprietors of
the Town of Buxton to meet at meeting
house in said Town of Buxton, to choose
moderator; signed—John Elden, Joshua
Kimball, John Smith, Benjamin Stafford,
Jabez Lane, Benjamin Bradbury, Joseph
Leavitt.—Thomas Bradbury, Prop. Clerk.

Cash paid for expenses when sick:
Pounds S.
To Doctor Abraham Monroe, 7 1 0
To Doctor Wm. Dexter, 0 18 0
To Doctor Stephen Ball, 2 4 0
To Doctor Ebenezer Roby, 0 8 0
To Doctor Francis Kirtidge, 1 0 0
To Doctor Aaron Porter, 5 5 11

(at New Hampshire)—

P. 283—Men enlisted under Capt. Ja-
obe Lane, Jan. 1, 1777.

P. 287—To Tris Jordan, Esq., clerk to
the Proprietors, to warn a meeting to be
held Aug. 18, 1782, to choose a commit-
tee to assess and collect on money that may
be voted. Signed: Samuel Merrell, John
Roberts, Thomas Bradbury, Jacob Brad-
bury, Joseph Woodman, Jr., Samuel Lea-
vitt, John Smith, Joseph Leavitt, Benjamin
Bradbury, Joshua Kimball.

Correction
This correction to be made in Article
on page 840 of the October, 1964 issue
of the DAR Magazine. Under caption
"Extracts from Bolton Revolutionary
Records, 1774-1784". This article should
read as follows:

"These records are taken from a copy
made in 1895 by the Town Clerk of —
and deposited in the Connecticut State
Library, Hartford, Conn. The pages refer
to the copy rather than to the original
town minutes.

"If the Town Clerk made the 1895 ex-
tracts and sent them to the State Library,
the records of other towns will be pub-
lished. Town Clerks were asked to copy in
full all entries in the town’s minutes
between 1774 and 1784 which might be
considered to relate in any way to the war.
No genealogical information is given and
requests for copies will provide no addi-
tional information concerning the individ-
ual listed".

QUERIES

Mosley-Wakefield—Want ances., par-
ents, dates, and places; full inf. of George
Mosley, b. 1785 Albemarle County, Va.,
and Thomas Wakefield, b. 1762, Albemarle County, Va.—Mrs. J.
B. Meneffer, Jr. (Patsy Mosley), 325 Fair-
haven Ave., Alexandria, Va.

Brenton-Willard-Spencer-Nickolas-
(Nickle)-Terrill-Trulock—Want ances., par-
ents, dates, and places of Maj. James Brent-
ton, b. 1740, Va., mar. Mary Woodfill,
1772. Also for John Spencer, b. 1822, Va.,
mar. ca 1846 in Ohio, Margaret Nickols
(Nickle), b. 1824, Ohio. They had four
Elizabeth Terrill, b. Apr. 26, 1777, Pa., mar. Parker
Trulock ca 179 in Va.—Mrs. Errol M.
Clark, 499 Hawkinson Ave., Galesburg, Ill.

Whigham-Prince-Davis—Want inf.
regarding parents of Col. Thomas Whig-
ham, and Alex Whigham, who were living
in Jefferson County, Ga., in 1800. Where
did they come from? Also parents of Sylvanus Prince, b. 1800,
Washington County, Ga., and mar. 1825-26, Eliza-
beth Davis, b. 1806, Washington County, Ga. Her father’s name was Thomas Davis,
but would like her mother’s name, with
dates and places.—Mrs. Annie Bussey
Cunningham, 1315 Eberhart Ave., Colum-
bus, Ga.

Thorn—(Thornton)—Penn—Lindsay—
Robinson-Fry—Want wfe. and parents,
dates and places, of Joseph Thornton
Thom and John Penn, Oct. 11, 1774, for 154 acres on
Conocochegue Creek, Hamilton County,
Pa., which he named Thornown. Will Aug.
5, 1796, Chambersburg, Pa.—three sons,
Joseph, John, William; three daughters,
Esther, Martha Boyd, Mary Robinson; two
grandsons, Joseph Thornton Boyd and
Stewart Boyd, sons of Robert; wts: James
Brotheron, Jr. and James Lindsay. Deeds
settling estate call him Joseph Thornton,
father of Joseph and Esther Thornton.
In Washington County, Md., will of Joseph
Robinson, Dec. 18, 1796—mother, Mary
Robinson; sis, Mary and Jane; bros.
Robert and William; execs., Joseph Thorn-
on, uncle, of Washington County, Md.,
and James Lindsey, cousin, of Chambers-
burg, Pa. Mary mar. William Nevin; Wil-
lam mar. Rachel Fry; Jane mar. Christian
Fry, Jr., 1811, Chillicothe, Ohio. Frys
were of Washington County, Md., chil-
dren of Christian and Margaret (Belt)
Fry. Who were the parents of Christian
Fry, Sr.? Was Joseph Robinson’s father.
William? And who were his parents?
Migala, to Ohio.—Mrs. James Ken-
eth Cox, 206 Oak Park Dr., Peoria, Ill.
61614.

(Continued on page 378)
Honor Wives of Patriots

Sarah Williams Danielson

Sarah Williams Danielson Chapter, Danielson, Conn., was named for the wife of William Danielson, officer and civic leader. She was the youngest child of William Williams, a Signer of the Declaration of Independence, and his wife, Sarah Stearns and was born in 1737. She was descended from Robert Williams, who came to Roxbury (now Pomfret, Conn.) in 1638. In 1758, she was married in Pomfret to William Danielson of Killingly, and five children were born to them—two sons and three daughters. Only one son, Gen. James D., reached maturity. He built cotton mills in Danielson, one of the oldest cotton manufactories in the country, and some of his descendants still reside there.

William Danielson was a man of fine physique and great physical strength; he served in the French and Indian War, where he received the commission of Major. In 1775, when the Lexington Alarm rang out, he was prompt to respond to the call from Killingly and went with Gen. Israel Putnam to Boston. For 20 years he was in active service: As lieutenant colonel with the State troops in Colonel Douglas’ regiment; as colonel in the Connecticut Militia; and with the Connecticut Militia under General Spencer of Rhode Island.

In civil affairs he was a trusted leader, being appointed to the General Assembly three times while serving in the Army. In 1799 he retired from service and at the close of the war returned to his native town. In 1786, on the shores of the Quinebaug and on the site of the old house in which he had resided, he built the large white house that still stands and that, until about 20 years ago, was occupied by descendants bearing the name.

Family records and tradition represent Sarah Williams Danielson as an energetic and vivacious woman, who patiently and courageously directed the varied interests of a home and family during the prolonged absences of her husband through the horrors and vicissitudes of two wars. The cause of the patriots owed much to women like Sarah Williams Danielson; in recognition of this, the descendants of the heroes of these wars have given her name to the patriotic chapter organized in the town where she lived until her death in 1809 at the age of 72.—Helen (Mrs. Henry G.) Gilbert.

Freelove Baldwin Stow

Freelove Baldwin Stow Chapter, Milford, Conn., honors the wife of Stephen Stow, sometimes called “Stephen the Martyr.” Both were born, lived, and died in Milford, Conn. The following is taken from History of Milford, Connecticut, 1639–1939, compiled and written by the Federal Writers’ Project... for the State of Connecticut (published 1939), pp. 62-63:

Late in the afternoon of January 1, 1777, some of Milford’s residents sighted a British man-of-war, flying a flag of truce, putting into harbor in the vicinity of Fort Trumbull. A heavy fog and waning light soon obscured the vessel from view, and it was never seen again. That same evening Capt. Isaac Miles, who lived near the shore, heard the sound of trampling feet and many voices. He found his front yard filled with ragged, shivering men, most of them desperately ill. They were prisoners of war who had been set ashore from the man-of-war when it was discovered they were sick with smallpox. With no thought for his own or his neighbors’ safety, Captain Miles made hasty arrangements to shelter the men from the intense cold and to give them such medical care as was then available. The 200 were housed in private residences until the town hall could be converted into an emergency hospital. Capt. Stephen Stow, a resident, knowing full well that he was endangering his own life, offered to nurse these sick men. Dr. Elias Carrington volunteered his services as physician. Captain Stow made a will, put his affairs in order, bade farewell to his family and friends, and began his task of mercy. Within a month he and 46 of his patients had succumbed to the dread disease. The full extent of Captain Stow’s heroism can be appreciated only when it is considered that in 1777 little was known about fighting this plague and its death toll was appalling. After a lapse of 75 years his heroism was suitably commemorated in Milford by a monument erected with funds appropriated by the State Legislature.

The following is also excerpted from History of Milford (p. 98):

The Revolutionary War Memorial commemorating Stephen Stow and the 46 patriots buried in Milford Cemetery was erected over their resting place in 1852. Built of Portland brownstone, the monument is 35 feet high. The column, which consists of but two blocks of stone, has the State coat of arms and motto carved upon it. On the plinth the names of the unfortunate victims are carved, together with the story of their sacrifice. The inscription reads: "IN HONOR of Forty-

(Continued on page 300)
A portion of the 56-building, 60-acre campus.

Academic Units and Major Fields of Study

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<td>GREETINGS FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF BRIDGEPORT</td>
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A private, coeducational, non-sectarian institution of higher learning.

"STUDY BY THE SEA" The University of Bridgeport, located adjacent to Seaside Park with its two-mile-long beach on Long Island Sound, is easily accessible via the Connecticut Throughway and Merritt Parkway. The Shakespeare Theatre, Tanglewood, World's Fair, Museum of Art, Science and Industry, summer playhouse, golf and symphonic concerts are among the cultural and recreational activities available to summer students. NEW YORK CITY is one hour away by train or motor. BOSTON is three and one-half hours away.

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SUMMER SESSIONS FOR TEACHERS

GRADUATE COURSES FOR TEACHERS, ADMINISTRATORS AND GUIDANCE COUNSELORS LEADING TO MASTER'S DEGREE AND TO PROFESSIONAL SIXTH YEAR DIPLOMA—PROGRAMS INCLUDE

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- Workshop sessions are offered in reading and economic education.

TUITION: $27.50 per semester hour

Full undergraduate programs also available in colleges of Arts & Science, Business Administration, Engineering, Physical Education & Nursing.

(FALL SEMESTER CLASSES BEGIN SEPT. 20)

For All Information pertaining to admission to the University

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Notice
Please send us your change of address at least six weeks in advance, if possible. Give both the old and the new. If you do not do this, the Magazine is thrown in the trash by the post office and we pay a 10c fee for the notification of the change.

THE CHESHIRE ACADEMY, established in 1794, continues after almost 175 years as a leader in the education field.

Founded as The Episcopal Academy of Connecticut to be a four year college, but denied a charter by the State, it became the first Junior College in America and remained as such until 1823.

Now the largest preparatory school in Connecticut with an enrollment of 800 students and over one hundred in faculty, Cheshire has had a varied career as a day school, a coeducational school, as a Junior College, a military school and from 1916 to 1937 as The Roxbury School. The present name, The Cheshire Academy, was adopted in 1937 when a new charter was granted.

For over four decades Mr. Arthur Sheriff has led the school as headmaster expanding plant, student body and faculty but continuing to maintain his basic principles of flexible curriculum with close and direct guidance in small, carefully chosen groups.
Ruth Wyllys Chapter
Daughters of the American Revolution
Hartford, Connecticut
Honors
MRS. NEMO DEXTER GAINES
Chapter Regent 1962-1965

With pride and affection we dedicate this page to our own
Lucille Carter Gaines

MARCH 1965
Cooke's Tavern


Greetings from

HANNAH WOODRUFF CHAPTER, DAR
Southington, Conn.

Visit Historic Lebanon!

See Lebanon Green, training ground of the American Revolution; Barracks Lot, where the French soldiers encamped; Home of William Williams, signer of the Declaration of Independence; "Redwood," birthplace of Gov. Jonathan Trumbull; Trumbull House, his home when Governor; Meeting-house of the First Society, designed by John Trumbull; The War Office, where the Council of Safety met; The Trumbull Tomb in the Old Lebanon Burying Ground. Also, on Village Hill, see the early home of Dr. William Beaumont, noted for his medical discoveries.

Eunice Dennie Burr Chapter, DAR
MRS. RUTH C. PILLSBURY, REGENT
Fairfield, Conn.


REVOLUTIONARY ANCESTORS OF MEMBERS, 1953
75 CENTS; COMPILED BY MRS. C. H. CHATFIELD.

FAIRFIELD
MOTOR INN RESTAURANT
Post Road at the Rotary
Fairfield • 255-0491

Wives Honored

(Continued from page 296)
six American Soldiers who sacrificed their lives in struggling for the Independence of their Country: this MONUMENT was erected in 1852 by joint liberality of the General Assembly, the People of Milford and other contributing friends. Two hundred American Soldiers, in a destitute, sickly, and dying condition, were brought from a British Prison Ship, then lying near New York, and suddenly cast upon our shore, from a British cartel ship, on the first of January 1777. The Inhabitants of Milford made the most charitable efforts for the relief of those suffering strangers:

In loving memory of our deceased members

SARAH RIGGS HUMPHREYS
CHAPTER, DAR
Shelton and Derby, Connecticut

Compliments of

DERBY SAVINGS BANK
Derby, Conn.

Incorporated 1846

Compliments of

ESQUIRE CLEANERS
Shelton, Connecticut

Compliments of

VICTORY TISSUE, INC.
Shelton, Connecticut

Compliments of

PIONEER AUTO STORES INC.
Shelton, Connecticut

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MILLER ASSOCIATES
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over A Century

A Full Service Bank

THE
BIRMINGHAM
NATIONAL
BANK
Derby, Connecticut

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

yet notwithstanding all their kind min-
istrations, in one month, these 46 died, and were buried in one common grave. Their names and residences are inscribed on the MONUMENT. Who shall say that Re-
publics are ungrateful! —Submitted by
Caroline S. Platt, vice regent, Freelove Baldwin Stow Chapter.

Deborah Avery Putnam
Deborah Avery Putnam Chap-
New Milford Savings Bank
New Milford, Conn.

Established 1858

Branch
Kent—Brookfield, Conn

Not long after the death of her husband, Deborah Avery became the second wife of John Gardiner. Two children were born to them. John Gardiner died in 1764, and 3 years later Deborah Gardiner became the second wife of Israel Putnam and assumed the care of the Putnam family.

Deborah Putnam had long been a leader in the social life of Windham County. She was also connected with prominent people through kinships, and many of her friendships were strong and lasting. Marriage with her established Israel Putnam's social...
This monument
Was erected under the patronage of the
State of Connecticut A.D. 1830,
and in the 55th year of the independence of the U.S.A.
In memory of the Brave Patriots
who fell in the Battle of Fort Griswold near this spot
on the 6th of September A.D. 1781
when the British under the command of
the traitor Benedict Arnold
burned the towns of New London and Groton and spread
desolation and woe throughout this region.

Connecticut’s only Revolutionary War Battleground, the Fort and Monument on
Groton Heights are a historic shrine. Here, through the courtesy of Anna Warner
Bailey Chapter, DAR, is maintained an heirloom exhibit of unusual interest and value.

ANNA WARNER BAILEY CHAPTER
Wives Honored
(Continued from page 301)

position. They moved from Putnam's home to the Avery estate in Brooklyn and opened their house as an inn. Miss Larned, the historian, says:

"That Brooklyn Tavern, with Putnam for its landlord and Mrs. Avery Gardiner Putnam as mistress, became one of the most noted gathering places in Eastern Connecticut, and witnessed many a thrilling scene of the great Revolutionary drama." Over this house Mrs. Putnam presided with dignity until her honored husband left the plow in response to the Lexington alarm.

Deborah Avery Putnam followed her husband in many of his campaigns, and shared with him many of his trials and privations, as well as the glories of a soldier's life. Hers was a life of activity; and she and her daughters, as well as her guests, spent much time spinning flax for the soldiers' shirts. During the summer of '75 and the following winter Putnam's headquarters was in Camp-

(Continued on page 304)
Wives Honored
(Continued from page 303)

bridge, at the home of Ralph Inman, a Tory who had fled to Boston. General and Mrs. Washington were also in Cambridge during the summer and winter of ’75 and ’76, and frequent visits were interchanged between these two prominent families.

Mrs. Putnam also accompanied her husband on his campaign in the Highlands of the Hudson. Perhaps the greatest sacrifice that she made for her country was the life of her promising young son, Septimus Gardiner, who was General Putnam’s aide. She did not long survive her patriot son, for on October 14, 1777, Deborah Putnam died and was buried (probably) in Col. Beverly Robinson’s family vault at Highland on the Hudson, in the Episcopal Church cemetery.

Deborah Avery Putnam Chapter was conceived at Washington by the National Board, when there was only one member of the DAR in Plainfield, Conn. In 1894, upon invitation of the State Regent, Mrs. deB. Randolph Keim, Mrs. Julia M. Hill Andrews became a member at large of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. In August, 1894, Mrs. Andrews received a certificate of appointment from the National Society as organizing regent of the Plainfield Chapter, with all the territory she might be willing to attempt. Pioneer work is perhaps the most difficult in every cause, and much responsibility and work came to the first DAR chapter in Plainfield. It was not until May 1, 1895, that the Deborah Avery Putnam Chapter was organized, with Mrs. Julia M. Hill Andrews as regent. In July, 1896, the charter bearing the necessary 12 names was procured.

Copied from historians’ records, December, 1964, by Marjorie W. Marston, State Librarian and member, Deborah Avery Putnam chapter.
Hartford State House
(Continued on page 253)

Across the wide hall and in the south wing of the building was the Council or Senate Chamber. This room, now restored to its original condition, is the most beautiful part of the building, with its perfect proportions and simple architectural details. The semicircular desk for 18 members, with the interesting armchairs, dominates the layout. In addition, there are two mahogany chairs for the Governor and Speaker, tables, and window stools of the period.

The third floor was reached by a spiral staircase at the north end of the building as an historic landmark. The cupola, with a bell copied from the New York City Hall, was added in 1828. Twenty years later a clock was voted and installed; each of the four faces was said to keep its own time. The prominence of the clock must have called attention to its failings, for later still, there was a gift of a new clock and a fund to keep it in good order. There were iron gates at each end of the arcade.

When the State moved to its present Capitol building in 1879 the State House became the City Hall. At that time much of the interior was altered. This use was continued until 1915, when the present Municipal Building was built. The old building had reached a state of disrepair and posed a definite problem in the center of the city. To save the building, a plan for restoration was begun, which would require a large amount of money.

A vigorous and interested leader appeared in Morgan G. Bulkeley, who, as a boy, had played around the building, and, grown to manhood, had become in turn, Mayor, Governor, and Senator. As the drive for funds started, the Society of Colonial Dames pledged $10,000 for the restoration. Ruth Wyllys Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, pledged $2,867 to cover the cost of restoring the office of the Secretary of State, and by virtue of this the chapter conducts its regular board meetings in this room. The list of donors was long. The building, restored to its former dignity and original beauty, was opened to the public January 1, 1921.

A period followed in which many organizations used it for casual purposes, but there was no permanent plan for its future. The Connecticut Historical Society studied the problem, appreciating the value of the building as an historic landmark. An agreement was made whereby the city would continue to own the property and maintain it and the Society would operate the building as an historic museum and maintain exhibitions of historic interest. On January 3, 1961, the State House was again opened to the general public.

In November of the same year, the Hartford State House came under the official protection of the United States Department of the Interior as an historic landmark, so designated by the National Park Service. In a brief ceremony in the Senate Chamber a certificate was presented by Frank Barnes, Regional Historian of the Park Service, to Mayor DeLuco, who accepted the honor on behalf of the City of Hartford as owner of the building, expressed the city's gratitude, and turned the certificate over to Newton C. Brainard, then President of the Connecticut Historical Society. A bronze plaque commemorates the event and thus designates the Hartford State House as an official and registered landmark.

Through the years distinguished guests have visited the building, among them General Lafayette in 1824, Marshal Foch in 1921, and several Presidents of the United States at various times while they were in office. Significant events were the Hartford Convention in 1814 and the Constitutional Convention of 1818, at which time the State Constitution, still in effect was adopted.

The information in this article has been taken largely from a book published in late 1964 entitled The Hartford State House of 1796, written by Newton C. Brainard, now deceased, former President of the Connecticut Historical Society. I quote the two final paragraphs from this book, a Connecticut Historical Society publication:

Since the opening of the State House to the public, large school groups have been received free of charge and periodic Open House days have been well attended. Visitors from every part of the United States, as well as from other countries, have joined Connecticut citizens in praising the beauty of the structure and enjoying the exhibits of historic interest. Located at 800 Main Street and at the head of State Street, facing the Connecticut River, Founder's Bridge, and Hartford's newly created Constitution Plaza, the Hartford State House today is an impressive sight.

Bibliography


State Activities
(Continued from page 283)

Chapter; and a medal showing the profiles of Washington and Lafayette, minted at the time of the 1931 Colonial Exhibition, among others. Dedicated photographs of General Pershing and of General Gouraud and the portraits of the State Regent's American ancestors watched them come in. Many Daughters were accompanied by their husbands.

Soon silence reigned as the State Regent introduced the speaker—Joseph Bien of Xavier University. Standing before the fireplace on which the Stars and Stripes, the French Tricolor, and the DAR Standard unfurled their folds, he told his audience how, having once heard a talk on Merleau-Ponty, given by a French professor in America, he had been fascinated by the evolution of the ideas and theories of this French philosopher who took an active part in the Resistance, in after-war thinking, and who died, still young, only a few years ago. Mr. Bien's aim has been not only to study the man, but to introduce him to American readers, and so doing to build one more bridge between the cultures of France and of America.

Applause greeted his lively and most interesting talk, and Comtesse de Pange, past regent of the Rochambeau Chapter, chairman of the Book Committee, presented the young American with the first volume of her late husband's Memoirs. Comte Jean de Pange, in the diary which he wrote every day for more than 30 years, relates his encounters with many of the statesmen and thinkers who Mrs. Bien has come to know in the course of his study of the life and works of Merleau-Ponty.
The Massachusetts Daughters sponsor these pages in sincere appreciation of the devotion and outstanding accomplishments of their STATE REGENT and urge chapters everywhere to join with them in voting for

GERTRUDE A. MAC PEEK
for
TREASURER GENERAL

Chapters

Abiah Folger Franklin
Abigail Batcheller
Abigail Phillips Quincy
Agawam
Amos Mills
Attleboro
Ausotunnoog
Betty Allen
Boston Tea Party
Brig Gen. James Brickett
Cape Ann
Capt. Elisha Jackson
Captain Isaac Davis
Capt. Job Knapp
Capt. John Joslin, Jr.
Captain Joshua Gray
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Wayside Inn

Mrs. George S. Tolman III, State Vice Regent
GERTRUDE ALMA MacPEEK
State Regent of Massachusetts 1962-1965
National Chairman, DAR Magazine 1959-1962
Editor and National Chairman 1956-1957

Born and educated in New Jersey, a resident of Massachusetts since 1930, Miss MacPeek has edited the Bay State News for many years. Serving Contentment Chapter in many capacities, she was State Corresponding Secretary 1953-1956; State Vice-Regent 1959-1962. Much in demand as a public speaker, Miss MacPeek gives generously of her time and talents. Until three years ago, she was an official of the Post Office Department and is known throughout the country to postal men and women. At the time of her retirement she was Regional Budget Assistant and assisted in controlling a budget of a third of a billion dollars. Thousands of Daughters know her also through the DAR Magazine. Her qualifications for Treasurer General are unique.

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Photo by Bradford Bachrach
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See—

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Congratulations to the Daughters of the American Revolution on its 75th Anniversary of the founding of the National Society and to Mercy Warren Chapter in its participation of this celebration.

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Has your chapter completed and submitted its Honor Roll forms?
THE BATTLE OF LEXINGTON, APRIL 19, 1775

From drawings made on the spot during the same year, with all the assistance which eye-witnesses could give; and although rude in perspective and in execution, they are regarded as the most accurate representations of the battle that have ever been made.

In the American army, which was formed at Cambridge immediately after the commencement of hostilities, there were two young artists from Connecticut, Amos Doolittle, afterwards a well-known engraver, and a portrait painter by the name of Earl, both members of the New Haven Company.
BOSTON TEA PARTY CHAPTER
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Honors A Well Loved Member

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MISS GERTRUDE MacPEEK
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DUXBURY CHAPTER, NSDAR
Duxbury, Massachusetts

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built in 1653
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9 A.M.-5 P.M.

Whiting House
(Continued from page 262)
permeated the building that is, after many owners, still carrying his name. That this house was loved is evident from the fact that it was carefully moved in 1839 from its location on Main Street to a new site a block away on a side street.

The house stood, sturdy, but growing ever shabbier, through a string of occupants until it was repaired and supplied with central heating about 1924. At one time it was a private day school and again a gracious home.

Dr. and Mrs. Homer bought the house; and, without defacing its antique beauty, he installed his dental offices upstairs while she ran a delightful gift shop on the ground floor.

Mrs. Homer's business demanded more space, so a one-story addition was placed on the east side.

Pressure from the telephone company, which wanted the business-center land for a dial office, could no longer be ignored. Dr. and Mrs. Homer were determined to preserve the house, which they, too, had grown to love. They decided to sell the land and move the house about a mile away to a small lot they owned near their home.

Whether it was more difficult to move the house with rollers and horses in 1839 or with trailer-bed and pneumatic jacks in 1963 is debatable. In the latter instance, crews of electric light and telephone men had to go before and move wires for the house on its journey, con-

(Continued on page 356)
MRS. CLAUDE KERLIN ROWLAND

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Missouri for the High Office of Honorary Vice President
General for Life in April, 1965
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STATE REGENT OF NEW JERSEY
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and

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their State Regent as a Candidate for the office of

VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL

at the Seventy-fourth Continental Congress, April 1965

In sincere recognition of her faithful, unselfish and dedicated service.
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and
THE STATE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

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State Regent 1962-1965

In appreciation of her faithful and devoted leadership and endorse her as a candidate for the

Office of Vice President General, April 1965
Honoring

MRS. ROBERT BRUCE SMITH

STATE REGENT OF VIRGINIA
1962–1965

Candidate for the Office of Vice President General, April, 1965

This page is presented with pride and affection
by the 111 Chapters of Virginia
West Virginia State Organization
Daughters of the American Revolution

presents with pride and pleasure

Miss Virginia Bondurant Johnson
State Regent 1962-1965

as a candidate for Vice President General, April, 1965

This page is devotedly dedicated by the
Western District Chapters
Ann Bailey—Barboursville—Charleston—Colonel Charles Lewis—Fort Lee
John Young—Kanawha Valley—William Morris

March 1965
For President General

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(Adéle Erb Sullivan)

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For Chaplain General

MRS. FRED OSBORNE
Winchester, Ky.
Past Vice President General from Ky.; Honorary State Regent, National Vice Chairman DAR Schools, Tamassee School Advisory Board and member National Resolutions committees; Past State Vice Regent, Chaplain and Chairman. President Kentucky State Officers Club. Recipient Freedom Foundation Citation. National and State C.A.R. Promoter.

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MRS. JACKSON E. STEWART
Orlando, Fla.
Past Vice President General; past State Vice Regent of Fla. and past State Librarian; past Chapter Regent, Vice Regent, Treasurer and Recording Secretary, member of National Resolutions Committee. Member since 1940. National and State C.A.R. Promoter.

For First Vice President General

MRS. NELSON KILBOURN
Sterling, Kansas
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For Recording Secretary General

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Erie, Pa.
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For Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution

MRS. JOHN J. CHAMPIEUX
Alhambra, Calif.
National Vice Chairman DAR Magazine; Honorary State Regent of California and past State Vice Regent, Organizing Secretary, Registrar, Chairman of Resolutions and State Neighborhood Center Fund Advisory Committees; past Regent, Vice Regent and Registrar of Alhambra-San Gabriel Chapter.
Oliver Ellsworth Homestead

Oliver Wolcott Ellsworth Homestead, Windsor, Conn. 1740-1781—home of the third Chief Justice of the United States, member of the Committee to draft the U. S. Constitution, and "father" of the U. S. Judicial System. John Jay said of him, "the strongest pillar of Washington's Cabinet."

Washington, Lafayette, Rochambeau, both Adames, John Jay, Jefferson and many other men of the period were entertained in the Ellsworth and Trumbull Homesteads. Both homes are open to the public, owned and maintained as museums by the Connecticut DAR.

Andrews Homestead, 1760.
(Meriden Historical Society Museum).
Susan Carrington Clarke Chapter.

Pitkin Glass Works, 1783.
Manchester.
Owned and maintained by Orford Parish Chapter.

Putnam (Israel) Cottage, Greenwich, 1692-1729.
Owned and maintained by Putnam Hill Chapter.

Washington Oak, Gaylordsville.
Over 500 yrs. old.
Roger Sherman Chapter, New Milford.

Sarah Whitman Hooker House, before 1739.
West Hartford.
Sarah Whitman Hooker Chapter.

Betsy Barnum House, 1690.
(Stamford Historical Society)
Stamford Chapter.

Christian Lane Cemetery, Berlin.
First burial 1710.
Restored 1909 by Emma Hart Willard Chapter.

Prudence Crandall House, 1815, Canterbury.
Here a school for Negro Girls was held in 1833.
Anne Brewster Fanning Chapter.

Putnam (Israel) Cottage, Greenwich, 1692-1729.
Owned and maintained by Putnam Hill Chapter.
Home of Governor Jonathan Trumbull

Jonathan Trumbull Homestead, Lebanon, Conn., circa 1740—home of "Brother Jonathan," the only Colonial Governor to espouse the cause of the colonies, and first Governor of Connecticut. Quartermaster General for the Continental Armies. Also home of his son John Trumbull, Revolutionary Patriot and Painter, several of whose murals adorn the Rotunda of the National Capitol.

Lt. Walter Fyler House, 1640.
(Windsor Historical Society)
Abigail Wolcott Ellsworth Chapter.

Pardee Morris House, 1635.
Restored 1786.
(New Haven Colony Historical Society)
Mary Clap Wooster Chapter.

MARCH 1965
THE DISTRICT of COLUMBIA SOCIETY
Daughters of the American Revolution and
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are honored to endorse their distinguished member

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State Chaplain, State Vice Regent and State Regent. Served as President of the Women of the Church and Secretary of the Primary Department. Member since 1921.

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For Recording Secretary General
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For Treasurer General
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Mississippi
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For Historian General
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Michigan
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Member since 1921. Has held four chapter offices, State Recording Secretary, District Director, State Vice Regent and State Regent. Life member of Friends of Museum, National Vice Chairman of Americanism, Member of National Resolutions Committee.

For The Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institute
MRS. HERBERT H. SELLECK
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Tejas Chapter
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MRS. JOHN ESTEN HALL

Honorary State Regent

Candidate for the office of CHAPLAIN GENERAL
ON THE HAIG ticket

VIVIAN RAILEY HALL has served many committees on the State level, and as State Chaplain, State Vice Regent, and State Regent. She has been Regent of her Chapter twice. Mrs. Hall has been a member of the Major Francis Grice Chapter, Wichita Falls, Texas, since 1921. She will bring to the office of Chaplain General an informed mind, and the cultural poise of a proven leader in religious, civic and educational endeavors.
The Spanish explorers and missionaries long ago named the High Plains area of west Texas—The Llano Estacado, or "The Staked Plains." According to legend, Indian tribesmen roaming the region marked the land with bent twigs showing the direction hunting parties should take.

The "Staked Plains" is an area of about 40,000 square miles of unbroken land, except for the headwaters of the Brazos and Red Rivers and the fantastically beautiful Palo Duro Canyon dropping hundreds of feet below the flat plain. The Canadian River meanders across the plain to the site of Lake Meredith and the Alibates Flint Quarries.

Palo Duro Canyon, where 90 million years of history may be read in the colorful walls, is the home of Palo Duro State Park, with 15,103 acres of gorg-
To The Historical Texas Panhandle...

Geous scenery. Once the refuge of roaming bands of Indians who used the cedar growing there to make their bows of Palo Duro, or Hard Wood. Called the "upside down mountains," the canyon drops 1300 feet below the surrounding plains. It is a favorite spot for painters, photographers and those who love the outdoors.

Lake Meredith Site and Alibates Flint National Monument. The Canadian River Dam will serve a double purpose in providing water for 14 cities in the Texas Panhandle, and in providing recreation for 1.5 millions on Lake Meredith. The Alibates Flint Quarries are located here, evidence of man's earliest private enterprise in trading the hard flint rock all over the North American Continent. A national park and monument will be constructed here in 1965.

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Greetings from

Lady Washington Chapter, Houston, Texas

Hill County Historical Survey Committee

Welcome to
HILL COUNTY, TEXAS

Greetings from

Lady Washington Chapter, Houston, Texas

Honoring Mrs. Dale C. Cheesman, Regent, (Margaret Way) Samuel Boynton, N.H.

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While in San Antonio, you will especially want to visit the Alamo and the Alamo Library and Museum, the Hall of Early American Art at Witte Memorial Museum, the Marion Koogler McNay Art Institute, La Villita and its restored cottages, the Spanish Governors’ Palace dating from 1748 when Spanish governors of Texas ruled a frontier land, four Spanish Colonial Missions built for worship in a wilderness . . . all this and much, much more.

In this amazing “city of contrasts,” historic sites of a glorious past are sprinkled along the twisting, winding San Antonio River—church spires haloed by the vapor trail of a passing jet or adobe cottages comfortable in the shadow of skyscrapers of stone and steel.

Come and enjoy with us our glorious heritage; anticipate with us our exciting future!

W. W. McAllister
Mayor, City of San Antonio

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Welcomes
The Delegates
to
THE TEXAS STATE CONVENTION
of the
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With the Chapters
(Continued from page 290)

Blue Water. Mrs. Russell Means, while in New Jersey with her husband, did research in connection with her Genealogical chairmanship of the chapter. Printed programs for the '64-65 year were distributed.

The chapter celebrated its 6th Anniversary with a luncheon in the 1809 Room of the Miami University Center in Oxford, Ohio, Friday, November 13. The group visited the University Alumni Chapel and the McGuffey Museum. Dr. Sexton, curator of the museum, gave an interesting talk concerning the history of the museum and the many McGuffey books there. A brief tour of the Western College campus completed the day.

A program of Christmas music was presented at the December meeting, with American composers stressed.

A full program on national defense was presented in January by Mrs. Herbert Hunter, chairman of the committee.—Mrs. Glen Colegate.

LIBERTAD (Liberty, Tex.). Libertad Chapter has not only grown considerably itself; it has sponsored the Kalita Chapter, C.A.R., with 18 members; this is a small group, but with time it will develop nicely. Thanks to a remarkable historian, the quality of our chapter's programs has been superb. Interest and attendance are high. Plans are in progress for a big Diamond Jubilee tea in April. Our Con-
Delegates to the DAR Convention...
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SAN ANTONIO de BEXAR CHAPTER

stitution Day luncheon received fine publicity and gave us a fine start on the new year's work. The local paper is most helpful in giving us space to "Tell the DAR Story." A seated tea honored Good Citizen girls and their mothers in Liberty County in March. Lineage research and genealogical records are our "pride and joy." A fine piece of work is being done in preserving the records and sending them to State and National Libraries.—Leila B. (Mrs. C. B.) Jeffrey.

COL. JONATHAN LATIMER (Abingdon, Ill.). State Officers, State Committee Chairman, and Daughters from the surrounding area joined members of Col. Jonathan Latimer Chapter on October 31, 1964, in celebration of the chapter's 50th Anniversary.

Following luncheon in the Abingdon Methodist Church, the group assembled in the church sanctuary, where distinguished guests and members who had come from a distance were introduced by the regent, Mrs. Glen W. Castle. Mrs. Ralph Killey, State Regent, was introduced and brought greetings from the State Society.

American music was provided by Mr. and Mrs. McGraw, public school music instructors in Abingdon, and by Mrs. Mae Cramer, who had also sung at the chapter's silver anniversary. Mrs. Patricia Dunlap accompanied the vocalists and played organ selections. Mrs. V. B. Stockdale, Program chairman, paid tribute to past regents and introduced the eight present.

In honor of the 37 charter members, a candle-lighting service was conducted by Mrs. Max Wenzelmann in front of the original chapter charter, which centered the stage.

A 50-year history of the chapter was (Continued on page 336)

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HISTORIC LANDMARK—The Victoria County Courthouse, overlooking DeLeon Plaza, invariably attracts the attention of visitors to the city. Built in 1892, a state Historical Medallion above the Bridge Street entrance marks it as a structure of historical significance. The stately building at the Constitution Street intersection once had hitching posts instead of parking places.

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and Vice Chairman for DAR Magazine Advertising in Texas

Photo by Herbert Doud

Members of the GUADALUPE VICTORIA CHAPTER of Victoria, Texas, affectionately dedicate this page to Kathleen Marsh in sincere appreciation for her devotion over many years to chapter activities in National Defense, Americanism, and Good Citizens, and especially in DAR Magazine Subscriptions and DAR Magazine Advertising.
HISTORIC GOLIAD, TEXAS

The history of Goliad is full of the romance and legend of the past. Just walk into one of the old missions and you become aware of the history of this beautiful town known as Goliad.

Goliad was actually established in 1749 when the Spanish Friars established Presidio LaBahia (The Fort) and Missions Espiritu Santo de Zuniga and San Rosario, under Spanish protection. In 1829, by decree of Congress of Coahuila and Texas, the fortress LaBahia was authorized to be called "Goliad". The County was created in 1836 and organized in 1837 and adopted the name of Goliad. Goliad was one of the original counties of Texas.

This impressive GOLIAD COUNTY COURTHOUSE was erected in 1894. Extensive remodeling of this Courthouse was completed in April 1964 and dedication ceremonies were held and the Courthouse was reopened.

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GUADALUPE VICTORIA CHAPTER, DAR, VICTORIA, TEXAS
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The restoration is being made by Mrs. Thomas O'Connor, member of the Guadalupe-Victoria Chapter of the DAR of Victoria, Texas.

The Presidio of La Bahia del Espiritu Santo, with its companion Mission of Espiritu Santo de Zuniga, established at the site of La Salle's fort on Matagorda Bay in April, 1722, removed to Mission Valley, on the Guadalupe River in 1726, and transferred to its present site, near Goliad, Texas, in 1749.

Here Fannin and 356 of his men were massacred by the Mexican forces on Palm Sunday, March 27, 1836, during the Texas fight for independence. A Texas centennial monument stands nearby over their common grave.
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MRS. W. C. ROYLE, Regent

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<th>Ancestor</th>
<th>State</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arnett, Miss Cleo Mae</td>
<td>John Barber</td>
<td>N.C.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Barbay, Mrs. Pauline</td>
<td>John Gilliland</td>
<td>N.C.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Benaison, Mrs. John J.</td>
<td>Jebediah Wellman</td>
<td>N.H.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Berry, Mrs. Giles</td>
<td>John Coulter</td>
<td>Pa.</td>
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<tr>
<td>*Boudin, Mrs. Elbert H.</td>
<td>William Haslett</td>
<td>Pa.</td>
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<tr>
<td>*Bosley, Mrs. Marion L.</td>
<td>William Abney</td>
<td>Va.</td>
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<td>*Calvert, Mrs. Ralph</td>
<td>Major Ebgeght Haywood</td>
<td>N.C.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hickman, Mrs. John Milton</td>
<td>Nathan Atkinson</td>
<td>N.C.</td>
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<tr>
<td>*Hicks, Mrs. Jack E.</td>
<td>Elijah Cornwall</td>
<td>Va.</td>
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<tr>
<td>*Holmes, Mrs. Cassie</td>
<td>William Sanders</td>
<td>N.C.</td>
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<tr>
<td>*Garner, Mrs. Carl</td>
<td>John Jones</td>
<td>S.C.</td>
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<td>*Jens, Mrs. Vernon L.</td>
<td>John Dowling</td>
<td>S.C.</td>
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<td>Jones, Mrs. William L.</td>
<td>Capt. Robert Ware</td>
<td>Va.</td>
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<td>Jordan, Mrs. C. A.</td>
<td>Griffin Murdock</td>
<td>Va.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Love, Mrs. James L.</td>
<td>Fauntleroy</td>
<td>Conn.</td>
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<td>*McGinnity, Mrs. Robert B.</td>
<td>Edward Dimmick</td>
<td>Conn.</td>
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<td>*Mougeon, Mrs. Grover T.</td>
<td>Edward Dimmick</td>
<td>Conn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Moughon, Mrs. Grover T.</td>
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* Past Regents

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[348] DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
THE AUSTIN COLONY CHAPTER, DAR
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honoring

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MRS. KELLY E. McADAMS

Charter member of Chapter
organized April 22, 1952
in her home at 1425 Preston Ave.
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Chapter Regent—1955-1957
State Registrar—1958-1961
State Chairman—Public Relations—1964-

Member Public Relations Committee, National Continental Congress
April, 1964

The first woman ever to serve on The Good Neighbor Commission of Texas; appointed in 1955 to a six-year term by Gov. Allan Shivers; re-appointed to an additional six-year term by Gov. Price Daniel in 1961. She is now Vice-Chairman.

With Texas Historical Survey Committee, she stresses Conservation and restoration of historical sites and records. She is now State Chairman of Texas Federation of Women's Clubs' Community Improvement Program.
The history of Brownsville is intimately linked with the histories of Mexico, Texas, and the United States. When Texas won its independence from Mexico in 1836, the territory between the Rio Grande and Nueces Rivers was claimed by both Texas and Mexico. With the entry of Texas into the American Union in 1845 it was necessary for the United States Government to send an Army of Occupation into the area to confirm the claim of Texas to the disputed territory. This action precipitated the Mexican War which ended with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848 and established the Rio Grande River as the boundary of Texas. The first battles of this War were fought at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma near Brownsville.

The Army of Occupation, under General Zachary Taylor, established Fort Brown on the north bank of the Rio Grande some thirty miles up stream from its mouth. It was around this Fort that Brownsville was established in 1848 and incorporated in 1850. The Fort and the town took their names from Major Jacob Brown who died during bombardment of the Fort by the Mexicans.

Ft. Brown was maintained by the U. S. Army for another 100 years and during this time played an important part in the life and development of Brownsville. Beautiful permanent buildings were erected on the Fort and several of these are still in use today. These include, The Army Morgue, The Guard House, where Dr. William Crawford Gorgas did early research on the cause of yellow fever, and the most notable one, The Army Base Hospital, pictured above, which today is the Administration Building of Texas Southmost College.

Brownsville was an important Confederate Port during the Civil War from which ships ran the Union blockade to export Southern cotton and import munitions and supplies from Europe. The last battle of the War was fought at Palmetto Hill, a short distance from town, some thirty days after Lee surrendered at Appomattox.

Since 1848, Brownsville has grown from a mere frontier settlement to an international commercial center of 50,000 people. Its past has been colorful and lively. Today its lovely homes nestled among tropical flowers and along water-filled resacas together with the influence of the friendly Latin-American culture make Brownsville a place for gracious living.
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This green oasis on our southern border has been well named "The Magic Valley." Nowhere in the United States do you find such a variety of colorful growth—from the misty gold blossoms of the huisache tree to the majestic palms, and from the brilliant bougainvillea and poinsettia to the citrus orchards, whose orange-blossom perfume permeates the air. Retired people and tourists come in increasing numbers each year to bask in its golden sunshine and to glory in its moonlit nights.

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THE LT. THOMAS BARLOW CHAPTER, DAR, thank their friends listed above, whose generosity made this page possible.
neccting them again after its passage. Permission to cross a railroad track had to be obtained, and there the procession halted until the special railroad official, detailed to oversee the crossing, arrived.

Nestled, now, in its new setting, the house has so adapted itself to its surroundings that no passing traveler would suspect it had not always stood on the spot.

Members of First Resistance Chapter and its regent, Mrs. Alton S. Dinan, are proud that they could, at the annual meeting of the chapter, May 18, 1964, show the Homers the only public recognition granted them for moving and preserving this patriot's home and adding to the beauty and interest of the town of Great Barrington.

With the Chapters

(Continued from page 335)

read by Miss Ruth Bradway, past regent and chapter registrar. Miss Bradway had written the history for this occasion and prefaced it with a brief history of Col. Jonathan Latimer's role in the Revolution and the story of the Latimer family's migration from New London, Conn., by way of Tennessee and New Salem, Ill., to the Cherry Grove settlement just north of Abingdon. She explained that Colonel Latimer had died en route, near Nashville, Tenn. Family tradition states he died of a broken heart over the death of his beloved friend, Nathan Hale, who had served under his command and who had taught his children.

Among those attending the anniversary were the State Regent, Mrs. Ralph Killey; a Past Vice President General, Mrs. Henry G. Warner; State Historian, Mrs. Richard Thompson; State Librarian, Mrs. Harold Meyer; SAR Vice President General, Dr. Harold Meyer; Past State Vice Regent, Mrs. William Small; and First Division Director, Mrs. Wendell DeMoss. Those from out of State included, Mrs. Guy Bonney, past chapter regent, from Marathon, Fla.; and Mrs. Cable Duvall, DAR member from Richmond, Va., a descendant of Col. Jonathan Latimer.

VALLEY FORGE (Norristown, Pa.). One wintry day back in 1894, nine representative area women assembled in the Victorian parlor at the home of Miss Julia (Continued on page 364)
MRS. JOSEPH M. WILSON
(Ruth Cockrell)
Organizing Senior President
of the
James Haynes Society
National Society, Children of the American Revolution
Sponsored by
James Campbell Chapter
PERMIAN SANDS CHAPTER DAR

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Monahans, Texas

The Sandhills Park Museum is an air-conditioned structure of masonry, glass and steel located at the entrance to the Sandhills State Park, five miles east of Monahans on U.S. Highway 80 in the Permian Basin area of West Texas. Often called "The Sahara of the Southwest," the park contains about six square miles of soft shifting sand and stark primitive beauty.

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National Chairman, DAR Good Citizens Committee 1962 - 1965

MARCH 1965

[Photo by Alan Anderson]
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MISS AMANDA THOMAS
State Regent of Ohio
for the office of
ORGANIZING SECRETARY GENERAL

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State Regent of Ohio
Candidate for the Office of
Organizing Secretary General
on the Slate of Mrs. William Henry Sullivan, Jr.

Amanda A. Thomas has been a member of the National Society and of Ann Simpson Davis Chapter of Columbus for 38 years. Her record of service during those years includes chapter offices, State Chairman of Tellers, first State Chairman of Radio, and then National Vice Chairman of Radio, State Director, State Corresponding Secretary, State Parliamentarian for two terms, State Vice Regent, and now State Regent of Ohio. She also served on both the National Resolutions and Tellers Committees.

For 22 years Miss Thomas was public relations director of the Ohio Council of Retail Merchants. Until her retirement from business she was an active member of the Public Relations Society of America. She has been on the board of directors of the Humane Society of Columbus for 30 years and is the senior member of the Upper Arlington, Ohio, Board of Health.

Miss Thomas is a State and National C.A.R. Promoter, founder in 1963 of Ohio DAR Day at Lakeside, on Lake Erie, and a past president of the Ohio State Officers Club. She appears in Who’s Who of American Women.

Presented with pride and affection by Chapters of Ohio Central West District

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Lima
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Mount Sterling
Mount Sterling
Piqua
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Urbana
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MARCH 1965
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Barnes, Ora Hasbrouck (Mrs. Jerry H.)
Bickford, Clara Gehring (Mrs. George P.)
Buchanan, Ruth Ringer (Mrs. Donald M.)
Carpenter, Marion Wallace
Carpenter, Miss Ann C.
Carpenter, Miss Estelle R.
Chappelka, Eloise Fisher (Mrs. Alfred R.)
Clark, Ardyss Lyle (Mrs. James H.)
Cogswell, Eugenia Rose (Mrs. De Witt R.)
Colman, Lois Frank (Mrs. Robert A.)
Cozad, Marion Leach (Mrs. Ralph E.)
Croager, Emily Kurtz (Mrs. Kirby A.)
Crouse, Helen Welch (Mrs. Ira W.)
Carpenter, Marion Wallace

**Ancestor**
Babcock, Mary Foote (Mrs. Harrison F.)
Barnes, Ora Hasbrouck (Mrs. Jerry H.)
Bickford, Clara Gehring (Mrs. George P.)
Buchanan, Ruth Ringer (Mrs. Donald M.)
Carpenter, Marion Wallace
Carpenter, Miss Ann C.
Carpenter, Miss Estelle R.
Chappelka, Eloise Fisher (Mrs. Alfred R.)
Clark, Ardyss Lyle (Mrs. James H.)
Cogswell, Eugenia Rose (Mrs. De Witt R.)
Colman, Lois Frank (Mrs. Robert A.)
Cozad, Marion Leach (Mrs. Ralph E.)
Croager, Emily Kurtz (Mrs. Kirby A.)
Crouse, Helen Welch (Mrs. Ira W.)
Carpenter, Marion Wallace

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**MISS AMANDA A. THOMAS**
**AKRON Chapter**
**COPPACAW of SILVER LAKE**
**Chapter**
**CUYAHOGA FALLS**
**Chapter**
**DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE**
OHIO SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
and
SHAKER CHAPTER
Honor
MRS. JAMES F. DONAHUE
Candidate for Honorary Vice President General

Presented with Pride and Affection by chapters of Ohio Northeast District

Aaron Olmsted  Lakewood  Molly Chittenden
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Akron  Mary Chesney  New Connecticut
Cuyahoga Portage  Mary Redmond  Shaker
Elizabeth Harper  Mary Stanley  Western Reserve
Poland-Canfield

MARCH 1965
With the Chapters
(Continued from page 356)

Hayman in Norristown, Pa. Their purpose? To organize an area chapter of a new nation-wide organization which had come into being just 4 years before. The organization? The Daughters of the American Revolution. Not long after, four other eligible women of the community joined the original nine to become charter members of the Valley Forge Chapter. These 13 charter members grew to a present membership of 216.

There were no living charter members to help celebrate the 70th Anniversary of this chapter in the ballroom of the Valley Forge Hotel on December 17, 1964. However, the chapter regent, Mrs. Nicholas vanReed Hunter, deemed it a privilege to cite the eight 50-year members of the organization (five of them were present at the gala affair). They are: Miss Edith Fisher, Mrs. C. Howard Harry, Mrs. Maybelle M. Kirkbride, Mrs. J. Harvey Rex, Mrs. Isaac H. Shelly, Mrs. H. Wilson Stahlnecker, Miss Isabella Walker, and Mrs. Eleanor D. S. White. Mrs. Shelly is a former attorney, and is a vice chairman of the National Resolutions Committee.

The chapter was honored to have as guests the State Regent, Mrs. Charlotte Sayre; the State Regent-elect, Mrs. George J. Wals; other State Officers; and regents and members from many chapters in the division.

Dr. Kenneth D. Wells, President of Freedoms Foundation of Valley Forge, spoke on the Power and Glory of Patriotism. "I plead with you to bring yourselves up to date on this menace of Communist front organizations," he stated. He said that 150 are officially listed by the U. S. Attorney General as active in the Country. "This is a new kind of war we are in; each one of you is definitely a soldier in it. We have only 13 years to go—unless we take some action. No free society has ever lasted more than 200 years. Let us not talk, not just belong, but let us act," he urged. "The outcome of this great cold

(Continued on page 368)
In 1850, 56 years following the erection of Fort Defiance by General Anthony Wayne, The Defiance College was incorporated and established by an act of the Ohio legislature. At that time, the State set aside 1280 acres of surplus canal land to be sold for the benefit of the College. Defiance is a coeducational, fully accredited, four-year, liberal arts college with a current enrollment of 920 students representing 22 States and 7 foreign countries. Although in existence for many years, the campus is a unique blending of the old and the new. Of the 17 permanent buildings, 12 have been built since 1954.

Situated on a spacious, wooded campus of 148 acres, modern dormitories, classrooms and laboratories are well equipped and not over-crowded. The small-college atmosphere and close student-faculty relationships are a time honored tradition. Defiance remains small and highly selective by conviction. Affiliated with the United Church of Christ . . . the College aims to maintain high standards of both scholarship and character and thus produce graduates equipped in heart as well as mind to be responsible citizens.

As for the city itself . . . Defiance, a progressive urban community of 15,500, is located in the very heart of the rich Maumee valley . . . 25 miles south of the Ohio Turnpike and approximately midway between Cleveland and Chicago. Three beautiful rivers wind their way through the corporation limits. Defiance can lay claim to an unlimited supply of electric, natural gas and water power. Modern shopping facilities, many churches, splendid public and parochial schools, public library, hospital, two railroads, truck terminals, progressive financial institutions, supervised recreation and swimming pools, three golf courses . . . plus a diversified manufacturing complex . . . all help to make Defiance a wonderful place in which to live.

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The Fort Defiance Chapter, DAR
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State Regent of Ohio
For the office of Organizing Secretary General

on the Sullivan Ticket

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AMANDA BARKER DEVIN
Mrs. W. Brownell Porter, Regent

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ELIZABETH SHERMAN REESE
Mrs. Verne R. Silbaugh, Regent

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RETURN JONATHAN MEIGS
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SCIOTO VALLEY
Mrs. Louis J. Schauseil, Regent
Dr. Reuben Lamb home, built 1809, razed 1964. A brick house on Southeast corner E. William St., & Union St. The future site of an educational building of St. Marks Lutheran Church. Dr. Lamb was the attending physician at the birth of Rutherford Birchard Hayes, 1822.

Miss Edna Gay Schaaf
State Chairman, DAR Magazine Advertising
and
Chairman Delaware City Chapter, Delaware, Ohio
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EUNICE PETREE ZILIOX
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Harrison, Ohio

dedicates with pride and gratitude the following roster to its Revolutionary ancestors:

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Ancestor

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Jacob Corson
Barry, Ruth Parker
Major Martin Warner
Beebe, Florence Shimmons
John Hodgling, Jr.
Bradley, Birtie Measures
Peter Rockefeller
Calvert, Barrie Bechlaizer
Brownsville, Charles Brownsville
Carter, Elizabeth Mansfield
Brownsville, Charles Brownsville
Cates, Katherine Bradleebich
Brownsville, Charles Brownsville
Hunt, Helen Cose
Brownsville, Charles Brownsville
Jordan, J. N. W.
Brownsville, Charles Brownsville
Kelly, Bella Murfay
Brownsville, Charles Brownsville
Lambert, Jennette Fields
Brownsville, Charles Brownsville
Morgan, Nath Willilamson
Brownsville, Charles Brownsville
Morgan, Berta Elijah
Brownsville, Charles Brownsville
Roffes, Anna Howard
Brownsville, Charles Brownsville
Roodsbuech, Mary Humphrey
Brownsville, Charles Brownsville
Roodsbuech, Judith Alexander
Brownsville, Charles Brownsville
Scholeminyer, E/gif Rockefeller
Brownsville, Charles Brownsville
Schoering, Ruth Mary Cose
Brownsville, Charles Brownsville
Timmerman, Nancy Cose
Brownsville, Charles Brownsville
Waller, Jonathan Bailey
Brownsville, Charles Brownsville
Willis, Clara Tildham
Brownsville, Charles Brownsville
Wolfe, Barbara Porter
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Hamilton, Ohio

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CINCINNATI CHAPTER
Cincinnati, Ohio

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Organizing Secretary General on the Sullivan Slate

In Memoriam
CAROLINE P. OSBORN WARREN
(Hamilton, Ohio)
Organizing Regent
MARTHA'S VINEYARD CHAPTER, DAR
Edgartown, Mass.
1896-1908, Nat'l #5769

OXFORD CAROLINE SCOTT CHAPTER
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Terrace Park, Ohio

supports Miss Amanda Thomas

WILLIAM HORNEY CHAPTER
Jeffersonville, Ohio

Supports the Candidacy of
MISS AMANDA THOMAS
State Regent of Ohio for the Office of
Organizing Secretary General on the Sullivan ticket

With the Chapters
(Continued from page 364)

war will depend exactly on whether we, as single individuals, do this job that needs doing for God and Country. If America goes down, the world goes down. We are the target of conspiracy. We have a new responsibility. We must struggle to the last depth of our love and patriotism."

Mrs. Percival R. Rieder was general chairman of the affair, with Mrs. Andrew Y. Drysdale as vice-chairman.

CONTENTMENT (Dedham, Mass.). For the past 3 years, Contentment Chapter has observed American History Month by sponsoring a townwide history-essay contest, with participation from the seven Dedham—elementary schools, the Junior High School, and St. Mary's Parochial School. The children, with national DAR rules, write their essays during January and give them to Mrs. Anthony J. Cimeno, (Continued on page 370)

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
One of the finest examples of English Tudor Revival architecture in the United States, Stan Hywet Hall was built as a home, a memorial to England's great Elizabethan period, a monument to America's period of great wealth, a collection of art treasures envied by museums and a place where history has happened.

The house and grounds took about four years from 1911-1915 to complete. It was intended to serve as a cultural center for the city of Akron. The Latin motto on the coat of arms over the entrance expresses this intention—"Non Nobis Solum"—which means, "Not for Us Alone."

The furnishings include many tapestries, paintings, musical instruments and furniture, not the least of which is the harpischord on which it is said that Handel composed "The Messiah."

Stan Hywet has been host to many famous and colorful figures. Presidents William Howard Taft and Warren Harding, Thomas Edison, Senator William Borah, Schumann-Heink, Galli-Curci, Helen Jepson, James Melton, Paderewski and our own Will Rogers, enjoyed the Manor's hospitality.

Ohio as a whole and Cuyahoga Portage Chapter of Akron urge you to visit this "shrine in our midst." There are appeals to all ages and all walks of life and all interests. As evidence of the esteem in which it is held, this advertisement is made possible through the generosity of four of the outstanding restaurants of Akron which we, the Chapter, urge you to patronize during your stay in our City.

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chapter historian, in February. Local, non-DAR judges included elementary school teachers not associated with the Dedham school system. Last year, the eighth grade essays were judged by a teacher-training class at Harvard University. Of interest have been the complimentary remarks regarding this contest from the townspeople and judges.

This program in connection with American History Month, telling a part of the DAR story, has been a project of the entire chapter under the direction of its regent, Mrs. Edwin W. Currier. The Massachusetts State Regent, Miss Gertrude A. MacPeek, a charter member of our chapter, participated in the exercises telling of the importance of the study of American history in our schools today. Other State DAR dignitaries participating included the State Historian, Mrs. Hamilton H. Sweet; Mrs. Paul Vaites, State Chairman, Americanism; and Mrs. John J. Kelley, Chairman, American History Month. Contentment Chapter has been

honored by the presence of Selectman Francis O'Brien; State Representative Harold Rosen (R); and the Mayor of Melrose, Paul Vaitses, along with the National C.A.R. Honorary Vice President Mrs. George Houser, during these exercises at the Dedham Public Library.

It has been an inspiration to see the faces of the young people as each came forward to receive his or her prize. The appreciation of their parents was also evident. In all, about 200 children have written essays, and Dedham has produced a Northeast District winner, Daniel Ler Prather; a State winner, Patricia Brown; and a State runner-up, Mary Lou Finnegar.

Also at these meetings, the DAR (Continued on page 378)
National Defense
(Continued from page 274)
brought out the fact that, of 115 member nations,
all except twenty-six members were classified as economically less developed and it was hoped that these twenty-six members would contribute voluntarily an amount at least equal to the reductions for the others.

This is a sample of what lies ahead if this Nation allows itself to drift into world government without the active opposition which prevailed in the 1950's. If, as one of the 26 "developed" countries, the United States accepts a disproportionate share of United Nations peacekeeping operations, then it follows that, as the General Assembly expands its power to levy assessments, the American people will also be expected to pay an equally disproportionate share to promote the social and economic objectives set forth in articles 55 and 56 of the United Nations Charter.

Grateful as the American people should be to the French for challenging the authority of the General Assembly to levy taxes, has not the time come for America to ask a few questions, too? We, as a people, can ill afford to become so imbued with "World Peace Through World Law" propaganda that we forget that this can only lead to world government.

Once in force there would be no escape from the world government envisioned by its promoters. World government seeks an International Monetary system; would destroy our immigration laws, already under attack in Congress; urges legislative power over individuals as well as nations; would ultimately deny the United States of America sufficient armed forces even for the defense of the Nation; would create a United Nations force "so strong no state could challenge it;" and would claim the power to raise revenues for UN purposes, such revenue to be levied proportionate to national income.

Is this what we want for America? Is peace to be purchased at any price? Are loyal Americans now to sit silent and permit this Nation to be tied down gradually by the silken thread of treaty law until it is as securely bound as was Gulliver by the Lilliputians? And what kind of peace will it be when present-day Lilliputians can muster a majority in the United Nations?

Such peace as there is in the world today has been maintained, not by the United Nations, but by the military strength and nuclear superiority of the United States. So, too, the world's hope for liberty and freedom lies in the hands of the United States so long as this Nation stands free, militarily strong and sovereign.

The evidence of the past makes it clear that world government would never stand a chance if presented to the American people through ordinary, open and above-board channels. As a Nation, we prize too highly the freedom which has been won and defended on many battlefields ever to sign away our sovereignty deliberately.

Current trends reveal that we must guard the back door as well as the front door. Let us hope it is not too late to guard the post now. America has been, is, and must remain the bastion of freedom. May the American people have the courage and faith to keep it so.

Footnotes
1. Treaties and Executive Agreements, Hearings before a Subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary, United States Senate, 1953, page 862.
2. The Genocide Convention, Hearings before a Subcommittee of the Committee on Foreign Relations, United States Senate, 1950, page 308.
5. Treaties and Executive Agreements, Hearings, 1953, pages 1003 and 1004.
11. Our Foreign Policy, State Department Publication, page 8.

Piasa Country
(Continued from page 255)
The schoolhouse, built of fieldstone, gives one the feeling of yesterday. Although a new wing has been added in recent years, care has been taken not to mar the quaintness of the original structure.

The present Village Inn, a charming red brick building, was once the home of a river captain, and it has been said that the glazed cupola permitted the captain's wife to see her husband's steamer come around the bend, allowing her ample time to put the meal on the fire.

Elsah is built between two protecting bluffs, and Principia College, a Christian Scientist School, is on the East Bluff. Mrs. Lucy Semple Ames, daughter of the General, built a magnificent home, called Notchcliff, on the top of this cliff, and here she dwelt in splendor for many years. Notchcliff was the pride of the countryside until it burned in 1904. It lay in ruins until 1935, when the property was purchased by Principia College. The Gate Lodge at the foot of the cliff—the formal entrance to the Ames Estate—still stands, unchanged by man or time.

Before the building of the new four-lane highway, the only land en-
Piasa Country

(Continued from page 371)

Trance into Elsah was by an obscure road off State Highway 100, between Alton and Grafton. Here you traveled about 3 miles along a rolling countryside that seemed to lead nowhere. Suddenly you came upon a gentle bend, which led into this unbelievable settlement, a cross between a French hamlet and a fast-fading dash of the peaceful South. Here is an almost forgotten era that was only experienced along the mighty Mississippi.

If you ride along this country road leading into Elsah and look carefully to the right, you will see a small sign with the lettering CHAUTAUQUA. What memories the word spells! As you slowly ride along this narrow road, you become a new born lover of beauty and nature, and when entering the Chautauqua you realize why this is known as one of the most beautiful spots in the Middle West.

Chautauqua, like Elsah, is situated between two sheltering bluffs, and the West Bluff of Elsah is now the East Bluff of Chautauqua.

In 1885 two committees from the St. Louis, Mo., area, one consisting of ministers and the other laymen, were authorized to find a location for a Chautauqua grounds. A steamer was chartered from Alton, Ill., and the committees traveled up the river along the bluffs, searching for a valley, and this was found just beyond the West Bluff of Elsah. They landed, tramped through fields and brush until they found a cooling spring, and because of this inexhaustible supply of clear, cool water decided to purchase the ground for the Western Chautauqua. For years camp meetings were held, tents were pitched, and people came from miles around, not only for the spiritual benefits but also to behold the beauties of nature.

By the early 1900's the New Piasa Chautauqua Association was formed. From the history of the Chautauqua one notes that Old Folks Day, Grand Army Day, Temperance Day, Book Concern Day, Music Day, and Recognition Day were held. Steamers made round trips from St. Louis for $1.25. Admission was 25 cents a day or $1.00 a week. Tents rented for the season as reasonably as $4.00. Outstanding speakers included William Jennings Bryan and Billy Sunday. Entertainers were those who followed the Chautauqua circuit and included opera singers, musi-

(Continued on page 378)
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GENERAL MACOMB | Mrs. Howard Rexroat
MARY LITTLE DEERE | Mrs. Carl Frye
MILDRED WARNER WASHINGTON | Mrs. Edgar S. Saville
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PEORIA | Miss Elma M. Spickard
FORT ARMSTRONG | Mrs. Henry E. Jeffrey
CHIEF SHAUBENA | Mrs. Otto Oberjohn
DANIEL McMILLAN | Mrs. Joseph R. Peasley
GEORGE SORNBERGER | Mrs. Robert B. Worrell

**Mrs. E. Wendell DeMoss,** Division Director
Three chapters join in an affectionate salute to

MRS. THOMAS JEFFERSON NEWBILL, SR.  
(Leona Hopper Newbill)

for her forty-four years of DAR service.

* * *

She joined the DAR in 1921 as a member of Chicago's GENERAL HENRY DEARBORN CHAPTER, and is now a member of HIMARSHEE CHAPTER in Fort Lauderdale, Florida, her home city.

* * *

She formed the LA GRANGE-ILLINOIS CHAPTER in 1927, serving as organizing regent, and was commissioned its honorary regent for life.

* * *

An internationally recognized horticulturist, Mrs. Newbill is also a genealogist and historian.

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see page 269 for details

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
Honoring

MRS. ALBERT GROVER PETERS
Candidate for Registrar General
on the
Sullivan Slate

Honorary State Regent
National Chairman American Heritage
Illinois State Regent 1961-1963
DeWalt Mechlin Chapter Regent 1953-1955
Presented by the thirty-four Chapters of the Fourth Division, Illinois
Silver Anniversary
25 Years With Olney Jubilee Chapter
Daughters of the American Revolution
Olney, Illinois

Chapter History

On February 22, 1940 Mrs. Richard N. McCauley telephoned Miss Beulah Hutchens and requested her to become the Organizing Regent of a proposed Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution in Olney, Illinois. Miss Hutchens accepted and was duly confirmed. Through her untiring efforts, assisted by Mrs. McCauley, Miss Mary Ellen Holmes, Miss Eleanor Burritt and Mrs. R. S. Rowland, the necessary members were procured during the summer of 1940. In August of 1940 the required applications for membership were forwarded to Miss Helen McMackin, State Regent, at the time, from Salem, Illinois, and the name of Olney Jubilee, suggested by Miss McMackin, was selected—Olney for the city in which the chapter was to be located and Jubilee for the Jubilee celebration of the National Society. Subsequently the chapter was confirmed by the National Society on October 12, 1940.

The new chapter immediately sponsored the selection of a Good Citizen winner in the local High School. Through the years this project has grown until at present the chapter sponsors seven (7) Good Citizens from the area.

In October 1947 the chapter began making American History awards, beginning with the high schools of Olney and Noble. This, too, has grown until six awards are presented now. The promotion of American History in the grade schools reached a zenith in 1964, with the award of twenty-one American History Essay prizes for 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th grades.

Olney Jubilee has progressed through the past twenty-five years from a membership of 22 on February 1, 1941 to a present membership of 45. Loving care, patience and perseverance produced dividends in the unfolding of endeavors supporting the threefold objectives of the National Society.

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Chapter Members
by
MRS. CHARLES E. RANDOLPH
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Piasa Country
(Continued from page 372)

From the day it was selected by the committee to the present time little change has been made by nature. Perhaps its first cottages and can'ters have given way to more modern resort homes, but as you walk along the road you will still see the old three-story frame hotel with its screened porch across the entire front; its well painted auditorium open on three sides to allow fresh air (and mosquitoes), for the comfort of the campers; its little chapel nestled against a bluff; and a rustic boardwalk used for strolling to the river.

Chautauqua is a combination of the past and present—a modern swimming pool, a small ravine where children play and cooling waters gently flow, a soft electric light glowing from an attractive cottage, an inn, the “Kentucky Home,” where “home cooked” meals can be obtained if desired, and a bell ringing from the auditorium announcing that the evening entertainment is about to start.

This is the story of the Piasa Country. The next time you wish to search for history, legend, and beauty, take time to drive along the McAdams Highway, and let the spell of the Piasa legend, the quaintness of Elsah, and the beauty of the country fill your cup to overflowing.

Genealogical Department
(Continued from page 295)

Babb-Wilson—Want ances., wfe., and children of William Babb, b. 1737, and migrated from York County Parish of Hampton, Va., to Lancaster, Fairfield County, Ohio, as early as 1798, d. Somerset, Ohio, Nov. 1829, age 92 yrs. Also searching for children of Thomas Babb, b. 1766 in Frederick County, Winchester, Va., dau. of Robert Wilson.—Mrs. Donald M. Buchanan, 20123 Lorain Rd., Fairview Park 26, Ohio.

Beardsley—Vann—Kelly—Dawes—Contant—Lord—Taylor—Matthews—Whelden—Seitz—Hughes—Givens—Moore—Ross—Would like inf. on the following families: (a) Anna Beardsley, b. ca 1783, (Continued on page 388)
Rockford Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, honors Seth B. Atwood for his generous gifts to the Park system and to the Forest preserve areas of Winnebago County. He served as a Rockford Park Commissioner from 1929 to 1950, and has probably given more of his time, energy and resources than any man in the State of Illinois.

Deeply interested in Wildlife Conservation, in Conservation of natural wooded areas to be used as recreation for nature lovers, he donated 321 acres of land in a beautiful area south of Rockford and straddling the Kishwaukee River in 1956. It is "Seth B. Atwood Park" and the Camper Lodge is made available to 35 classes of 40 students each during the year besides field trips, overnite programs and teacher training workshops.

Last year, August 30, 1964, his gift of the Atwood Homestead, to the county of Winnebago as a Forest Preserve, was dedicated. This Forest Preserve contains 240 acres with one and one half miles of River frontage. Another great gift in the interest of Conservation, and for which the people of our county should ever be grateful.
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salute the supporters of the fund
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In the Old State Capitol, ABRAHAM LINCOLN served as a member of the House of Representatives.
Here, on June 16, 1858, ABRAHAM LINCOLN delivered his famous "House Divided" speech.
When ABRAHAM LINCOLN was nominated as Republican candidate for the Presidency in 1860, he made his personal headquarters in the Governor's office.
On May 4, 1865, the body of ABRAHAM LINCOLN lay in state in the House of Representatives Hall.
Senator STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS expounded his theory of "popular sovereignty" in the House Chamber.
Shortly after the outbreak of the Civil War, ULYSSES S. GRANT received his commission as Col. of Ill. Volunteers in the office of the Governor.

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FIFTH DIVISION DIRECTOR
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Young Abraham Lincoln

A number of men who were destined to play varying roles of importance in the development of the United States were stationed together in Dixon in the spring of 1832 as they took part in the Blackhawk War. Young Abraham Lincoln came from the southern part of the State in command of a small group of volunteers. Young Jefferson Davis, future president of the Confederacy, was on leave from the army but heard of the conflict and hurried to the Dixon rendezvous.

Present also was another future president, Zachary Taylor. Among those who would become generals in the War between the States were John A. McClernand, Winfield S. Scott, Albert Sidney Johnson, and Joseph E. Johnston.

The statue is by Leonard Crunelle and is situated on the site of the Block House which was known as Fort Dixon.

Black Hawk Statue

This statue is located at Eagles' Nest Bluff on the east bank of the beautiful Rock River in Lowden Memorial State Park near Oregon, Illinois. It was designed by Lorado Taft and represents an idealization of the American Indian who once inhabited the Rock River Valley but is popularly called "Black Hawk" referring to the brave Indian Chief of the Sac-Fox tribe.

This mammoth memorial is 48 feet tall and is made of 268 tons of cement. It is said to be the second largest concrete monolithic statue in the world. Nothing in northern Illinois is more impressive.

The Black Hawk Monument

This monument commemorates four battles of the Black Hawk Indian War which occurred during May and June of 1832: the St. Vrain Massacre, Captain Stephenson's Battle, Captain Snyder's Battle and Major Dement's Battle. These conflicts were held near or at the place where the monument stands and where 23 men are buried—4 miles off U.S. 20 at Kent, site of Ft. Kellogg, Stephenson County, Illinois.

Illinois Second Division

MRS. ROBERT ALLEN LATHAM, Director

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Dixon—Dixon
Elder William Brewster—Freeport
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Rochelle—Rochelle
Rockford—Rockford
Rock River—Sterling
Sycamore—DeKalb
Where Abraham Lincoln Practiced Law in 1837

Vandalia served as the Capital of Illinois from 1820-1839. The first Capitol burned in 1823. The second in which Lincoln served from 1834-1836 was demolished. In 1837 in the third Statehouse, which is still standing, Lincoln received permission to practice law in the Supreme Court Room. In the same chamber and in the same year Chicago was granted its charter to become a city. In the House of Representatives Lincoln made his famous protest against slavery, a remarkable speech on the State bank issue, and a report on the fertility of Illinois soil. Among his colleagues were Stephen A. Douglas, Orville H. Browning, Edward D. Baker, and James Shields, all of whom became national figures. Over 20,000 travelers from all over the world each year sign the guest register. The interior has been partially restored with furniture, stoves, and rugs of the 1830 period. The Statehouse perpetuates the memory of Lincoln, and behind its imposing appearance lies much of early Illinois history.

On the Statehouse Square stands the Madonna of the Trail Statue, donated by the Daughters of the American Revolution in 1928. It marks the terminus of the National Road, the most historic highway built by the Federal Government. President Thomas Jefferson authorized the road in 1806, and Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury, applied his efforts to extending it to Vandalia.

This page is sponsored by the Vandalia, Illinois, Chamber of Commerce and the Sixth Division Chapters, Illinois Society DAR Chapters and Regents

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Looking across the Ohio River to Kentucky
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Old Stone Face
Shawnee National Forest

Chimney Rock is only one of the unusual rock formations in the Garden of the Gods Shawnee National Forest

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THE ROBERT R. McCORMICK HISTORYMOBILE

Twelve chapters in Third Division of Illinois sponsored the Historymobile at the schools and for the public. Approximately 30,000 students viewed this exhibit from September through November 1964.

The Historymobile is the result of a gift of $25,000 to the State Historical Society from the Robert R. McCormick Charitable Trust, established by the late publisher of the Chicago Tribune.

The exhibit tells the story of Lincoln with photographs, maps, mementos, official documents, original Lincoln letters and facsimile copies of other papers arranged in the 18 display cases of the museum on wheels. The material for the exhibit is from the collections of the Illinois State Historical Library.

The displays present a chronological account of Lincoln's life from his birthplace in Kentucky to his burial in Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield.
Little Brick House

(Continued from page 267)

this river god was one of the pioneers who encountered the wilderness with a stout heart. Mike bragged that he could outrun, outshoot, outbrag, and outlight any other man on the rivers from Pittsburgh to New Orleans.

On view also is a colorful folk-art map (22 by 28 inches) framed in walnut that shows Abe Lincoln chopping wood, Douglas ready to blast his opponents, James Hall observing the woodland beauty, the Daniel Boone of Church Bells (1830) ringing to summon the congregation, the cardinal singing, and the prairie violets blooming. At the upper left “the bold backwoodsman,” Pete Featherton, is near his creator, James Hall. At the upper right Mike Fink, in characteristic pose, is ready to whip any fellow who doubts his Hercules strength. The viewer of the folk-art map can imagine he is touching the past for a moment when he sees the Vandalia State House, commemorating Abraham Lincoln’s years as a young legislator; the Blackwell Printery, where Hall published the first literary periodical in the State and edited the most outstanding newspaper and no doubt wrote many of his tales illustrative of Western life; the Vandalia Hotel, where Lincoln, Douglas, and others had their gay times; and The Little Brick House, which suggests the charm and living of a past age.

Into pioneer Vandalia in the 1820’s came the National Road, over which swarmed prairie schooners, livestock, stagecoaches, and horsecar riders. During the Civil War Federal troops and wagons with military supplies used the road. In 1928 the Daughters of the American Revolution erected a statue, The Madonna of the Trail, to bring to memory the bravery of pioneer women as well as the terminus of the National Road. Hence, the pictorial map shows in graphic detail much that has happened since Illinois became a State, and it serves to remind Americans of their historic past.

Two original copies of James Hall’s Statistics of the West (1836) and Morris Birkbeck’s Letters from Illinois (1818) are on exhibit in the Berry-Hall room. Another interesting item is a copy of the Plan of Vandalia, the Capital of the State of Illinois, from Lewis Beck’s book, A Gazetteer of the State of Illinois and Missouri (1823). It shows the original plan of 62 blocks and the public square, comprised of two blocks, which were referred to as North Square and South Square, the latter being the area on which the State House now stands. The streets cross each other at right angles and are 80 feet wide.

The Berry-Hall Room has much to offer for enlightenment, but visitors are not pressed to study its rare books. Above the fireplace mantel James Hall’s words, that appeared in the November 1830 issue of his magazine, sets the tone:

Books are the most agreeable companions in the world, because they are the least intrusive.

This room, which adjoins the studio, affords the visitor a view of rich walnut furniture formerly owned by pioneer families of the area. The chest, with carved wooden drawer pulls in the fruit motif, the wall mirror, and the dropleaf table were purchased at auction from Capital descendants. The clothespress was rescued from the basement of an old house. At the dropleaf table the author of Vandalia: Wilderness Capital of Lincoln’s Land wrote much of her manuscript. During a study at the University of Illinois Library, which has impressive and extensive holdings, the author was unable to find a book devoted to Vandalia’s role in the intellectual and cultural growth of the early Midwest. She decided to collect primary and secondary sources for a volume that historians would find profitable. She would make it, moreover, a readable history, with a colorful narrative for high school and college students to enjoy. Here at this table she imposed her own pattern upon the unsystematized materials that her investigation over a 7-year period produced.

Two maple chairs of old vintage are among the new walnut slatbacks made in the Ozark Mountains. Walnut slatback chairs, well-bottomed, were advertised for sale in the Illinois Intelligencer of July 4, 1825, “cheap for hard money or paper money.” A table, made by the owner’s uncle, who was born in Switzerland, attests to the delicate artistry and precision of the Swiss. Numerous minute pieces of walnut, cherry, oak, pine, ash, hickory, cedar, and mahogany are inserted in geometric design on the table top. The distinctive inlay prompts much comment by visitors. The documentary wallpaper of blue and white geometric design enhances, with quaintness and beauty, the old furniture, and it, too, causes comment. Throughout the dwelling the furniture is primarily walnut, with some oak, maple, mahogany, poplar, and pine, simply but tastefully designed.

In the frame kitchen, a room added in the latter part of the 19th century, the new owner took a lively interest. To preserve the items of frontier living was uppermost in her mind. The kitchen, painted in Dutch blue and yellow, retains a dado (a wood paneling that covers the lower part of the walls). The pitcher pump (it still draws water from the cistern) on the old-fashioned sink causes perhaps the most comment by guests. Its bright brass adds a decorative touch to the room.

On the shelf above the door leading to the outside are various types of flatirons, principally the common type and that with a detachable handle. On the shelf above the gas stove—a modern intruder of early 20th century vintage—is a blue and white china canister set, decorated with German lettering and a Holland windmill design. Small pieces of kitchen equipment decorate the other walnut shelves.

One is aware, as he views the dwelling, that in every human being there are imagination and creative power in the decorative arts which, when circumstances permit, will be developed, although they may have been for many years shrouded from view. An old house, when purchased by an imaginative human being with an understanding of the past, can be restored to its distinctive beauty and grace. The owner, for many years before its purchase, gazed with a passionate ardor at her birthplace, dreaming of its restoration. Certainly it was obscured from the undiscerning eye by its grim garb. In fact, for many years it appeared positively miserable—as chill and somber as the November day on which it was purchased. Fortunately, it has passed into loving hands. Now freshly painted and repaired, it has a purpose in life—to shed light in a graphic way about an old historic town and the manner of pioneer living.
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MRS. CHARLOTTE W. SAYRE
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Butler, Pennsylvania

Genealogical Department
(Continued from page 378)

Warren, Conn. (b) William Vaughn (Vawv) b. 1817, Nossville, Pa. (c) Ruth Kelly, b. 1817, Ft. Louden, Pa. (d) Mary Ann Dawes, b. 1830, Ky. (e) Mary Con
tant, b. 1808, Burley, N.Y. (f) Mercy Lord, b. 1766, Warren, Conn. (g) Hannah, wife of Joseph Taylor, Sr., b. ca 1724, Chatham, Mass. Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Taylor, Sr., b. ca 1675 Yarmouth, Mass. (h) Sarah Matthews, b. ca. 1653, Yarmouth, Mass. (i) Ruth Whelden, b. ca 1625, Yar
mouth, Mass. (j) Seisters Mary Hart, b. 1871, Topeka, Kans. (k) Eliza Maria Hughes, b. 1802-3 maybe Ga. or Fla. (l) Elizab(eth) Givens, wife of Josiah Moores. (m) Isaac Ross, Sr., b. 1707, N.J. (n) Wi
liam Moores, b. 1742, d. 1827, Lincoln County, Va. Desc. moved to Ky. — Mrs. M. H. Dunn, Stanford, Ky.

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In Memory of
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Mary Safford Disston
(Mrs. Hamilton R.)
Regent 1950-53
State Chaplain 1956-59

QUAKER CITY CHAPTER
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Greetings to our Friends


Bolling—Wood—Whittaker—Taylor—Dorchester—Want ances, parents, dates, and places with proof, for the following:

(Continued on page 395)
THE STATE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT
of the
PENNSYLVANIA STATE SOCIETY,
Daughters of the American Revolution
Lovingly and proudly dedicates this page to
MRS. CHARLOTTE W. SAYRE, STATE REGENT
Candidate for the Office of Recording Secretary General, April 1965

Seated, Left to Right: Mrs. Percy P. Teal, State Chaplain; Mrs. J. Wesley Worrall, State Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Charlotte W. Sayre, State Regent; Mrs. George J. Walz, State Vice Regent and State Regent-Elect; Mrs. Coray H. Miller, State Treasurer.

Standing, Left to Right: Mrs. Marian Hause Hobbs, State Registrar; Mrs. Thomas Reitz, North Central Director; Mrs. George M. Horning, South Central Director; Mrs. Robert W. Owens, State Recording Secretary; Mrs. Edwin Glenn Olds, State Librarian; Mrs. Olaf C. Taylor, State Historian; Mrs. Wendell G. Byers, South Western Director; Mrs. John B. Goldie, North Western Director; Mrs. Earle F. Jacobs, South Eastern Director; Mrs. John H. Llewellyn, North Eastern Director.

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Sons of the American Revolution—

Daughters of the American Revolution—
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Children of the American Revolution—

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From Old sheets are badly needed Committee for use in cleaning and dusting our DAR Buildings.

Members are earnestly requested to send old sheets to the BUILD-INGS AND GROUNDS OFFICE, Scranton City Chapter, DAR

Helen R. Shaffer, Regent

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MARCH 1965

VALLEY FORGE CHAPTER

Celebrating its 70th Anniversary

and Honoring 50-Year members

Eleanor Derr Slingluff White
Kathryn Schwenk Stahlnecker
Isabella Walker

Genealogical Department

(Continued from page 388)


Colonial Philadelphia

The South Eastern District, PENNSYLVANIA, salutes the historic shrines found in AMERICA'S MOST HISTORIC SQUARE MILE, Colonial Phil-adelphia. Come visit the ORIGINAL Eighteenth Century buildings in which the FOUNDING FATHERS assembled. CHRIST CHURCH, place of worship for George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, Betsy Ross and other patriots.

INDEPENDENCE HALL, meeting place of First Continental Congress.

Proudly presented by these chap-ters, their Regents, and the South Eastern Director, Mrs. Earle F. Jacobs.

CHESTER COUNTY
Mrs. Ellis E. Stern

INDEPENDENCE HALL
Mrs. William T. Lampe

MAHANATAWNY
Mrs. Milton L. Hoefle

MERION
Mrs. John D. Rumbough

ROBERT MORRIS
Mrs. Robert Snitger
amp of their spiritual leader.

Mr. Saltonstall built a mill dam on the site of the present one and had exclusive mill privileges there for many years. First use of the water power was for a grist mill. Later, the abundant water power in other locations on the main river at the lower falls, as well as at Egypt River, Mile River, and the stream at Chebacco were utilized for sawing timber and grinding corn. Favorable locations on the river banks were used for shipbuilding, pottery making, and tanning leather, for the shoes and gloves so badly needed.

The professional weaver, too, was a man of indispensable value. He sat all day at his heavy loom; and his product, because of its superior appearance, compared with the rough homespun, was much in demand by those who could afford it.

Names of those who were butchers, tailors, tanners, shoemakers, gunsmiths, cooperers, weavers, saltmakers, ropemakers, carpenters and boat builders, and those who pursued numerous other occupations appear in detail in the early records of the town; and such specialization of work was usually regulated by law.

The Rev. Mr. Waters writes:

The traffic in strong water was carefully guarded by a statute of 1637 from the General Court.

The ordinary was under close watch for illegal sales, for entertaining of boys or habitual tipplers, for dancing or gaming, for permitting any to remain during the week-day lecture.

Lacemaking and Knitting

The General Court assumed most extraordinary authority over the private affairs of families. In 1641, to relieve the scarcity of clothing materials, each household, in proportion to its size in number of members, men, women, and children, was assessed to produce a fixed quantity of linen, cotton, or woolen cloth. Failure to comply brought a penalty of 12d. for every pound short.

Out of all of these industrial pursuits needed to sustain community life, skill in lacemaking and in knitting predominated, so that in these first years Ipswich began exporting such products to other communities and soon acquired the reputation of being a textile town, where fine laces and knit goods were made.

The knitting was done by hand, slowly and laboriously, and consequently the garments (hosiery, underwear, and gloves) were very costly. Machine knitting, which had started in England a generation earlier, was strictly confined to the Mother Country which thereby kept her Colonial markets open for her lower cost machine-made products. In spite of that harsh competition, hand knitting continued as an important Ipswich industry, knowledge of the art being passed on through the generations from mothers to daughters.

Consequently, it was logical that the owners of the first knitting machine secretly transported to this Country from England should bring it to Ipswich, where, in 1822, the first hosiery made by machinery in America was knitted.

As in England at that time, the typical hosiery maker had his factory in a shed adjacent to his home, where, with several machines and possibly from 6 to 10 male workers, among them himself and members of his family, the main operation, knitting, was performed. Succeeding processes, such as looping and seaming, were usually carried on by women in nearby homes, and then the stockings were returned to the plant for finishing.

Jesse Fewkes, son of Benjamin, speaking before the Ipswich Historical Society, on April 13, 1903, about Fine Thread, Lace, and Hosiery, said:

Ipswich, one of the old mother towns of New England, is also the mother of two industrial children. These two industries, lace and hosiery manufacturing, seem to have been born own sisters in the same family of the useful arts in our Mother Country, England. They were also twin children in Ipswich, during the decade from 1822 to 1832, when one, lacemaking, the finer and more beautiful, died a most unnatural and distressing death.

Hosiery manufacturing in Ipswich continued and grew, with as many as 20 small mills in operation here at the beginning of the Civil War.

Then Amos A. Lawrence of Boston organized the Ipswich Mills Company. At first they lost heavily, but successful operation eventually was brought about through the appointment of Everard H. Martin, a young hosiery manufacturer from Nottingham, England, as superintendent. Under Mr. Martin's adroit management, which lasted 30 years, the mill prospered and grew until Ipswich Mills became the world's largest manufacturer of hosiery.

The Ipswich Mills closed in 1928. Hosiery continues to be made here at the Hayward Hosiery Company which has branches in High Point, N. C., and Lawrence, Mass.

Another basic industry of great importance to Ipswich is clams and other kinds of shellfish. Many acres of clam flats yield the delicious soft-shell clams—Ipswich clams—for which the town is famous. A number of Ipswich plants process clams and other products of the sea and distribute them throughout the Country.

Our tour of Ipswich has brought to life great people who came here from England, among them being John Winthrop, Jr., founder; William Paine, creator of the fund to establish and support a free grammar school in Ipswich; Ezekiel Cheever, its first master; Colonial Governor Simon Bradstreet and his wife, the first American poetess, Ann Bradstreet; Richard Saltonstall who in 1645 denounced slavery; Dr. Giles Firmin, an early physician; famous ministers John Norton and Thomas Corbett; and a teacher who became President of Harvard College—John Rogers.

Rev. Nathaniel Ward

In his address delivered at Gettysburg 100 years ago, Abraham Lincoln stated "that this nation was conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal."

That proposition to which Lincoln referred—that "all men are created equal"—had its birth in Ipswich 320 years ago. It was conceived in the mind of a man who was minister of the First Church of Ipswich from 1634 to 1637, the Rev. Nathaniel Ward.

When he arrived here from England in 1634, he was 64 years old, had been graduated from Emmanuel College, Cambridge, with a law degree, and had successfully practiced that profession for 7 years before he became a minister at the age of 40.
He organized the First Church in Ipswich and directed it for 3 years, until a younger man, John Norton, who had become his assistant, succeeded him. John Ruskin says, “Of the three learned professions it pertains to the physician to heal, to the lawyer to give peace and order to society and to the minister to teach.”

Nathaniel Ward’s great learning and knowledge, acquired by association with the great scholars of England and Europe, had fitted him for all of these professions. His legal attainments were well known to the Governor, who soon commissioned him to draw up a code of laws to give form and clarity to the rules that must be made to preserve order in the new Colonial society.

After laboring for 3 years in his home, which was on land now the Giles Firmin Park, he completed a set of 100 laws, which, after being discussed in meetings called in every Massachusetts Bay Colony town, were adopted by the General Court in 1641.

These written statutes, which were called, *The Body of Liberties*, avowed the rights of man and made a plea for his freedom, such as was expressed 135 years later in the Declaration of Independence and Bill of Rights.

This great work was followed by another by Ward of a very different character, *The Simple Cobbler of Agawam*, published in 1646. That was a pioneer production in American literary satire, and its expressions were considered more individual and forceful than those of Carlyle.

Rev. William Hubbard served the town with great distinction for 46 years and as a preacher was considered “the equal of any in the Provinces and superior to any of his contemporaries as a writer.” He became the leading historian of New England. His *General History of New England* from its discovery to 1680 and his *Narrative of the Troubles With the Indians in New England* are outstanding American classics of the 17th century.


These leaders who came to Ipswich from England and lived during the middle 1600's were truly great. Their courage, sanity, and friendly devotion to those for whom they took responsibility set high standards for those who were born here and who later came here from England, Scotland, Ireland, France, Poland, Greece, and, in fewer numbers, from Holland, Denmark, Italy, and other parts of Europe. These pioneers set the pattern to guide the strength and talents of people who have followed them during the three and a quarter centuries since the first white man settled on the Neck shore.

They helped establish in the United States the best way of life mankind has ever known.

**Junior Events**

(Continued from page 263)

Tickets will not be issued, and each name must be checked on the reservation list before admittance to the Colonial Room that evening.

A week-long attraction and center of busy activity scheduled during Congress is the JUNIOR BAZAAR, with the timely theme: *Buy and Use Junior Items*. The Bazaar is ideally located in Constitution Hall’s D Street corridor, between the official jeweler and the official photographer. The booth will remain open for shoppers between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m., April 19-22, and 8 a.m. to 12:00 noon on April 23, 1965. Gifts for sale are donations from Juniors in the National Society—all easily packable for safe travel. Nancy Reese (Mrs. Joseph O.), National Vice Chairman in Charge of Note Paper, will display for sale an attractive assortment of lovely and useful stationery to suit every need and purse. In addition, eye-catching rhinestone United States Flag lapel pins will be available. The Bazaar Chairman, Mrs. Anthony J. Cimeno, Massachusetts Junior Chairman, and Mrs. Russell Schnurr, Florida Junior Chairman, Cochairman, request available Juniors to stop by the booth and serve as volunteer salesgirls on a part-time basis as time and convenience permit. It promises to be a memorable and happy experience while rendering a welcome and needed service.

For the first time two States and their Juniors are donating gorgeous dolls with elegant wardrobes to help swell contributions to the Juniors’ only national money raising project—the Helen Pouch Memorial Scholarship Fund. Needy and deserving children attending Tamassee and Kate Dunn Smith DAR Schools will benefit directly from this fund.

West Virginia Juniors are donating twins, *Virginia and Ginny*. Identical attire designed and made by Miss Virginia B. Johnson, West Virginia State Regent, includes costumes for every occasion. They have numerous dresses, a red wool coat, a suit, a Colonial costume (pictured), a West Virginia centennial gown, a formal brocade gown with a fur-trimmed blue velvet evening coat and matching muff, a knitted ski sweater, and a felt skirt. An official sweatshirt, acquired from the State DAR American Heritage Week Camp project, enhances the elaborate wardrobe. Miss Sue Oller, State Page Chairman and Vice Chairman of Constitution Week (shown with Virginia and Ginny), named the twins in honor of Miss Johnson. Massachusetts Juniors share honors in donating a beautiful doll with a fabulous and original wardrobe. A story about her will be presented in another issue of the Magazine. The exciting thrill of two lucky winners toward the close of Congress will be something like Christmas in April.

Make advance-of-Congress reservations with the dolls’ social secretary, should you desire their company (and who wouldn’t?) at your State function. They will be eagerly anticipating joining you, bringing along their “autograph book” for each guest obtaining a ticket at $1.00. Also, the book will be available at the Junior Bazaar for the convenience of shoppers.

Juniors serving as Pages during the Diamond Jubilee Celebration can be easily spotted in their white attire as they busily and effectively fulfill the numerous duties necessary for a smoothly running Congress.

On behalf of Juniors in the National Society, we warmly welcome and look forward to seeing you at our various Congress events.
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EFFECTIVE DECEMBER 1, 1964

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March—Thriving With Ads

'Tis Spring—
the leaves are budding
the birds are singing
the grass is greening
and above all—
Ads are thriving!

TEXAS—MRS. WALTER G. DICK, State Regent; MRS. JAMES G. HOPKINS, State Chairman, led the way with $6,572.50, an increase of $600 over last year's figure, 63 of its 107 chapters cooperated. Congratulations to all of you! John McKnitt Alexander Chapter took first place, with $867.50 worth of commercial advertising.

OHIO—MISS AMANDA A. THOMAS, State Regent; MISS EDNA GAY SCHAFF, State Chairman, provided $2,443, including cuts and mats. 97 of its 125 chapters assisted. This is roughly $400 more than the March 1964 issue. Thank you, Ohio Daughters, for your support.

CONNECTICUT—MRS. FOSTER E. STURDEVANT, State Regent; MRS. BARENT K. BARHYDT, State Chairman, furnished us with $2,042.50 plus $193 for cuts and mats. This gives Connecticut an increase of $500 over last year. This State's contribution is so much appreciated!

ILLINOIS—MRS. RALPH KILLEY, State Regent; MRS. WILLIAM NEBURKA, State Chairman, obtained $2,110.00 from 120 of its 124 chapters. Let's have 100 percent next year. This is a slight increase over last year. Your work is warmly applauded.

PENNSYLVANIA—MRS. CHARLOTTE W. SAYRE, State Regent; MRS. WAYLAND S. BOWSER, State Chairman, sent us $2,065.00 worth of ads, which included $50 for cuts. This is a definite gain over last year's figure. 68 of Pennsylvania's 135 chapters assisted in this commendable effort. Thank you, Pennsylvania Daughters, for your part in this financial salute.

MASSACHUSETTS—MISS GERTRUDE A. MACPEEK, State Regent; MRS. ALBERT E. YARLOTT, State Chairman, were responsible for $1,447.50 of ads including $63 for cuts and mats. 81 of its 90 chapters assisted in this fine showing. My warmest congratulations!

Miscellaneous advertising from 145 chapters added $2,135, while $497.50 was realized from the regular advertisers. The final and really grand total for March is tremendous: $19,506, an increase of $2,463.25 over the March, 1964, issue. This showed blue-ribbon style!
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