Perpetual has invested nearly a half billion dollars in Washington area homes. By providing the financing for new dwellings and apartments, Perpetual helps create jobs, raises the standard of living and in general assists in building a stronger economy.

More than 140,000 people who save at Perpetual make this possible. Perpetual's savers are true capitalists because all are assured a return on their savings through regular quarterly dividends.

Why don't you open YOUR savings account at Perpetual, since 1881 dedicated to thrift and home ownership. Money brought in by the 20th earns a dividend for the FULL month.
Editor's Corner

This April's Continental Congress marks the end of one administration and transfer of the responsibility of leadership to a new group of National Officers. This challenge faces them as they assume their important roles in our great Society! This challenge is all the more striking because the world of today is far more complex than that in which our Founders moved 75 years ago.

If our Founders were alive today, however, it is highly probable that they would have specified the fields in which the Society's activities should function as no different from those so wisely laid down in 1890—educational, historical, and patriotic. It is a matter of pride to our membership that, no matter how varied our interests seem to be, each of them is concerned with one or more of these three basic fields. Fully confident in our future, therefore, we welcome the new administration and wish for it three years of increasing accomplishment.
In WASHINGTON

DAR
Memorial Continental Hall

Front Cover—Diamond Anniversary Book
NSDAR 1890-1965
DEAR DAUGHTERS:

This next-to-last message to you is written while enroute to Spring State Conferences in the southeastern States. As I enjoy this final tour as President General, my thoughts are also with you at your meetings, for many of the wonderful events and courtesies are reminiscent of similar ones enjoyed with you. Again, the inspiration provided by excellent attendance and construction reports means much to your President General. The accomplishment of the Daughters in all fields—historic preservation, promotion of education, and patriotic endeavor—is both gratifying and tremendous, and, if fully known, would be a revelation to the public!

* * *

Congress time looms immediately ahead. This is a most important year, inasmuch as the occasion will feature festivities commemorative of the 75th Diamond Jubilee of the National Society and will also mark a triennial election year. Regents and Delegates have an important responsibility to attend sessions and, upon return home, to render interesting, factual reports.

* * *

THE DAR BOOK—Wherever opportunity presents to exhibit photographs or tear sheets from the forthcoming DAR Book, wholehearted and enthusiastic response is voiced. An order coupon is run again in this Magazine issue for your convenience (See page 419.) Advantage is in receiving Book by mail as soon as the publication comes off the press this month (April). Each Chapter is asked to appoint a chairman to have Books on hand and available at every meeting to handle sales. Begin in May, and continue six months so all members may have an opportunity to see and obtain this valuable Book.

* * *

Very last call is made to aid the Library expansion and participate in the balcony furnishings. A modest amount—just over $5,000—remains unpaid. Please help clear this balance before Congress by sending in volunteer contributions NOW. Take advantage of this opportunity to make memorials and/or honorariums. YOUR RESPONSE to this final call will help complete the Library project, this administration!

* * *

Little-Known DAR Fact: The need for establishing a library was brought before the members at the First Continental Congress, February 22, 1892, little more than a year after the Society was founded. Two years later, the importance of having authentic records and books of reference for the library was again stressed. At that time, there were 42 books valued at about $150 in the Society's collection; $25 was appropriated for purchasing specific publications. Then, in 1896, when applications for membership in the DAR were coming in at the rate of 500-600 per month, the library was founded with a nucleus of 125 reference books.

Today the Library collection totals some 56,000 books, pamphlets, and rolls of microfilm on genealogy and related subjects. Over 10,000 use the NSDAR Library annually.

* * *

Hoping to greet you or your Chapter's representative at the 74th Continental Congress, I am,

Cordially,

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

APRIL 1965
Marcia Burns (Burnes) was born in the home of her father, an old Scottish farmer, who owned 225 acres of land that is now occupied by, among other structures, the White House, the State, War and Navy Building, the United States Treasury, Continental Memorial Hall, the American Red Cross Building, the Washington Monument, the Corcoran Gallery of Art, the Smithsonian Institution, the Lincoln Memorial, the Department of Agriculture, the National Press Building, the Post Office Department, and Ford's Theatre of Lincoln fame. The cottage owned by her father, in which Marcia was born, was built in 1764 according to a photograph of an old tablet recently published in the Washington Post.

Burnes' fields stretched along what was known as Goose Creek; and the 1 1/2-story farmhouse, consisting of four rooms and an attic, nestled against the slopes near the stream's mouth. A man named Pope had owned this land in the 17th century; he called his plantation Rome and the stream the Tiber. But later generations who hunted wild geese and ducks along its estuary had rechristened it Goose Creek, and this name endured locally until after 1800. While the new White House was rising on high land above his home, Burnes continued to plant his corn and tobacco in his fields bordering this stream until 1796, when the Commissioners cut a swath through the property to form what is now known to the world as Washington's famed Pennsylvania Avenue.

Beautiful Lafayette Park across from the White House was Marcia's father's apple orchard. No doubt she often came here in the spring to gather the apple blossoms and again, in the early autumn, the luscious fruit to grace the dining table and ample meals of this period. It is thought that Marcia's home was on the site of the Pan American Union Building at the corner of 17th and C streets. Although no longer lived in, it was still standing in 1894, and efforts were then being made to remove it to safer ground for preservation. However, before this could be done a devastating windstorm destroyed the building on May 20, 1894, and 3 days later the site was cleared. Thus disappeared one of the earliest homes in Washington.

Marcia's Father Defied Washington!

The Scottish farmer, Marcia's father, first became prominent in the public eye when it was decided to locate the new Federal City on the banks of the Potomac. The Commissioners and George Washington, who had been assigned to lay out the new city, sought out Burnes, as his property was considered the choicest location. They told him of their decision to take over his farm and divide the land into building lots as sites for the new public buildings that were soon to be built. This decision did not appeal to Burnes at all. It was said that he fully appreciated the value of his property as a site for the new city, but he stoutly informed them that he was very fond of his home and farm and had no intention of seeing them converted into a noisy, dirty city! Washington, unaccustomed to such treatment, turned his back and, boarding his boat, moored in the river nearby, sailed back to Mt. Vernon.

However, some weeks later Washington and the Commissioners again visited Burnes to attempt to persuade him to change his mind. They marshaled all their arguments, but in vain. When they finished he simply said "No." This was too much for Washington, who informed Burnes in no uncertain terms that through Congressional action, they had the authority to take his land, with or without his consent; that if he did not set a fair price for it, the Government could have it condemned and sold. It is said that Washington sought to clinch the argument, and possibly relieve his inner feelings, by adding these untactful words "Had not the Federal City been located here, you would have lived and died a poor tobacco farmer!" This was too much for Burnes' temper; he replied tartly "Aye, mon, and had you no married the rich widder Custis with her nagurs and lands, ye'd been a land surveyor the non and a mighty poor one at that."

This struck very close to Washington's sensitivity as anyone who...
has read the story of his early struggles to win his way in the world before he met and married Martha Custis would agree. There is no known record of just what did change Burnes’ mind, but he was a wise man who really did foresee the future of his Country’s first city. Eventually he agreed to the Commissioners’ terms, stipulating that the streets should be so laid out as not to interfere with his house. Hence it remained on its original site until 1894.

Preparing Marcia for a Social Career

Now that he was a man of considerable wealth, Burnes gave thought to his beautiful Marcia’s education and preparation for a social life far greater than anything he had ever dreamed of for her. He sent her to Baltimore to live in the home of Luther Martin, the then Attorney General of Maryland. She attended a fashionable girls’ school with her daughters and soon developed into a magnificently beautiful young woman and a great social favorite.

By a strange coincidence, both David Burnes and Washington died in 1799. Marcia inherited her father’s fortune and was now living with her mother in their old home in Washington. With her face and fortune, many socially prominent young men were attracted to seek her hand in marriage.

John Peter Van Ness

Among them was a handsome young man, John Peter Van Ness, a member of the House of Representatives from New York. He was a descendant of one Aert Van Ness, who came to New York from The Netherlands in the 17th century. His father was Col. Peter Van Ness who had fought in the Revolutionary War. John Van Ness was born in Ghent, N.Y., in 1770 in the family home known as Lindenwald. He was educated in what is now known as Columbia University—originally Kings College. A critic of that period spoke of him as being “well bred, well read, and well fed.” It is also said that he was a protegé of Aaron Burr. In fact, it was rumored at that time that Burr acted as matchmaker for the marriage of John Van Ness and Marcia Burnes. Whether or not this was so, they were married on May 19, 1802, when John was 32 and Marcia 22 years of age.

John Peter at once assumed control of the management of the Burnes estate, and this young couple set out on a brilliant social life. John’s family was not too happy at first over his marriage to a girl of humbler birth, as the Van Ness family was one of the most prominent in old New York society. However, Marcia’s fortune probably poured oil on the troubled waters, and her husband’s family finally did receive her as one of theirs.

His marriage to the first belle of Washington did not please the New York political followers of Van Ness too well. They felt he should have married someone from his own State. The rumors of his deep interest in Washington affairs did not help matters. A crisis occurred when he permitted himself to be elected major in a District of Columbia military company. This was considered downright disloyalty to the people of the district that had sent him to Washington and to Congress. A committee hurried to Washington and presented a “constitution” protest to Congress, which, after due hearing, resulted in John Peter Van Ness being expelled from that body. This did not worry him unduly. He and Marcia continued their endless rounds of social activities. He became president of the Bank of the Metropolis and eventually Mayor of Washington.

The New Van Ness Mansion

Several years after this, “General” Van Ness, as he became known, decided that the original Burnes house was too small for the character of entertainment he and his wife now enjoyed giving. With $60,000 of Marcia’s fortune he erected a big brick mansion a short distance from the old log house, also on the site of the present Pan American building. Latrobe, who built Blair House, built the Van Ness mansion as his second masterpiece, and in the 1830s it was considered to be one of the finest houses in the whole country. Some of the details were frankly copied from the White House. It was the only house, aside from the White House itself, that could boast a porte cochere. Attached to it was a conservatory filled with rare plants and was the first home in Washington to be equipped with hot and cold running water. The marble mantels, imported from Italy, together with the rich draperies, carpets, and furnishings, were the talk of the city for many years.

No one in Washington entertained more lavishly than the Van Nesses. Their annual dinner for Members of Congress was always the biggest social event of the year. Many authorities claim that more men in public life, with their families, visited the Van Ness mansion than any other private home in Washington. It is doubtful if any social leader has ever entertained as many distinguished guests as did Marcia Van Ness in the 30 years of her life as the accepted leader of Washington society.

Ann Elbertina Van Ness

It was in this house that Ann Elbertina, their only child, was born on June 12, 1803. She was educated in a select boarding school in Philadelphia. Her debut reception upon her return home from school in 1820 was said to have been the most brilliant ever staged up to that time. In 1821 she married Arthur Middleton of South Carolina, a son of one of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence. In November, 1823, she died of puerperal fever, and her infant was buried in same grave.

Marcia had never been as devoted to worldly pleasures as her popular husband. She was a very religious woman and had sought to train her little daughter along similar lines by reading to her daily from the Bible and talking to her about various characters in the Scriptures. The death of their lovely daughter, so young in life, was a great blow to her parents. From that day until her own death Marcia lost all interest in social life. She fitted up a little chapel in one of the rooms in the old cottage where she had been born, and here she now came daily to pray.

Marcia’s Interest in Orphans

But she continued to be a great power for good in the city and was instrumental in establishing a permanent home for orphans. In November, 1815, the women who were originating this plan was able to announce that the new society had

(Continued on page 456)
THE STATE OF UTAH has four DAR chapters—Spirit of Liberty, Golden Spike, Salt Lake Valley, and Princess Timpanogos. The second and northernmost chapter, Golden Spike, chose its name because one of the most important events in the history of Utah and of Our Country happened near Ogden, Utah, on May 10, 1869—the driving of the Golden Spike at a ceremony celebrating completion of the railroad spanning the United States from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

As early as 1830 there had been much wishful thinking regarding a shorter route to the Far East and its lucrative trade. But the Great American Desert seemed an impassable barrier. No one would risk money on it, including Congress, until the conquest of California in 1846-47 and the Gold Rush of 1849 and finally our involvement in the Civil War made the defense of our West Coast imperative. Soldiers, settlers, prospectors, everyone had to go around the Horn by ship or fight Indians, drought, and privation across the Plains.

After much discussion Congress passed a bill authorizing a charter to build the Union Pacific Railroad, starting at Council Bluffs, Iowa, and following the well-known California
Trail to a junction with the Central Pacific Railroad, which would start from Sacramento, Calif. The charter allowed each company five odd sections of land on each side of the railroad and within 10 miles, as well as the right to use materials on the Public Domain. A Government loan was also provided on a first mortgage basis of $16,000 for each mile completed over most of the route and $48,000 per mile through the Rockies and the Sierras, with $32,000 per mile between the two mountain ranges.

President Abraham Lincoln signed the bill July 1, 1862. The two companies broke ground January 8, 1863, at Omaha, Neb., and Sacramento, Calif. It was slow going; labor and money were hard to get, the Union Pacific using unruly Irish immigrants and whoever they could find who was not engaged in the Civil War. The Central Pacific used Chinese laborers from California and shipped from China for the job.

In 1864 the Government doubled the land grant and reduced its loan to the second mortgage class, which helped. In 1865, when the Civil War ended and men were discharged from the Armed Services, many officers and men joined in as workers. Gen. G. M. Dodge was the chief engineer of the Union Pacific. He and fellow officers were experienced in handling men and the men were well disciplined so that, with their arms stacked near them while they worked, they were quick to “fall in” when an Indian attack was launched and were well able to defend themselves and the railroad.

Bringing in Supplies

Every rail, tie, spike, nut, and bolt—everything they used except meat—had to be brought in from the East. The company hired hunters to supply the meat. They lived in tent cities while each 100 miles of track was being built and then pulled up stakes and moved on to a suitable place for the next 100-mile stretch.

The Chinese working for the Central Pacific did all their work with hand tools, wheelbarrows, and baskets for moving dirt and rocks; their bridges were built skillfully with stone, as they hacked and shoveled their way through the Sierras and across the desert.

Meeting of the Rails

Finally, toward the end of April, 1869, the two sets of rails were rapidly nearing each other on Promontory Point, at the north end of Great Salt Lake. No official plans had been made for the meeting of the rails, so mainly the workers, officials from the two railroads, and people from the surrounding country were there. During the wait for the officials to arrive from Omaha and Sacramento, a spur track was laid by the Union Pacific, and Central Pacific obtained frock coats for the Chinese who were to take part in the final track laying. Western Union Telegraph operators who were there connected wires from their line to hook onto the silver-headed maul that was being brought with the Golden Spike and laurel-wood tie from California on Governor Stanford’s special train. The maul would activate the signal for completion of the rails when it struck the Golden Spike. The whole Country would be on the first nationwide hook-up!

The Great Day Comes!

May 10, 1869, finally came, the band from Fort Douglas in Salt Lake City and other local bands were there, speeches were made by prominent people, and a man saw a photographer getting set up and said “Shoot!” The Chinese, who were bringing up the last rails for placing and who knew the word “Shoot” in all its declensions, dropped the rails and fled, scrambling for shelter. After much persuasion and swearing in pidgin English the Chinese finally understood and came back.

A prayer was given, the telegraph operator tapped out to the waiting Country “We are done praying, now wait!” Governor Stanford took the silver maul and struck. He hit the rail instead of the spike; apparently the wires attached to the maul threw him off. The telegraph operator gave three taps of his key and told the Nation it was accomplished. Other spikes of silver and alloy had been placed and driven in by representatives of Arizona, Nevada, and (it is believed) Idaho and Montana.

It was a great day for Utah and the Nation. Now a monument marks the place on Promontory Summit where the Union Pacific engine, #119, and the Central Pacific’s Jupi-
As a DAR and former teacher, Marie Morris (Mrs. G. Q.) D’Albini, Crater Lake Chapter, Medford, Ore., made an outstanding contribution to community life in Medford when she saw the need for educating and helping the foreign born to become American citizens. She started by teaching classes in her home, purchasing chairs, books on history and government, and supplies at her own expense. She taught all the students that she could care for, graduating class after class. She continued this voluntarily for over 30 years. About 4 years ago she moved from Medford and had to give up this work, but retains her membership in Crater Lake Chapter.

* * *

Senator Margaret Chase Smith, Eunice Farnsworth Chapter, Skowhegan, Maine, was first elected to succeed her husband, the late Congressman Clyde H. Smith, in June, 1940, to fill his unexpired term. Following that, she was elected to four full terms in the House of Representatives. In 1948 she was elected to the United States Senate and re-elected in 1954 and 1960. She is the only woman to have served in both Houses of Congress and the only woman to have been a candidate for nomination for the Presidency at a convention of a major party. She has also placed high in the Gallup poll of the most admired woman in the world, ranking fourth for the past two years.

* * *

Gertrude Hoover (Mrs. L. Gordon) Reid, Triangle Chapter, North East, Pa., is one of Pennsylvania’s foremost newspaperwomen, being president and owner of the Shamokin News Publishing and Printing Co. and recent purchaser and president of the Mt. Carmel Item Publishing Co. She also gives generously of her time to church, club, and youth activities.

* * *

Dr. Grace Murray Hopper, a member of Mary Murray Chapter, New York, N. Y., has had a unique career as a computing engineer. Following graduation from Vassar and the earning of M. A. and Ph. D. degrees at Yale, Dr. Hopper returned to Vassar as a member of the mathematics faculty. In 1943 she entered the United States Naval Reserve Midshipman’s School in Northampton, Mass., and upon graduation she was ordered to the Bureau of Ordnance Computation Project at Harvard. Here she learned to program the first large-scale computer, Mark I, and in 1946 joined the Harvard faculty as a research fellow in engineering and applied physics, continuing work on the Mark II and Mark III computers for the Navy.

In 1949, as senior mathematician, she joined the Eckert-Mauchly Corporation, which was then building the first UNIVAC—the first commercial large-scale electronic computer. When Remington-Rand bought the company, she remained as senior programmer, and in 1952 was made systems engineer, director of automatic programming. When the company was merged into the Sperry-Rand Corporation, she was appointed chief engineer, Automatic Programming, UNIVAC Division, in 1959. In 1961 she became director, Research—Systems and Planning, and in 1962, senior scientist, UNIVAC Division. From 1952 to the present, she has published about 40 papers and articles on automatic programming.

* * *

The Theodore Youmans Citizenship Award of the Wisconsin State Federation of Women’s Clubs for 1964 was bestowed on Marjorie (Mrs. David P.) Barnes, Eau Claire (Wis.) Chapter. Mrs. Barnes has a long record of achievement in women’s clubs. For 8 years she has served as area representative of American Field Service International Scholarships and each year oversees eight young people from foreign countries who come to live and work in this area. In 1962–63 she was honored as First Lady of the Christmas Seal for the Eau Claire anti-tuberculosis drive. She has also filled many offices in her chapter and in the State DAR organization.

* * *

Mrs. William Baker, Topeka Chapter, Kansas, has been the major compiler of a book listing thousands of Shawnee County naturalizations. Mrs. Baker, an insurance underwriter in her husband’s office, read voluminous records to obtain vital material on name, age, native country, name of ship, date of entry, port of entry, and naturalization place and date. The book will be indexed and processed for use by genealogists, searchers for missing heirs, coats of arms, and emigrant ancestors.

* * *

Grace Warner (Mrs. Moses H.) Gulesian, regent of Warren and Prescott Chapter, Boston, has distinguished herself as a concert pianist and outstanding composer. Her operetta, Cape Cod Ann, described as a Colonial romance, for which she wrote book, lyrics, and music, has just been accepted and published by the Boston Music Co. She is the composer of numerous other operettas. One of her most unique achievements was the setting for The Tom Cat, by Don Marquis. She has also written the music for Hall, Boston University, with words by the president of the university, as well as the setting for the Society of the Cincinnati Song.

* * *

Ellen Davies (Mrs. Hillman P.) Rodgers, with her husband, operates one of the few real plantations in the Memphis, Tenn., area, some 2000 acres devoted to cotton and cattle. Davies Manor, the original home, is a two-story log house built in 1807 and is one of the showplaces of Memphis and Shelby County and the scene of many patriotic meetings. It is also the headquarters of Zecha- riah Davies Chapter, of which Mrs. Davies is a member. She has recently published a book entitled The Romance of the Episcopal Church in West Tennessee, Mrs. Davies has carefully included the genealogical background of each of the bishops discussed in her volume.
The President General Enroute to State Conferences

You'd Have To Be Regent To Know

By Virginia Musgrove (Mrs. Tom McGlocklin)
Regent, Nahoula Chapter, Laurel, Miss.
Given at DAR George Washington Luncheon, February 20, 1965,
Laurel Country Club, Laurel, Miss.

Do you appreciate the DAR
And all the things they do?
Or are you even half aware
Of what these "Daughters" do?
Unless you work with committees here
All this and thus and so;
But no, you've got to be Regent to know.

What do we do in DAR?
Besides meet and hear reports?
Here's but a few of the things that are
"National Defense" our biggest word,
Each time we meet, this must be heard;
But no, you've got to be Regent to know.

Clothing sent to Indians
Down Sandersville's green lea,
Clothes and money to Kate D. Smith,
St. Mary's and Tannassee.

Christmas presents to scholarship girl
And to other places flow;
But no, you've got to be Regent to know.

The things that are done for C.A.R.
Concert tickets to Laurel High,
Movies on history and government shown
To school children far and nigh.

Many things to encourage and keep them alert
Of America now and ago;
But no, you've got to be Regent to know.

Magazines sold—there must be a percent,
"Friends of the Museum" we are, and also
We give "Dollars for Defense" that our nation might grow.

Top grades they must have
And do things just so;
But you've got to be Regent to know.

"Friends of the Museum" we are, and also
We give "Dollars for Defense" that our nation might grow.
We help with the National and State Library Fund.
Someone keeps records of all that we've done.

Essays in History—they are a big chore
We find excellent judges who are fair in the show;
Butno, you've got to be Regent to know.

"Friends of the Museum" we are, and also
We give "Dollars for Defense" that our nation might grow.
We help with the National and State Library Fund.
Someone keeps records of all that we've done.

It's how we pushed the frontier back
As through the years—your part you play
Of how to make our Nation great
And yet preserve the rights of state.
These are things our history tells
So thus the pride within its swells.

For what they stand—and do—and are
So here's a toast to the DAR,
Thus history makes us want to save
For what they stand-and-do-and-are
May all good fortune come your way
To make our Country great and strong—
And stand for rig ——and fight the wrong—
Honored be those who've gone before
And praise be their names forever more—
Of course it's this—but also more
Of dear "Daughters" gone whose hearts helped us to pave
The way to ideals that our forefathers sought.

Who built the roads, who carried the mail.
Who fought the Indians and English, too,
Who built a great Nation on this New World's shore.
Who built the roads, who carried the mail.

Conservation's another thing we do.
A sad task but sweet, is the marking of graves
Of dear "Daughters" gone whose hearts helped us to pave
The way to ideals that our forefathers sought.

It's what makes our Country tick,
Of things more lasting than stone and brick,
Of heroes and those who blazed the trail.
Of things more lasting than stone and brick,

Of our overall program of great benefit,
Of the work that's accomplished, and not just for show;
But you've got to be Regent to know.

We help with the National and State Library Fund.
Someone keeps records of all that we've done.

When everything is said and done,
When they worked and prayed, and planned and fought;
But you've got to be Regent to know.

Of what these "Daughters" do?
And thank the "Daughters" with many a prayer;
I have been Regent, and know.

1 This poem concluded Mr. Stone's talk at the Mary Desha Jubilee, 69th Kentucky State Conference.
MARYLAND, though a small State, has produced its full share of patriots and Revolutionary heroes. Most people are thoroughly familiar with Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Thomas Stone, William Paca, and Samuel Chase, the State's Signers of the Declaration of Independence, but know little about many of the less famous participants.

Such a person was Col. Thomas Dorsey of Troy, who lived in the Elk Ridge section of what is now Howard County but until 1851 was Anne Arundel County. He lived and died in a charming old stone homestead upon his estate, which was marked with a bronze plaque June 22, 1958, by members of the Col. Thomas Dorsey Chapter, DAR, which was organized on November 17, 1956, and named for him. Colonel Dorsey gave freely of his time and skill to civil and military service for the benefit of his community and country.

It might be appropriate at this time to present a brief review of his background, which, with his ability, contributed to his high position and influence in the community. Thomas Dorsey, the eldest son of Basil Dorsey and his wife Sarah Worthington, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Ridgely) Worthington, was born at Troy about 1735 and died there in 1790. He was the great-grandson of the Hon. John Dorsey, who, with his brothers, Col. Edward and Joshua Dorsey, came to Anne Arundel County. They and their father, Edward Dorsey, or Darcy, were members of a group of nonconformist churchmen who had previously settled in Lower Norfolk County, Va., and left there in 1650 because of persecution by Governor William Berkely. They came to Maryland at the invitation of Cecil, second Lord Baltimore, the Proprietor, who promised them religious freedom and the same rights and privileges enjoyed by English freemen elsewhere. They settled in Anne Arundel County in the vicinity of Annapolis, then a wilderness, and soon established themselves as important people in the area.

The Hon. John was a member of the House of Burgesses and served on many important committees. He took up many tracts of land, one of which was Troy (which contained 1060 acres, patented by him November 10, 1695), where he and his wife Plesance lived the latter part of their lives. He died in 1714.

Caleb Dorsey, son of Hon. John and grandfather of Thomas, was born November 11, 1685. He married Elinor Warfield and left a family of 13 children, all of whom became important land owners. He lived at Hockley-in-the-Hole, just 3 miles west of Annapolis, which had been patented by the family August 25, 1664. Parts of this estate are still owned by descendants. Among other tracts, he acquired Caleb's Purchase, a tract 1255 acres in size. During his lifetime he deeded large tracts of land to all of his sons and left them still more when he died in 1742.

Caleb's eldest son Basil, father of Thomas, was born July 25, 1705. He inherited Troy from his grandfather, John Dorsey, in 1714 and made it his home. In 1732 his father deeded to him two adjoining tracts, Addition to Troy and Caleb's Purchase, giving him a very large combined acreage. Basil's wife was Sarah Worthington, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Ridgely) Worthington; they had four sons and four daughters. They attended Christ Church, Queen Caroline Parish, the land for which had been given by Basil's father and brother John in 1735. Basil Dorsey was highly regarded by his neighbors, as may be
seen from the following death notice that appeared in the *Maryland Gazette* of Annapolis:

Captain Basil Dorsey died at his plantation at Elk Ridge on August 20, 1763, a gentleman of fair, honest and upright character, much esteemed by his neighbors and acquaintances.

Since Basil's other sons had previously died, Col. Thomas inherited his father's landed estate—a huge tract of excellent land on which he grew tobacco, at that time Maryland's principal export. This he packed in large hogsheads and had it rolled down the rolling road to Elk Ridge Landing on the Patapsco River, whence it was shipped to the factor in England, as was then the custom.

Thomas Dorsey married two Ridgely cousins, both named Elizabeth. The first was the daughter of Col. Henry Ridgely and Elizabeth Warfield; by her he had a son, Daniel, who, while still very young, was captain of a company of Maryland Militia and fought through the Revolution. The second wife was the daughter of Judge Nicholas Ridgely of Delaware, and his children by her were: Archibald, Theodore, Nicholas, Mary, Elizabeth, Juliet, Harriet, and Matilda.

*Troy* was strategically located near the junction of the Northern and Southern Post Roads with the Annapolis and Frederick Roads and was used by the colonel as headquarters for rallying the Revolutionary patriots who were called to the aid of Annapolis. The colonel, like his predecessors, had always been a civic-minded and public-spirited individual and, as the dissatisfaction and storm clouds preceding the Revolution grew, gave more and more of his time and energy to the cause.

At a meeting of the voters of Anne Arundel County in 1774, it was resolved that Thomas Dorsey and a substantial group be a committee to represent and act for this county and city to carry into execution the association agreed on by the American Continental Congress.

He was a member of the Maryland Convention, July, 1775. At a meeting of the inhabitants of Anne Arundel County, January, 1775, Thomas Dorsey and a number of other leading citizens of the area were appointed upon the Committee of Observation, with full power to rule the county. On July 26, 1775, he was present, with others, at a meeting of delegates at Annapolis.

The Association of Freemen, January 20, 1776, resolved that Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Thomas Dorsey and John Weems collect all the gold and silver that can be gotten in Anne Arundel County in exchange for Continental money for the use of Congress.

He was appointed a field officer in the Elk Ridge Battalion February 2, 1776, and was commissioned by the Governor and Council as a justice of Anne Arundel County on November 19, 1778.

On March 1, 1778, he was commissioned as colonel of the Elk Ridge Battalion in Anne Arundel County Militia, with John Dorsey as lieutenant colonel; Dr. Charles Alexander Warfield, first major; Edward Gaither, Jr., second major; and Benjamin Howard, quartermaster.

Col. Thomas Dorsey and his brother-in-law, Col. Henry Ridgely, Jr., were, for a time, rivals for the military honors of Elk Ridge. Colonel Ridgely had raised a company of volunteers in 1752 at the request of Governor Sharpe and joined him at Fort Cumberland to resist Indian attacks upon the western frontier. He was promoted from captain to colonel and placed in charge of the local militia for his services. When the Elk Ridge Militia was organized in 1775, however, Colonel Ridgely, in a letter to the Council of Safety, yielded his place to Thomas Dorsey, recommending him highly, and offered his own service as a private in the ranks.

The ultimate success of the Revolution was facilitated very largely by the combined efforts of such men as Colonel Dorsey and Colonel Ridgely, whose actions and efforts have, in many instances, gone unrecognized. As regards Colonel Dorsey, however, Howard County, Md., has an active and enthusiastic chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution named for this patriot. The present regent and co-writer of this article descends from his family, and more than a few of the chapter members have a line of Dorsey descent. There is little possibility that this man will be forgotten.

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**Miss Marian Ivan Burns**


**Blanche Keating (Mrs. Paul C.) Reymann**

News has been received of the death of Blanche Keating (Mrs. Paul C.) Reymann, an Honorary State Regent of West Virginia, on August 30, 1964, at Wheeling, W. Va. She was a charter member of Wheeling Chapter, and its regent from 1923–26. She was West Virginia State Regent, 1931–34.

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SOME PEOPLE like the four seasons. Winter, however, is complained of by those who can afford to complain, and used as a status symbol to retreat south during the snow months.

I like winter because of its uncompromising challenge. Even with modern conveniences, a good old-fashioned winter does not allow too many stupid mistakes or total irresponsibility.

This is the "year of the big snow" in many northern regions. Snow years are cyclic, as are rain years and drought. The term "snow year" has a particular connotation to natives. It means storms and drifts and shoveling; it means cold, clear dawns when smoke rises from chimneys straight as a gun barrel. It means sun dogs, and the house creaking as the frost fights to get in. It means white, windswept landscapes.

There was a time when winter meant huge woodpiles; it meant sleighs and gooseneck cutters and buffalo robes, the jingle of harness and horses with their noses festooned with icicles.

Today, recreation knows no seasons. People ice fish, ski, and of late explore with snowmobiles. Ice fishing can be a test of stamina without a shanty or windbreak. Skiing has become immensely popular, and it is claimed that the snowmobile now allows people to explore the hinterlands. Snowshoeing is becoming lost art, even with game agents.

I have always preferred snowshoes, plus a packsack containing...
tea pail, black bread, and bacon. The travel is slower on snowshoes, but the education is much greater than with a snowmobile or just sliding downhill on skis.

What is there out in this winter desert that is of interest? Some people simply look without comprehending, others see and perceive.

There is a track in the snow. Should it be passed by without examination? Certainly not! Is it a fox or a coyote? It is hard to tell in the loose snow; and what is the animal doing, traveling or hunting? So the track is followed until a good print indicates a fox, and further trailing into a maple thicket tells that it is hunting mice. Here is a story etched in the snow. The predator fox which has been accused of killing off the fall crop of ruffed grouse and pheasants is now busy protecting the young forest growth.

There are other small tracks which finally lead to a big oak with a squirrel nest in its upper branches. A fox squirrel has been exploring for acorns and hickory nuts—or just exploring.

Down at the creek the beavers have built themselves a dam at the head of the pond is their house and feed bed of aspen and birch branches. A faint mist rises from the top of the house, indicating that the family is snug for the winter. Off in an adjacent marsh are several snow-covered muskrat houses, and across the ice are the tracks of a small animal. They look like mink tracks, and when followed disappear under the ice. Mr. Mink would not be above killing an unwary muskrat in the murky water below.

Upstream the bank rises rather sharply. What is this deep groove in the snow? Why, it is a slide where the otter have been frolicking.

So here we have a community of wildlife. The beaver found a suitable site for a dam, plus aspen and birch for food. The muskrats located in a backwater where there was a winter's supply of aquatic plants and tubers. The beaver pond furnished winter quarters for trout, minnows, and suckers; and so the otter and mink found a happy hunting ground.

Where the beaver had done their logging the ground is tramped down by snowshoe rabbits; a good place for a coyote to get a quick meal. In the spring a pair of black ducks may pre-empt the pond and raise a brood. Of course, some trout fishermen will curse the beaver because their special brand of conservation is affected. Like many sportsmen, they fail to appreciate the community of life.

Some distance upstream the creek seeps out of a cedar swamp, where surrounding lowlands are covered with a growth of tag alders, black ash, moose wood, and balsam. Deer trails disappear into the swamp, and on climbing over down timber there is a large area tramped down like a sheep pasture; and several deer flit away through the shadows of low-hanging boughs.

Many cedar, however, are stripped of their green needles as high as one can reach. The deer have been feeding on them as well as browsing on the balsam and moose wood and ash at the perimeter of the swamp. Several dead fawns are to be found, partly eaten by coyotes and ravens. The edible browse was out of their reach. Fawns are always the first to die in a big snow year.

Too many deer also ruin the future timber crop, as well as their own wintering grounds.

It is now time to hang a tea pail over a little fire, and put the bacon on a stick to sizzle. The frozen bread is placed on a piece of bark below the bacon so that the fat can drip down and thaw it out. Invariably, a Canada jay, a snow bunting, or a chickadee will perch on nearby branches hoping to share in the lunch. They are also important in this community of life.

The trek out of the woods follows a ridge through scattered hardwoods and the deep green of pine. There is a porky-hog up a hemlock getting his evening meal. This “varmint” is hated by the foresters. He doesn't fit into their life community.

There are low, scudding clouds of late afternoon, and the sharp rattle of popple branches as night closes down, bleak, cold and uncompromising. The pace is increased to keep the blood circulating, and ear laps are pulled down. The winter wilderness seems ready to strike if there is some breach of judgment, such as falling into a spring hole or losing direction. That is part of the fascination of the snow country, the potential risk.

I could by no means count the many times and the many winters that I have lived these experiences; and now I go back to live them again. I always seem to need a refresher course on the beauty and vitality of nature; on the basic truths and lessons of ecology, survival, and the harsh exacting laws of nature. These are things which feelingly persuade me what I am. They make me small and insignificant. This is no flattery.

Winter is a magnificent season of the year, and its educational lessons in resource management are just as important as any other. It has a great challenge if one likes challenges, and a pair of snowshoes is the proper means of travel to properly absorb all of winter's wonderland. Do this, and the year of the big snow will not be wasted.

by

ERNEST SWIFT
GAY DAYS are in prospect for the happy pilgrims taking the unforgettable tours of the 1965 Maryland House and Garden Pilgrimage. Fraught with tradition, yet fresh as paint, the Pilgrimage opens delightful doors, revealing life and times at their brightest and best in flower-decked Maryland. The celebrated land tours will open on Thursday, April 29, continue through two week-ends, and close on Sunday, May 9. The unique water tours, which have intrigued the populace by offering a day's cruise, will sail to St. Michaels, Talbot County, Saturday and Sunday, May 15 and 16.

Three tours half encircle Baltimore, fanning off from the Beltway; each has its own magnetic appeal. Western Run Valley provides lush open country and fieldstone houses. In winsome Bellefield, the old smokehouse has a novel use—party- ing! In The Addition the old Blockhouse has been joined to the main block; here on green pastures graze some of the finest horses in the world. The Brooklandville Tour begins with picturesque Rockland Mill houses and features two stunning residences of modern design, many gorgeous gardens, and lunch in the exciting Valley Inn. In the Tour of Three Valleys are queenly estates with luxurious pools. In regal Laurel are collections of Venetian glass and hunting prints, and in baronial Tim- berlane, collections of spatterware and canary luster, and unparalleled modern sculpture.

In mid-Baltimore is the altogether different Walking Tour of Bolton Hill, a neighborhood retaining its old-world atmosphere while in the spotlight of urban renewal. Cliffdwellers have cherished their tall town houses and city plots, while newcomers have found them curiously adaptable to old or newfangled ideas. In the Haller-Hill House are combined antiques and Oriental pieces in a contemporary setting; the Morphy-Bright House is considered a little gem.

In historic, hospitable Southern Maryland, fingers of the Chesapeake Bay thread the little hills. On the Anne Arundel Tour are majestic Tulip Hill and two hallowed spots: St. James Church, Herring Creek, among the fairest of the early glebes, and the Old South River Club, circa 1700. Burrage's End, lovely and ancient, is new to the Pilgrimage, while in Annapolis may be seen the Hammond-Harwood House, renowned beneficiary of the Pilgrimage. In Charles County is heard the chant of the auctioneer for tobacco,

(Continued on page 479)
CAROLINE SCOTT HARRISON NOMINATED TO NEW YORK UNIVERSITY HALL OF FAME: Although attention has been called to this previously, recently word was received at National Headquarters that the name of Mrs. Harrison will appear on the final official ballot to the College of Electors on June 1, 1965. This is the last opportunity to write supporting the election of the First President General of the NSDAR for this honor.

* * *

PRESIDENT GENERAL REPORTS ON SPRING STATE CONFERENCES: Returning to her desk at National Headquarters briefly, between State Conference visits, Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan commented on the outstanding contribution made by Junior Members in staging and presenting historic pageants and fashion shows covering the 75 years that the National Society has been in existence.

* * *

CHAPLAIN GENERAL TO PRESENT CHRISTIAN FLAG: This flag, the gift of Mrs. Charles M. Johnson, Chaplain General, will be used during the Memorial Service on April 18th. 74th Continental Congress, and thereafter placed in the Kansas Chapel at National Headquarters.

* * *

FIRST GOVERNOR SIGNATURE COLLECTION NEARING COMPLETION: The office of the Historian General, Mrs. Nelson Kilbourn, reports the most recent addition to the collection of "Signatures of the first State Governors of the United States of America"—the signature of the first Governor of Delaware, John McKirly. The 20-shilling note of 1776 was signed by McKirly while Delaware was still under British rule. Only seven signatures are missing to complete this collection, those of the first Governors of Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Missouri, North Dakota, South Carolina, and Utah.

* * *

NATIONAL MUSIC WEEK, May 2-9: Word has been received from the National Federation of Music Clubs of the dates for the 42nd Annual Observance of National Music Week and expressing appreciation of the NSDAR interest in music.

* * *

JAC CLUBS RECEIVE DAR MAGAZINE: Congratulations to the Pittsburgh Chapter of Pittsburgh, Pa., Mrs. George F. MacDonald, Regent, for contributing 46 DAR Magazine subscriptions to JAC Clubs in elementary schools as well as to high schools, hospitals, etc., in that area.

* * *

NEW MEMBER EXPRESSES APPRECIATION: Upon being notified that her application for membership in the NSDAR had been accepted, Mrs. N. W. Overstreet, Sr., of Jackson, Miss., wrote: "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."
The Truxtun-Decatur Naval Museum

by

CARIBEL (MRS. VAN RENSSELAER H.) STERNBERGH
Regent, Continental Dames Chapter, Washington, D.C.

"THEY THAT GO DOWN to the sea in ships, that do business in great waters" expect to encounter hurricanes and heavy seas, see strange lands and various peoples, and encounter situations that require prompt and efficient action. Their deeds and achievements should not be forgotten.

At 1610 H Street, N.W., in Washington, D.C. (midway between Constitution Hall and the Mayflower Hotel), adjoining historic Decatur House, is the Truxtun-Decatur Naval Museum, where may be found many relics of our Navy and its gallant men.

The museum is small; consequently, the exhibits are rotated from time to time. Admission is free, and it is open from 10:30 to 4 each day.

In the museum are excellent ship models. There is one of the Constitution, a balloon ship of the Civil War period that was a predecessor to the great carriers of today, and of the Monitor and the Merrimac—predecessors of the battleships that have, in turn, yielded their place to missile ships and submarines. Today we hear much of Polaris submarines, but few realize that these are the result of developments of more than 300 years ago.

The first known self-propelled submarine was one designed and built in 1620 by Cornelius Van Dreble, a Dutch citizen who was residing in England. It was built of wood and made watertight by stretching greased leather over the hull. It was propelled by oars which passed through leather sleeves or joints that kept the water from entering the hull.

To submerge, water was admitted to bladders in the vessel, and to surface the water was pushed out of them by the crew. A model of this submarine is among the interesting objects on display.

On Veterans Day, Continental Dames Chapter presented to the museum an antique, 13-star Navy Flag, donated by its member, Mrs. Raymond D. MacCart, whose ancestors had used it on his small craft.

As the resolution of the Continental Congress which established the Stars and Stripes on June 14, 1777, did not specify the arrangement of the 13 stars on the blue union, except to say that they should...
Model of Continental frigate Raleigh.

Model of the G.E.P. Custis, a balloon boat.

Model of Van Dreble submarine, the world’s first (1620).

U. S. Navy photographs

represent a new constellation, the Navy arranged them in staggered formation in alternate lines and rows of threes and twos, in contrast to the more familiar Army Flag, popularly known as the Betsy Ross Flag, which arranged them in a circle.

Close inspection of the Navy arrangement of stars shows a distinct outline of the diagonal X-shaped cross of St. Andrew, as on the old Scottish flag, and the cross of St. George of the English flag.

These flags were continued in use by the Navy in the 3-by-5 size on small craft until the 1930s.

During Continental Congress Week the special exhibit, The Early Continental Navy and the U.S. Navy to 1805, should be of great interest to members of the DAR.

Those articles given to the museum that are not in use during a special exhibition are loaned to and exhibited by the large Naval Display Center at the Naval Gun Factory Installation on M Street, S.E. This official Navy department works closely with the Naval Historical Foundation which sponsors the Truxtun-Decatur Museum.

The Naval Historical Foundation is a nonprofit organization which works to stimulate further interest in the United States Navy, to perpetuate tradition, and to foster patriotism.

It was founded in 1926, and its membership includes many officers, enlisted men, and public-spirited citizens who serve without compensation. It sponsors lectures on sea power, which are also printed and sent to many colleges and educational libraries.

Navy films of historic interest are distributed by the Foundation, through a commercial film-distribution service, to high schools and colleges. Only a small maintenance charge is required for the use of these films.

Related to the foregoing functions is that of collecting historical materials—manuscripts, pictures, books, and objects. Its extensive collection of manuscripts has been placed on long-term loan to the Library of Congress for use by scholars and research workers. Among these collections are papers of Admirals Stephen B. Luce, David Porter, and David Sellers and Commodore Thomas Truxtun.

The Foundation is to be commended for its excellent work in preserving the history of our American naval and merchant sea and air power and its dissemination of knowledge.
A MAIN ATTRACTION of the national Junior Bazaar to be held in Constitution Hall's D Street corridor during the period of the 75th annual Continental Congress is Sarah Lou MacPeek, an adorable 18-inch, brown-haired, blue-eyed doll. The name was derived by Helen (Mrs. Anthony J.) Cimeno, Massachusetts Junior Chairman, honoring her grandmother, Sarah; her third daughter, Lou, and the Massachusetts State Regent, Miss Gertrude Alma MacPeek.

The fabulous and intricate wardrobe was designed and fashioned by the Massachusetts Daughters and Juniors. Additional cash donations were provided enabling "fanciful" and elegant attire to be prepared.

Sarah Lou MacPeek has been officially adopted as a State project.

An innovation, first time ever, Daughters and Juniors from two States have generously donated three dolls, honoring the Diamond Jubilee Celebration of the National Society, DAR. Twins, Virginia and Ginny, named in honor of Miss Virginia Johnson, West Virginia State Regent, will be available fully and appropriately equipped with gorgeous costumes and clothing. (See picture and story about the twins in the March issue, DAR Magazine.)

Daughters obtaining a ticket @ $1.00 may sign "autograph" books of the dolls. They are eager and available to attend State functions upon request of their social secretary. Two lucky doll winners' names will be "drawn" toward the close of Congress by the President General, Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan.

Sarah Lou MacPeek, Virginia, and Ginny will greatly enhance the beauty and activity of the Junior Bazaar and aid increased contributions to the Juniors' only national fund-raising project, the Helen Pouch Memorial Scholarship Fund. Worthy and needy children in attendance at Tamassee and Kate Duncan Smith DAR Schools are recipients of scholarships provided by this fund.

“Your National Society Represented You—”


DAR Americanism Medal Approved

JUSTINA B. (MRS. GEORGE J.) WALZ
National Chairman

At its meeting on January 30, on recommendation from the National Chairman of the Americanism and DAR Manual for Citizenship Committee, the National Board of Management voted to authorize the manufacture and use of a miniature pin that would be a replica of the pendant on the present Americanism Medal awarded to outstanding naturalized citizens by DAR chapters or State Societies.

The Americanism Medal was first conferred on a small number of recipients in the fall of 1958. Both men and women have received this coveted honor. The January Magazine contained an account of the presentation of the medal to Governor John Dempsey of Connecticut. Another recent honoree was Karl T. Marx of New Jersey, whose article on Baron von Stiegel and the Red Rose Festival appeared in the June-July (1964) Magazine.

Distribution of the pin is confined to chapters and State Societies that presented Americanism medals during the present National DAR administration; they will also be available, with the medal, for future recipients. Orders for each miniature pin are to be accompanied by a check for $1.50, payable to the Treasurer General, NSDAR, and should be sent to the National Chairman, Americanism and DAR Manual for Citizenship Committee, Office of the Historian General, 1776 D St., N. W., Washington, D. C., 20006.

The miniatures will not be available without the medal, except for those already delivered during this administration. It is hoped that they will be in stock in late March or early April.

RESERVE YOUR 1st EDITION DAR Diamond Jubilee Book
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APRIL 1965 [419]
FAMILY RESEARCH is one of the most fascinating and basic fields open to members of our Society, yet few of our members or prospective members know how to proceed when searching for information necessary for application papers or for collateral ancestry. Members of the Thomas Johnson Chapter of Maryland therefore discussed with Mrs. Wilson King Barnes, State Regent of Maryland, the possibility of having a course in research. Mrs. Barnes requested Mrs. Henry Hoke Leber, State Chairman of the Genealogical Records Committee, in cooperation with Mrs. Irvin C. Brown, National Vice Chairman of the Genealogical Records Committee, Eastern Division, to institute a program of instruction, which was held during October 1964.

Genealogical Series for Beginners

Heritage-minded members and friends of the Maryland State Society, DAR, gathered at the DAR Chapter House, 4701 Roland Avenue, Baltimore, Md., on Wednesday, October 14, for the first of a Genealogical Series for Beginners in Family Research, presented under the direction of Mrs. Leber, Mrs. Brown, and Miss Lucinda Silver, State Chairman of Lineage Research.

This was the first series of its kind to be conducted by the Maryland State Society; and, in addition to assisting members and prospective members, it was introduced to the group the pleasant hobby of family research.

No charge was made for the course, as the intent was instruction rather than money making. Literature and charts were distributed free. The speakers gave their services gratis. A check for $10 was required with registration to cover three luncheons and chartered-bus fare to Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Brown arranged the course of instruction and procured the speakers, who were well-qualified in the field of research. Mrs. Brown, herself, who has engaged in and compiled genealogical material, has served the Maryland State Society as Registrar and as Genealogical Records Chairman. She gave the opening lecture.

Topics discussed at the seminar included the fundamentals of genealogical research, the use of available source materials, and solutions to problems confronting the researcher. Speakers were: Mrs. James Webb Rogers, Jr., who attended the Institute of Genealogical Research sponsored by the American University, Washington, D. C., and whose first work was a compilation of the 1800 Census of Kent County, Del.; Mrs. Joseph G. Brown, who has taught classes in family research for the Church of the Latter Day Saints; and Mrs. Charles H. Reiter, immediate past State Chairman of Lineage Research, who is currently assisting Miss Silver as State Vice Chairman of Lineage Research.

A walking tour of the “Genealogical Research Center of Baltimore” on October 21 was organized by Miss Silver. P. W. Filby, Assistant Director of the Peabody Library of the Peabody Institute and Conservatory of Music, spoke to the class at the library, at Mount Vernon Place. This library for scholars was the generous gift of George Peabody and houses one of the foremost collections of British records in the United States. The remarkable and distinguished interior design consists of four tiers of ornamental cast-iron balconies, which support the stacks on all sides of the reading room.

Following luncheon in a private dining room of a nearby hotel, where the blessing was given by Miss Susie Jolley Frazier, past State Chaplain of Maryland and a member of Janet Montgomery Chapter, the group visited the Maryland Historical Society and Museum, where John Dwight Kilbourne, Assistant to the Director in Charge of the Library and Archives of the Society, instructed the women regarding the research facilities at the Society. The day’s program was concluded with a visit to the Maryland Room and other related departments of the renowned Enoch Pratt Free Library, which was endowed by Enoch L. Pratt.

A bus trip to National DAR Headquarters in Washington, D. C., was made on October 28 and was arranged by Mrs. F. Murray Benson, Transportation Chairman for the series. Upon arrival at the DAR Building, the group proceeded to the Assembly Room, where a short briefing was given by Mrs. Edwin D. Heid, to whom the contents and collections of the Library are well known. Mrs. Heid is Vice President of the Past Regents Club of Maryland. At this final meeting of the series, the members brought their pedigree charts, which were distributed at the first meeting. Instructor-guides, including Mrs. Irvin C. Brown, Mrs. Charles H. Reiter, Mrs. Edwin D. Heid, and Mrs. Irvine L. Miller, the latter a former State Officer of Maryland and organizing regent of Toaping Castle Chapter, were assigned to individual groups. These small groups worked together with great success for the remainder of the day spent at the DAR Library.

Reservations for the Series

Reservations for the Genealogical Series were in charge of Mrs. Gordon M. F. Stick, who accepted them in order of their receipt. Since the class was limited to the number that it was felt could be adequately instructed, reservations were closed when the quota was filled. The course was well received; and 2 weeks after the brochures were mailed, the class was oversubscribed. The committee notified those of ac-
ceptance by card and returned the checks of those whose reservations were received after the quota was filled.

**Arrangements**

The luncheon chairman was Mrs. James E. Ray, who, in order to keep the emphasis on instruction, ordered box lunches from a caterer for the seminar and served coffee. Luncheon at the hotel was reserved in advance and, again for the bus trip, box lunches were served. This arrangement proved to be easy, efficient, and enjoyable. Mrs. William G. Ewald and Mrs. G. C. Arvid Anderson assisted Mrs. Ray, who also served as Treasurer for the Series.

Hostesses for the series were Mrs. Wilson King Barnes, State Regent of Maryland, and Mrs. Bryan P. Warren, State Vice Regent of Maryland.

Miss Janet Black Thomas, Chairman of the Chapter House Committee and State Parliamentarian of Maryland, handled all arrangements for the use of the Chapter House.

Public relations were the responsibility of Miss Mary-Margaret Day McIntyre, and publicity was presented in the *Spinning Wheel*, the DAR Magazine for the Maryland State Society, and in the *Baltimore Sun* as a feature article. Mrs. Leber and Mrs. Irvin Brown collaborated on the brochure and accompanying letter with coupon for reservation, and these, upon receipt from the printer, were mailed to each chapter regent, to each chapter chairman of Genealogical Records, and to each chapter chairman of Lineage Research, with the request that they notify their members. Brochures were also sent to State Officers, to State Chairmen, and to various other persons.

In the near future the committee will evaluate this new venture. Future plans may include repetition of the Beginners Series, a visit to the Hall of Records in Annapolis, Md., the State Capitol, and to the Land Record Office, also in Annapolis. Visits to nearby courthouses will also be considered. Plans are also contemplated for instruction in individual chapters.

(Continued on page 478)

**KANSAS CHAPEL**

by

MRS. NELSON KILBOURN

Historian General

Dedicated in April, 1962, the Kansas Chapel, third floor of the Administration Building, has taken its place in the schedules and hearts of NSDAR members who visit Washington. This place of quiet beauty and repose is increasingly in use.

The Vesper Hour, established in 1963, is at 4 o'clock in the afternoon during the week Continental Congress is in session; fresh altar flowers, the soft light of candles, and the reading of the Prayer for Peace mark each one. Last year, as a memorial to a past Kansas Vice President General, the Prayer, in printed form, was presented to each visitor.

A memorable occasion for 1965 will be the dedication of a Christian Flag, to be presented by the Chaplain General, Mrs. Charles M. Johnson. Honor guests at the 4 o'clock ceremony Monday, April 19, will include Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, President General, accepting the gift of the flag; Mrs. Erwin Frees Seimes, 1st Vice President General; Mrs. Nelson Kilbourn, Historian General and Honorary State Regent of Kansas, in whose honor the Chapel was built; all past Chaplains General; Miss Pauline Cowger, Kansas State Regent; and all State Chaplains.

One of the Pages leading the Processional into the Chapel is the daughter of the Chaplain General. Another honored guest will be Mrs. Johnson's 90-year-old mother.

APRIL 1965
LINE OF MARCH

By

MARIE DAVIS HUNT

Chairman of Project, Capt. Isaac Davis Chapter, Acton, Mass.

IT WAS in January, 1959, that Capt. Isaac Davis Chapter voted as its project:

To preserve and perpetuate the line of march of the Acton Minute Men from the home of Capt. Isaac Davis to the Old North Bridge in Concord, to retrace it annually to the tune of the White Cockade, to mark it, to have bells rung once again, and to have it a townwide celebration.

From that time, when there was no activity in the little village and on Patriots' Day the old roads over which the Acton Minute Men had marched were being overgrown and forgotten, until Patriots' Day (April 19), 1964, when between 2500 and 3000 retraced that route, there has been a reawakening of pride in the history of Acton, whose young gunsmith captain "hadn't a man afraid to go" as he led his company to face the mighty forces of the British Crown at the Old North Bridge in Concord, April 19, 1775. There he was killed by the first volley of the British.

It was that young captain who became the symbolic model for the Daniel Chester French statue of the Minute Man in Concord* that has become a symbol of liberty and freedom.

* Roland Welles Robbins, Story of the Minute Men, affidavit of Oliver D. Wood, property of Capt. Isaac Davis Chapter.

Patriots' Day has become a truly townwide celebration, with every group participating. Scenically clear the old roads of the original Line of March. The Garden Club keeps flowers and plantings bright at the Isaac Davis Monument (now floodlighted each night at dusk). The United States Flag first given by our chapter for the Isaac Davis home stead in 1961 (if the town would erect a flagpole) flies there daily. Each year a Flag is now given in honor some individual, and it flown on Patriots' Day at each end of the line of march. In 1963 it was presented to the writer by the Public Celebration Committee and the town as a wonderful gesture of appreciation.
tion for our project to perpetuate Acton's history and part in a basic story of the American Revolution.

A copy of the letter written to Mrs. Ashmead White, then President General of the NSDAR, signed by Chairmen of the Selectmen and Public Celebrations Committees of Acton and Concord and read by Mrs. White at the opening of the Patriots' Day meeting in Washington in 1962, was given to the writer and a first edition of Louisa May Alcott's Nursing Sketches was also presented to the writer by Dr. Francis McDonald of Concord's Celebration Committee.

The Historical Society has open house on Patriots' Day and stories of Acton's olden days are told there by older residents. The Town Hall is open and many come to see the Plow (left in the curfew by Capt. Isaac Davis) given by our chapter to the town in 1951 on the 100th Anniversary of dedication of the Capt. Isaac Davis Monument.

The herculean task of rolling and tying tricolor on 3000 scrolls to be given by us last year (1964) was taken over by the firemen—a wonderful contribution! This year the Girl Scouts have volunteered and expressed a wish to have a personal part in the Patriots' Day celebration, and will do the scrolls that we will again give to each person retracing the route on April 19.

Governor Endicott Peabody surprised us all last year by joining the hundreds of families of all ages, some youngsters being carried, families of five, six, eight, all arrived in the chill gray dawn to walk over the line of march of the Acton Minute Men in simple tribute to that little band of men who had left their homes in response to the threemusket-shot signal to assemble in 1775.

Governor Peabody had expressed great interest in our pictorial scroll, when we presented one to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts last February (1964) at the State House. On April 19 he was presented with one personally inscribed. His words of thanks and tribute follow.

Thank you, Mrs. Hunt. May I commend you for withholding the scroll I shall not have earned until I cross over the Bridge in Concord, having earned it with all these others, who will also retrace this route that will make us all modern Minute Men.

May I, on behalf of the Commonwealth, thank you and your Chapter for your efforts in creation and preservation of the Captain Isaac Davis Trail (sic) and the explanation of this to all the citizens of the Commonwealth and to the United States of America. This is a great service in preserving what we really all know was the first great battle in the freedom of our country. We have done a great deal around our country in the preservation of other battle fields of other great battles right down to the present times. This is one, being the first, that should be remembered first, and you, by your contribution, have helped to do that.

The Acton Minute Men are once again an organized company and, like their earlier counterpart, are ready at a minute's notice to take part in any activity promoting patriotism as they did this year at the Inaugural in Washington when called upon at the last moment.

The beautiful colonial red signs that now clearly mark the route, given the towns of Acton and Concord by our chapter in 1962, were then, as now, a community accomplishment. A lumber dealer provided the material, the high school vocational department built the signs and posts, an artist did the silver Minute Man and lettering, and the Boy Scouts and their Leaders placed the signs with the assistance of the town engineer.

Hundreds of sandwiches made by Girl Scouts are given to the young marchers at the Muster Field in Concord at a last rest period before joining the groups from other towns who now are forming their own Minute Men companies. There they march to the Old North Bridge, where a reenactment of the "Shot heard round the world" takes place, and join with Concord's time-honored Patriots' Day observance.

It is a memorable experience to recapture the emotions of that small company of Minute Men in the early spring dawn and a permanent source of pride to receive a scroll (parchment) or award commemorating retracting of the 6-mile Line of March of the Acton Minute Men, given by our chapter to all who earn one on April 19.

In 1964 they were given to persons from 40 towns and cities, 5 States, and 5 countries. A special inscribed scroll is given each year to American Field Service students to take home, and this year special scrolls are to be awarded for band participation.

One of our greatest prides is that, when Mrs. Raymond Rubicam of Scottsdale, Ariz., a summer resident of Boothday Harbor, Maine, purchased one of our numbered pictorial scrolls that supports the project of GIVING the nearly 5000 parchment scrolls (on which is superimposed the surveyed Line of March, done in 1896), said she was going to give it to the Governor Paul Fannin of Arizona, with a request that he issue a Patriots' Day Proclamation for Arizona. The writer was happy to send some of Massachusetts earlier proclamations and other materials and was delighted to receive on April 17 from Dr. Arthur Lee, Gov. Paul Fannin's Executive Secretary, a copy of Arizona's first Patriots' Day Proclamation by Governor Paul Fannin, the first State outside New England to declare an official Patriots' Day, and to be privileged to announce it at the Patriots' Day Ball in Acton, April 18, 1964.

The project voted in January, 1959, has gathered momentum until it is known widely throughout the country and the world. It is truly helping to revive an interest in patriotism and to strengthen a determination to live in liberty in a free world.

(Continued on page 496)
RAYMOND L. HATCHER
Public Relations Director

DAR STORY WELL TOLD

Correspondence and news clippings received at National Headquarters over the past twelve months and the annual reports recently filed by State Chairmen establish the fact this has been a very successful year in DAR Public Relations.

The over-all record is indicative of outstanding promotion of DAR objectives throughout the National Society. Primarily, it reflects:

One—Accomplishment in KNOWing, DOing and TELLing the DAR STORY at the National, State and Chapter levels;

Two—Acceptance and recognition by PRESS, RADIO and TELEVISION of DAR Historical, Educational and Patriotic services.

Particularly of interest has been the quality and scope of coverage via all news media.

The National Chairman's report and the State Press Books exhibit will tell the FULL PR STORY at the 74th Continental Congress.

REPORT ON CONGRESS

Plans for the official program and attendant activities promise to make the forthcoming Congress a truly outstanding and newsworthy event. It is urged again this year that Chapter Regents or their representatives attending Congress serve as ON-THE-SPOT news reporters for their local papers, radio and television.

By doing so, items of local and State interest can be tied-in with outstanding national news, thus providing the local flavor desired by home-town news media.

Advance arrangements should be made to promptly forward—via AIR MAIL—interesting items either directly to the news media or to a designated Chapter member who will distribute same.

INTERESTING “FIRST”

Innovations and interesting “firsts” have been bountiful during the incumbent administration. The latest is reported by Mrs. Frank R. Mettlach, National Chairman of American History Month. For the first time, children in the American School in BOGOTA, COLOMBIA, participated in the essay contest this year, through the sponsorship of Mrs. Stephen Ryan, Regent of the Cuba Chapter, DAR, who presently resides in the South American country.

BEVERLY (MRS. H. HAROLD) MAYS
National Chairman, Public Relations Committee

PUBLIC RELATIONS TIPS
AS YOU LEAVE FOR DAR CONGRESS

(1) Contact local news media. Tell them you will attend DAR Congress. Assure them you will cooperate in getting news back home.

(2) Provide news media with the name and telephone number of your chapter contact, with whom you should leave up-to-date information on DAR aims, purposes, and accomplishments at chapter, State, and national levels.

(3) Suggest special-interest or outstanding features and possible photos to news media.

(4) Volunteer to air-mail or wire special items direct from Washington AS THEY HAPPEN.

(5) Stress release of the DAR DIAMOND JUBILEE BOOK, off the press in time for DAR Congress. Illustrated in vibrant color, its story radiates from the DAR National Headquarters buildings in Washington, D. C. (largest group of buildings in the world owned and maintained exclusively by women), to cover the 50 States, District of Columbia, and 6 overseas units. You can air-mail copies home for news media.

(6) Supply brochures on candidates to be elected, supplemented by graphic material on anyone from your State.

(7) Take air-mail envelopes with you to send news home.

(8) NEWS IS NEWS WHEN IT IS HAPPENING! Get word to your home-town newspapers, radio, and TV immediately.

FLASH!!!
HOBBIES Magazine, APRIL issue, features a SALUTE to "DIAMOND JUBILEE OF THE DAR AND ITS PRESIDENT GENERAL" Be sure to see it!

KNOW DAR
Do DAR
Tell DAR
QUESTION: If a regent has served 6 years as chapter regent, can she be eligible for the office again after the interval of a year?
ANSWER: (NS DAR Bylaws, ARTICLE XIII, Sec. 7)—"No member shall serve as a Chapter Regent for more than six consecutive years." After an interval of a year she would be eligible to serve. However, it would seem that leadership material is sadly lacking if you cannot find another candidate qualified for the office. A change of leadership often stimulates growth and brings out unsuspected ability in other members. "Reasonable rotation in office is good for all organizations." (R.O.R., IBC.)

QUESTION: When a main motion is lost, is it recorded in the minutes?
ANSWER: Yes, all main motions whether carried or lost appear in the minutes but not a withdrawn motion. (R.O.R., p. 247.)

QUESTION: How may a Chapter change its name?
ANSWER: "After a name has been officially granted, it shall not be changed by the Chapter unless permission is granted by the National Board of Management by a TWO-THIRDS vote. No Chapter can adopt the name of a Chapter in existence. No Chapter may use the name of historic property owned by a State organization, or by any other Chapter of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution." (NS DAR Bylaws, ARTICLE XIII, Sec. 16.)

QUESTION: Is there any restriction on amending the National Bylaws during an election year?
ANSWER: You are probably referring to the provisions in NS DAR Bylaws, ARTICLE XIX, Sec. 1.—"no general revision and no amendments pertaining to the number, term or eligibility of National Officers may be proposed in a year of general election." This is a very wise provision. The entire article is important and defines exactly how amendments may be proposed. I always thought the power of the Chapters to propose amendments was especially well defined and worked out. "In case an amendment is proposed by a chapter, it shall be endorsed by at least nine other chapters, the ten chapters being located in at least five different states."

QUESTION: When are the National Officers elected this year?
ANSWER: The election takes place April 22, 1965, with the polls opening at 8:00 and closing at 2:00 p.m. If the Continental Congress adopts the Standing Rules for the Seventy-Fourth Continental Congress as approved by the National Board of Management.

QUESTION: When do the Resolutions of the Continental Congress become official?
ANSWER: After the Resolutions are actually acted upon by the Continental Congress. The vote has to be taken and announced by the President General or the Officer in the chair before being considered an official act of Congress.

QUESTION: How often does Continental Congress meet?
ANSWER: "The annual meeting of the National Society shall be known as the Continental Congress. (ARTICLE VIII, Sec. 1.) Special meetings are provided for in ARTICLE VIII, Sec. 6. Read both sections in their entirety, for they contain much additional information.

QUESTION: If a motion is amended and the amendment is carried and then the amended motion is on the floor of the chapter (for instance if the motion to amend by inserting the word, "mahogany" before the word, "gavel" is carried and the amended motion is now before the chapter, "To buy the Regent a mahogany gavel," may this amended motion be postponed indefinitely?
ANSWER: Yes, the amended motion "To buy the Regent a mahogany gavel" may be postponed indefinitely. Since nothing is on the floor except the amended motion, the main motion, even though it is amended, is the only motion pending. "The motion to postpone indefinitely can be applied to nothing but main questions, which include questions of privilege and orders of the day after they are before the assembly for consideration." (R.O.R., p. 152, lines 21-22-23-24.)

QUESTION: Recently, in our chapter, a motion was made to lay a main motion on the subject to call and the members contend that it can be taken from the table without a motion. My question is this, "If a motion is laid on the table to call, can any member call it up from the table without the formality of a vote?"
ANSWER: The motion to lay on the table cannot be qualified in any manner. (R.O.R., p. 107, lines 21 and 22.) There is not such a motion as the example you give. The forms approved by Robert are (1) "I move to lay the question on the table." (2) "I move that the question be laid on the table." (3) "I move that the question lie on the table." (R.O.R., p. 107, lines 18-22.) Had the motion been made in the form, "I move to lay the question on the table until 2 p.m.", the chair could have stated the motion properly as a motion to postpone until 2 p.m., which is debatable, and NOT THE MOTION TO LAY ON THE TABLE. The motion as the member made it should have been ruled out of order. Read R.O.R., p. 107, lines 23-27.

QUESTION: In our chapter a main motion was properly placed on the table. It had two amendments pending. My question is, What happens to the two amendments?
ANSWER: The two amendments went to the table with the main motion. When the main motion is taken from the table, the two amendments come from the table with the main motion. "No motion that has a main motion adhering to it can be laid on the table by itself; if laid on the table it carries with it everything that adheres to it. When a motion is taken from the table, everything is in the same condition, as far as practicable, as when the motion is laid on the table, except that if not taken up until the next session the effect of the previous question is exhausted." (R.O.R., p. 103, lines 14-23.) You would first take action on the amendment to the amendment, if that carried on the amended amendment; if that carried on the amended motion. The motion comes from the table in the same condition as it went to the table with the exception noted above.

QUESTION: Our bylaws are silent on the number that would constitute a quorum for a committee. What does R.O.R say concerning the number necessary to constitute a quorum in a committee?
ANSWER: The quorum for a committee when the bylaws do not set the quorum, is a majority of the members of the committee. (R.O.R., p. 217, line 9 and line 12.)

QUESTION: When a special committee ceases to exist what happens to the various papers given to the committee?
ANSWER: All papers and documents should be returned to the secretary. (R.O.R., p. 219, lines 26-28.)

QUESTION: At our chapter election last year, a friend of mine and I wrote in two votes. These votes were not reported. Should they have been?
ANSWER: The tellers are required to account for every vote cast, whether it is a written in vote or not. The vote should have been reported: "Mrs. X received 1; Mrs. Y received 1," (R.O.R., p. 196, lines 20 and 21.) Even illegal votes are reported. The tellers report all votes in numerical order, following the form given, in R.O.R., p. 196. Only blank ballots are ignored. P.L., p. 56. Another excellent example for the Report of the Tellers is given in P.L., p. 561.
KEYSTONE (Washington, D.C.). Members of Keystone Chapter placed DAR markers August 29, 1964, on the graves of two of its members in Nisky Hill Cemetery, Bethlehem, Pa.: Rosannah Lucinda von Steuben Levers (Mrs. Theodore Franklin Levers), deceased March 25, 1931; and her daughter, Miss May Adele Levers, deceased September 1, 1962 (a member of the DAR over 57 years and a Keystone Chapter member 47 years).

Miss Levers was registrar of Keystone Chapter for several years, as well as historian and corresponding secretary; she was also Chapter House representative for the chapter and was thoroughly devoted to all DAR projects. She presented a family heirloom—an antique grandfather's clock—to the DAR Chapter House and several smaller items to the National DAR Museum in Memorial Continental Hall. She sang at Grace Reformed and Mt. Vernon Lutheran Churches and was a member of First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Washington, D.C. She also taught music in the D.C. Public Schools and worked in the Registrar General's Office for a time.

Those attending the ceremonies were: Mrs. James D. Skinner, Honorary State Regent and present chapter regent; Mrs. Newton Montgomery, past regent and present historian; Mrs. Roy W. Gilbertson, vice regent; Mrs. Henry F. Bishop, treasurer; Mrs. Claughton West, registrar; and Mrs. Douglas W. Hartman, member, with her husband.—Mrs. Claughton West.

RINCON DEL DIABLO (Escondido, Calif.) celebrated its 10th Anniversary at the home of Mrs. George A. McDonald. Ten white candles gleaming on the top of a five-tiered cake, made and beautifully decorated by Mrs. McDonald, greeted members and guests when they arrived for the festivities.

Honored guests were Mrs. Donald Spicer, Vice Regent, and Mrs. Leo F. McGuire, Assistant Secretary, of the California State Society. Mrs. Spicer spoke briefly of Continental Congress and advised the Daughters to attend at least one meeting, for she said it was an experience that one would never forget.

Oceanside Chapter, which sponsored Rincon del Diablo Chapter when it was organized, was represented by five members.

All who have acted as regents of Rincon del Diablo Chapter were present. They were Mrs. Wesley G. Barringer (organizing regent), Mrs. Hooker L. Campbell, Mrs. George A. McDonald, and Mrs. Michael B. Hagata, past regents; and Mrs. Winston Williams, the present regent.

Mrs. Wesley G. Barringer was presented with a purple orchid corsage, a replica of the one she received when the chapter was organized. The two honored guests also received corsages.

After a short business meeting, at which the President General's message was read, Mrs. McDonald reviewed the activities of Rincon del Diablo Chapter since its organization in October, 1954, to the present and showed colored slides of its activities.

Four chapter members who no longer reside in Escondido attended the celebration; and four guests were present, in addition to the two honored guests.

Mrs. Michael B. Hagata, past regent, has recently received notice that her granddaughter, Mary Laurel Hennessy, has been accepted as a member of the DAR. Seven members of Mrs. Hagata's family are now members of Rincon del Diablo Chapter—Mrs. Hagata, her daughter, two granddaughters, a sister, a niece, and a cousin. Six members of Mrs. Wesley G. Barringer's family are also members of the local chapter—Mrs. Barringer, two sisters, and three nieces.

Rincon del Diablo Chapter is proud that, starting with a charter membership of 23, its membership is now 56 after 10 years, and 3 memberships are pending. —Mrs. Michael B. Hagata.

The old Flag was presented to Abigail Stearns Chapter by Mrs. Ira Hubbard on October 10, 1947, the chapter's 40th Anniversary. It was dedicated by Rev. John McGee, Congregational minister. Mrs. Warren Knowlton, a charter member, was given special recognition on this occasion. The accompanying picture shows Howard Petrie, president of the Walpole Historical Society, and Mrs. Tilyard, with the Flag presented to the museum. Mr. Petrie is a well-known TV (Edge of Night) and motion picture actor. Mrs. Tilyard is the New Hampshire State Chairman of Conservation and has enjoyed visiting chapters and giving a program on water pollution.

The chapter is proud that the DAR Library in Washington has a copy of the history of Walpole, N. H., by Mrs. Martha Frizzell. The Walpole area is rich in history and has been a well-known literary center. Charles Dickens visited there, and Louisa May Alcott spent her summers in Walpole as a girl. At a recent chapter meeting, Mrs. Frizzell gave an interesting talk on the sidelines of writing a town's history.

NEODESHA (Neodesha, Kan.) observed its 50th Anniversary Friday, September 18, 1964. Guests for the Golden Anniversary were members of Esther Lowrey Chapter of Independence and Rhoda Carver Barton Chapter of Fredonia, Kan. The State Regent, Miss Pauline Cowger, was the featured speaker; after greetings by Mayor Roselene Noyes. Miss Cowger brought to her audience an inspiring address. She mentioned, with praise, the national theme for the year, "The people who know their God shall stand firm and take action." The heritage of the past is our trust for today. Her closing words were "Hold high the torch of sincerity, faith, courage, and spiritual values.

Mrs. Rollin Johnson of Mary Wade Strother Chapter, Salina, Kan.; Mrs. G. L. Caughron of Hannah Jameson Chapter, Parsons; Mrs. Warren Townsend of Neodesha; and Mrs. Isabel Shipley, a newly elected member of the local chapter, were guests, as was Mrs. Elmer Morgan, reporter for the Daily Sun.

Out-of-town guests were: Mrs. Fannie McAdams, Isabel H. Guilkey, June E. Self, Mabelle M. Bays, Amy Hall, Mrs. J. H. Shaver, Mrs. Ben Taylor, Cora B. Wells, Viola Reeder, Mrs. J. C. Graves, Mrs. F. M. Wilhelm, of Independence; Mrs. Roscoe Hallenberg, of Thayer; and Mrs. E. L. Chapman and Mrs. Morton Fitzmorris, of Fredonia.

Members of the Neodesha Chapter attending the Anniversary party were: Mesdames Lawrence Cadin, Ralph Young, D. H. Forbes, Frank Kraus, Lee Forbes, John Nye, C. A. Stafford, Paul Stevens, G. M. Vandaveer, Frank Woolley, Rush Babcock, Miss Sara Stevens, and Miss Mary Randall. Unable to attend were: Mrs. J. M. Cox, Eldorado; Miss Frances Kill, Toca; Mrs. Don Porter, Winfield; and Mrs. M. S. Bailey, Mrs. Charles Long, and Mrs. Ross Porter, Neodesha.

Neodesha Chapter was organized.
February 18, 1914, with a membership of 17. Although a small chapter it did much war work in both World Wars I and II. Many graves have been marked. The chapter has done everything possible to awaken the local young people to appreciation of their American heritage.—Mrs. Lawrence Caitlin.

SAUGERTIES (Saugerties, N. Y.), at its regular meeting on December 9, 1964, displayed many old family treasures to represent the chapter theme for the month—Our Heirlooms—American Heritage. From left to right in the picture are Mrs. Robert Freer, Mrs. Daniel Lamouree (regent), Mrs. Max Schnurr of Albany (National Vice Chairman of the DAR Museum and State Director of District 3), Miss Amy Walker of Albany (State Chairman of the American History Month Award Committee), and Miss Carrie Hallenbeck (chapter chaplain and, at 89, its oldest active member).

The meeting was held in the home of the regent in Blue Mountain. Mrs. Chas. Abbott, chairman of the American Heritage Committee, was in charge of the program and exhibit. Many valuable old antiques were displayed. Mrs. Max Schnurr was the guest speaker and showed slides of the DAR buildings and surroundings as well as pictures of the State rooms. Several chapter members wore quaint old costumes.—Ruth Reynolds (Mrs. Chester B.) Glint.

CONECUH (Evergreen, Ala.). On January 27, Miss Mary Cunningham, charter member, was hostess, with a good representation of the chapter's membership present.

Three applicants for membership have been accepted this year. Since Conecuh Chapter was organized, awards have been given to students for essays on historical data; places of historical interest have been visited; and special recognition has been shown Good Citizen girls. The chapter met all requirements from National Headquarters. A Bible was placed in the Court Jury Room; several chapter members wore quaint old costumes.—Ruth Reynolds (Mrs. Chester B.) Glint.

FRANCES BLAND RANDOLPH (Petersburg, Va.) has prepared a booklet entitled Historical Markers Erected by Frances Bland Randolph Chapter, which lists, and in many instances pictures, the following historic places: Tablet to Patriots inside Old Blandford Church; monument to John Daly Burk in the churchyard; site of Fort Henry at North South Street, Petersburg; site of trading station of Maj. Peter Jones, on North Market Street; headquarters of General Lafayette at intersection of Carroll and Marvin Avenues, Colonial Heights; Battersea, home of Col. John Banister, end of Appomattox Street, Pocahontas Basin, Poplar Lawn, near Sycamore Street; grave of Maj. Gen. Wm. Phillips, in Old Blandford churchyard; site of Niblo's Tavern, where the city gave the Lafayette Banquet, 1824; site of Battle of Petersburg, on Crater Road near entrance to Blandford Cemetery office; and memorial tablet to Gen. Joseph Jones, Old Blandford churchyard.

In addition, the gravestones of Frances Bland Randolph, on the Randolph Farm, about 2 miles west of Petersburg, has been a continuing preservation activity of the chapter named for her.

The following comments on the booklet were written by the chapter regent, Lilla Gerow (Mrs. Thomas C.) Diehl.

"A need for such a publication was discussed at the first executive board meeting after I was elected regent in May, 1962. Plans were initiated at once, but the raising of funds, careful checking of material, and getting it into acceptable hands took time.

"While we did not know about the Diamond Jubilee of the National Society when we started this project, we think it ties in very nicely with that celebration."

(Continued on page 460)

* Limit five chapters per month.
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

Milton Cemetery Records, Rye, Westchester County, N.Y., copied by Mrs. Marion Horton for Ruth Lyon Bush Chapter, NSDAR, Port Chester, N.Y.


Field, Margaret R. Wessells, b. Jan. 10, 1805, d. June 5, 1850, aged 45 yr., 4 mo., 26 da., (second wife of Joseph U. (or W.)).

First wfe. Amanda (dau. of Dr. Chas. McDonald), b. 1807, d. Mar. 22, 1831, aged 24 yr.


McDonald, Sarah (wfe. of Charles), b. 1772, d. Aug. 9, 1842, aged 70 yr.


McDonald, Julia Ann (dau. of Charles McDonald), b. 1795, d. Jan. 23, 1818, aged 23 yr.


Provost, Martha Jane Preston (dau. of Thos. and Mary Ann), d. 1843.

Provost, Sarah (wfe. of David), b. 1805, d. Feb. 9, 1837, aged 32 yr.

Wilson, Joseph, b. 1753, d. Feb. 22, 1818, aged 65 yr.

Green, Charlotte (dau. of Giles and Elizabeth), b. 1827, d. Oct. 9, 1841, aged 14 yr.

McNeal, Jane A. Edgell (wfe. of Robert), b. 1819, d. Dec. 9, 1848, aged 29 yr.


Park, Deborah (wfe. of Israel), b. Dec. 6, 1779, d. May 10, 1862, aged 82 yr., 5 mo., 4 da.


Park (son Timothy), b. May 4, 1817, d. Dec. 4, 1879, aged 62 yr., 7 mo.


Wfe. Elizabeth, b. Nov. 6, 1759, d. Mar. 6, 1841, aged 81 yr.


Park, Roger (son of Tim), b. July 11, 1754, d. Aug. 25, 1858, aged 85 yr.


Park, Amy (wfe. of Tim), b. Apr. 30, 1782, d. Feb. 1, 1813, aged 30 yr., 9 mo., 2 da.

Park, Thomas (son of Roger and Eliz. Lyon, 1st wfe.), b. 1791, d. Oct. 20, 1817, aged 26 yr.

Park, Phoebe (dau. of Roger and Eliz.), b. Mar. 8, 1736, d. May 12, 1818, aged 82 yr., 2 mo., 4 da.

Park, Ann Sniffen (wfe. of Jonathan, wfe. of Tim Park), b. 1765, d. July 19, 1801, aged 36 yr.

Park, Samuel (son of Roger and Lib.), b. Nov. 18, 1789, d. April 1, 1816, aged 27 yr., 4 mo., 14 da.


Park, Jesse (son of Jesse), b. 1772, d. May 15, 1848, aged 76 yr.


Kennedy, Robert, b. Mar. 26, 1753, d. Feb. 6, 1826, aged 72 yr.


Feeks, Joseph Purdy, b. 1809, d. July 21, 1854, aged 45 yr.

Feeks, Chas. Myers (son of J. and E.), b. 1840, d. Jan. 30, 1843, aged 3 yr.

Feeks, Emeline Elton (wfe. of Joseph Purdy Feeks), b. 1813, d. Aug. 12, 1854, aged 41 yr.

Bouton, Robert, b. 1817, d. Oct. 9, 1860, aged 43 yr.

Bouton, Eliza (wfe. of Seymour), b. Jan. 15, 1795.


Bouton, Mary, died young.

Bouton, Anna Maria (dau. of Samuel and Catherine), b. Apr. 25, 1845, d. July 9, 1849, aged 4 yr.

Bird, Martha (wfe. of Henry Bird), b. 1727, d. June 5, 1825, aged 96 yr.

Bird, Patty (dau. of James and Sarah), d. July 9, 1837.

Crooker, Levina, b. 1775, d. June 1, 1846, aged 71 yr.

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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

Genealogical Department

Mrs. Ivan T. Johnson

National Chairman
Genealogical Records Committee
(Continued on page 458)

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**QUERIES**

Zeliff—Want ances., parents, dates, and places of Daniel F. Zeliff, b. 1798, d. 1870. Owner of Sportsman or Farmers Hotel in Morris County, N.J.; believe family first settled on Staten Island, N.Y., ca 1715.—K. J. Zeliff, Jr., P.O. Box 303, Brunswick, Ga.

Slinkard-Roberts—Want ances., parents, dates, and places of James (Mirian) Marion Slinkard and wife Harriett Roberts; they had sons, Richard and William Jackson Slinkard, b. 1847, Conway County, Ark. Will's parents went to Calif. by covered wagon train in 1852. Have been told one of Gov. John Sevier's bros. mar. an Indian girl and that a Slinkard mar. one of their children.—Mrs. Anita Slinkard Cox, 5516 Helen Way, Sacramento, W. Va., d. May 1918, bur. Mt. Vernon, Sacramento, Calif. 95822

The Electoral College

by

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

A great constitutional debate was launched in January, 1965, when a constitutional amendment relating to the election of a President and Vice President was proposed.

In the more than 175 years this Nation has been in existence under the Constitution, some 200 amendments dealing with the method of electing a President have been proposed in Congress. Only one, the Twelfth Amendment, which was passed in 1803, has won the approval of the Congress and the people.

No single part of the Constitution is more generally unfamiliar to most Americans than the provisions pertaining to the electoral college. There are few, indeed, who remember that the electoral college, as provided for in Article II and the Twelfth Amendment, is one of the many “checks and balances” written into the Constitution.

Most of these “checks and balances,” including the ten Amendments which comprise the Bill of Rights, were designed as restraints on Government. Not to be forgotten, however, is the fact that the electoral college was devised as a safeguard for the people themselves. It was placed in the Constitution to protect the voice of the minority from the potential “tyranny of the majority” and is, therefore, not lightly to be discarded.

The above is a partial, if very brief, explanation of why the admittedly cumbersome provisions pertaining to the electoral college were placed in the Constitution. In practice, it has not entirely served its purpose.

Under the present system, the President and Vice President of the United States are elected indirectly by the people of the United States through their direct choice in November of presidential electors in each State. The vote of the electors is actually cast in the December following the election, but current usage has converted this action into an almost routine ceremony. Thus, there is a general tendency today to regard the electoral college as obsolete.

The rise of political parties as a substitute means of nominating presidential and vice presidential candidates has contributed to this now widely held belief. However, before tampering with the constitutional provisions pertaining to the electoral college or discarding them as obsolete, the American people might do well to first study the constitutional method of electing a President. In it they might find a means of regaining control of their destiny as a Nation and of removing some of the pressures, both political and financial, which presently attend the nomination and election of a President.

Present constitutional provisions pertaining to the electoral college reserve to the States both authority and responsibility. Under Article II, Section I, we find the following:

Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

The General Ticket System

From the above quotation it will be observed that it was the intent of the Constitution to give American voters the same numerical representation in selecting a President as they enjoy in their representation in Congress. This objective has long been thwarted by the application of the unit rule or winner-take-all of the electoral votes to which a given State is entitled. This practice began with the introduction of the general ticket system which has been in use since 1832.

The rise of the two-party system altered electoral procedures before they had a chance to mature. The majority party of each State was quick to see that it might exert maximum influence in electing a President through consolidation of its voting strength by presenting the voters with a predetermined bloc of electors under what is called the general ticket system. Since a plurality is enough to elect, it follows that the political party winning the majority of the popular vote in a given State also wins the entire electoral vote of that State, no matter how marginal the victory. The result is that 12 States having the largest cities can actually provide all but 8 of the electoral votes needed to win the White House.

No less important is the fact that the general ticket system has the effect of giving the voter in each State as many votes as his State has presidential electors. Thus, when a citizen of New York pulls a voting lever for the presidential candidate of his choice, he is actually casting a vote for 45 electors. A citizen of Wisconsin, on the other hand, has only 12 electoral votes, and those of some States have as few as three.

Here is no one-man-one-vote system but, rather, a system of weighted voting which operates to
the disadvantage of the citizens of the smaller States. No less important is the fact that the entire minority vote of each State is permanently lost when it is added to the majority vote of the winning electors. Can this be fair?

In an article titled, Congress Faces Electoral Reform, Lucius Wilmerding, Jr., a constitutional authority, provides a partial answer by quoting a statement made in 1824 by Senator Benton of Missouri:

To lose their votes is the fate of all minorities, and it is their duty to submit; but this is not the case of votes lost, but of votes taken away, added to those of the majority, and given to a person to whom the minority is opposed. (Emphasis added.)

There is nothing in the Constitution which either sanctions or requires the general ticket system. As the above-quoted Senator Benton once remarked:

The Constitution ... in giving to each elector a separate vote, instead of giving to each state a consolidated vote composed of all its electoral suffrages, clearly intended that each mass of persons entitled to one elector should have the right of giving one vote according to their own sense of their own interests.

That the general ticket system was in dispute long before our own time is attested to also by a statement made by Representative Duffle of South Carolina when many members of the Federal Convention were still alive. He is quoted as saying:

I believe I may safely assert that, at the time the Constitution was framed, the general ticket system, by which the whole population of a state gives an aggregate vote, either for Representatives or other public agents, was unknown in the political history of the world. I call upon gentlemen, if any such example existed, to produce it. It is an invention of after times, the mere offspring of temporary expediency, and never entered into the conception of the Convention. By adhering to the proceedings of that body, it will be seen that all the propositions inviting a specification of the mode of choosing Electors and members of Congress, contained a provision for dividing the states into districts. The mode of choosing was finally left to the state legislatures that they might regulate the details of the election; but in the confidence that they would adopt the only plan of popular election which had ever existed.

How then, one must ask, was it possible for the States, all of whom have the constitutional power to decide how electors shall be chosen, to adopt the general ticket system which operates to the obvious disadvantage of not only the smaller States but of the minority in each of the States? The answer lies in the fact that, as State after State adopted the general ticket system in order to exert its maximum influence, the remaining States had little choice but to do the same.

The popularity of the general ticket system among politicians has been best explained by Lucius Wilmerding, Jr., who wrote:

The general ticket system enables the majority in each state to impress the minority into its service, puts it into the power of a few to govern the election, and enables the populous states to consolidate their votes and overwhelm the small ones.

He then went on to say:

From the point of view of popular rights it seems plain that this system should be swept away; the President should by law, as he is in theory, the choice of the people. Who can say, however, whether the ruling politicians in the large states can be persuaded to offer up, on the altar of their common country, powers which, through neither consistent with the rights of the people, the purity of the government or the harmony of the Union, serve so mightily to increase their own weight and consequence?

The general ticket system with its consequent unit rule has been the target of many constitutional amendments proposed in the past. The fact is, however, that no constitutional amendment is required to abolish the system. The States already have it within their power to do so since the Constitution vests in them the authority to determine the manner in which electors shall be chosen.

However, the reality of the situation is that no State is likely to abandon the general ticket system without the certainty that all other States will do so at the same time. The State of Florida once considered such action, but on reflection decided that this unilateral action would only penalize its own citizens. For this reason, a constitutional amendment may one day become necessary, even though it carries with it the risk of surrendering to the Federal Government the decision as to how electors are to be selected.

Basic Approaches to Electoral "Reforms"

As recently as 1963, there were no less than seven Senate joint resolutions pending, all of which had as their purpose some change in the method of electing the President. Generally, they followed four basic approaches.

They are: first, retaining the unit method of casting each State's electoral vote, while eliminating the office of elector; second, the district system; third, the proportional system; and fourth, direct national election.

The disparity of viewpoint represented by these four proposals is indicative of the widespread disagreement as to what machinery should be used to correct alleged inequities of the present system. These widely differing viewpoints also explain why, in the past, it has been all but impossible to obtain the necessary two-thirds vote needed in both Houses of Congress before any constitutional amendment can be sent to the States for ratification. In this matter, party position tends to dissolve before the needs of the several States.

Election by Popular Vote

Present-day emphasis upon "democracy" versus the "republican" form of government established by the Constitution makes it easy to present a case for the election of the President and Vice President by direct popular vote.

Advocates of the direct election plan would abolish the electoral college entirely. It is contended that this method would eliminate the "weighting" of votes that occurs under the general ticket system. They also insist that use of the unit rule results in undue concentration by the candidates upon winning the electoral votes of large "key" States, whereas popular vote would make every vote equal. Finally, it is asserted, the direct election method would eliminate the need for a contingent election procedure and thus prevent the election of a President who receives a minority of the popular vote.

Objections to this plan are numerous but more obscure. The most important objection is that it would reduce the role of the States in the electoral process and permit the nationalization of election procedures. Election by popular vote would frankly abandon the Federal Union of States and the Federal principle of representation. Moreover, it con-
constitutes a drastic method of eliminat-
ing whatever weaknesses may now
exist.

Mr. Wilmerding, quoted above, offers another little understood rea-
son why election by plebiscite voting is unlikely to win the necessary sup-
port. He notes that the electoral col-
lege gives some advantage to the small States and explains:
The electoral voting system, it must
be remembered, gives an advantage to
the small states as against the large.
New York, with 43 times as many Rep-
resentatives in Congress as Delaware,
has only 15 times as many electoral
votes. Unfair as this distribution of elec-
toral votes may appear, it seems here
to stay. If this be so, any discussion
of plebiscite voting . . . must be largely
academic.7

The Proportional Plan
Of all the plans to amend the electoral process, the proportional
plan has probably won the highest percentage of support. In a pamphlet
written in 1961, the Committee
on Electoral College Reform of the
American Good Government Society
reported the results of a poll taken
on the subject of electoral changes.
The highest percentage (46.9) was
recorded for the proportional system.

Many variations of the propor-
tional plan have been introduced into
Congress. However, they have had
certain basic similarities. As in the
case of the direct popular vote for
President, the office of the elector
would be abolished. Unlike the di-
rect popular voting plan, the present
electoral voting strength of the States
would be retained, but each can-
didate who polled a fraction of the
State's popular vote would receive an
identical fraction of the State's elec-
toral vote. The candidate with the
greatest number of mathematically
computed votes would be the win-
ner.

At least one version of this
plan, the Lodge-Gosset plan, also
proposed that if no candidate re-
cived the required majority of elec-
toral votes, the President would be
chosen in a joint session of Congress
from the two candidates having the
highest percentage of electoral votes.

At first blush, this proposal
would appear to have much to com-
ment it. It is, therefore, noteworthy
that, had this plan been in effect in
1896, William Jennings Bryan
would have been elected President
instead of William McKinley.8

A brief summary of the argu-
ments for and against this method
of electing a President and Vice Pres-
ident was made in 1963 by a Sub-
committee of the Senate Judiciary
Committee. The report states:
The supporters of the Proportional
Plan claim that it would tend more ac-
curately to reflect the popular vote, par-
ticularly in so-called "one-party" States;
that it would be less likely to produce a
minority President; and that it would
give the voters a more direct voice in
the choice of the President. More-
over, those favoring this method believe
that it would act to strengthen the two-
party system and eliminate the current
tendency of the parties to concentrate
election efforts in the so-called "pivot-
al" States.

Those advocating other plans or a
maintenance of the present system be-
lieve that the Proportional Plan would
enable minority parties to get electoral
votes and thereby weaken the two-party
system; that the vote would still be
weighted in favor of small States and
give undue importance to areas with
less population; that the States would
have less importance as units in the elec-
toral process. In addition, they argue that
the Proportional Plan might bring pres-
sure for proportional representation in
Congress and, possibly, Federal control
over voting standards.9

District Voting Plan
The district voting plan for
electing a President is aimed directly
at the unit rule under the general
ticket system and is more nearly
consonant with the present provi-
sions of the Constitution than any
of the other proposals. It would re-
tain the electoral college but oper-
ate to prevent the application of the
unit rule.

Senator Karl Mundt of South
Dakota has been one of the leading
advocates of the district plan. On
June 19, 1964, he introduced into
the Senate an amendment based on
the district plan. The remarkable
fact of this amendment is that it is
directed at the unit rule which, as
previously noted, is nowhere men-
tioned in the Constitution. The
Twelfth Amendment plainly states:
The electors . . . shall name in their
ballots the person voted for as Presi-
dent, and in distinct ballots the person
voted for as Vice-President, and
shall make distinct lists of all persons
voted for as President, and of all persons
voted for as Vice-President, and of the
number of votes for each, which lists
they shall sign and certify, and transmit
sealed to the seat of the Government of
the United States . . . (Emphasis added.)

This language differs very little
from the comparable provisions
found in the Mundt Amendment.
However, the Mundt Amendment
provides that electors to which a
State is entitled by virtue of its
Senators shall be elected at large,
and those to which it shall be en-
titled by virtue of its Representa-
tives shall be elected within single
electoral districts corresponding to
Congressional districts. No less im-
portant is the fact that the Mundt
Amendment would bind the elector
to vote for the presidential can-
didate in whose behalf he ran, thereby
eliminating the unit rule which is
now in use.

Since the Mundt Amendment
or any district plan corresponds most
closely to what may be presumed to
be the intent of the Constitution,
attention should be called to the
major difference between it and the
Constitution. The Constitution pro-
vides that the States shall determine
the manner of choosing electors,
whereas the Mundt Amendment pro-
poses that electors shall be ap-
pointed "in such manner as the
Congress may direct.10

This same difference, it should
be noted, may be found in almost
all of the other proposals offered.
It is an important difference. The
electoral college was created with
the intent that the President should
be elected by the States. The man-
ner of choosing electors was care-
fully left to the discretion of the
States. This is consonant with the
basic principle of federalism and the
vital role the States were intended
to have in the electoral process.

These facts notwithstanding,
the Mundt proposal more nearly
meets the objections raised against
the general ticket system, the pro-
portional plan, unit rule without
electors, and plebiscite voting than
any plan previously devised. It has
the merit of eliminating the major
complaints against the general ticket
system and would not create an un-
wanted precedent for a method of
election by proportional representa-
tion for Congress.

As with all other proposed
changes, the advantages or disad-
vantages of this or any other plan
must be carefully weighed. We,
therefore, turn once more to the
1963 Hearings which summarized
the opposing arguments concerning
the district plan:
Those who favor the District Plan contend that it has the advantage of providing a more accurate reflection of the popular vote than is now obtainable from the present system; that it is more favorable toward the establishment and maintenance of the two-party system; . . . Further, the District Plan, it is felt, would provide, with expression between the vote for President and the vote for representative in the same district; it would reduce the power of the large, "doubtful" States; and it would encourage greater voting participation in single-party States.

Those opposed to the District Plan claim that it would not reflect the popular vote more accurately than the present system but rather would permit a candidate, by winning his districts by small majorities or pluralities while his opponent won his districts by resounding majorities, to get more electoral votes in a State while having only a minority of the State's popular vote. They also believe that this plan would encourage excessive gerrymandering; would overweight the political power of rural areas; and that it would impair rather than strengthen the two-party system because it would provide for helping parties to win Congressional districts and thereby gain some electoral votes.

Of these objections, the danger of possible gerrymandering of districts is probably the most valid. However, proponents of the district plan believe the courts would enforce fair standards by voiding improper districting laws and that, if necessary, Congress could by law require the United States District Courts to take jurisdiction of such cases.

Here it should be stated also that one of the best features of the district plan is its retention of the electoral college as a buffer against Federal control of elections. The courts have held that the presidential elector is a State officer performing a Federal function, so this office serves to keep the election machinery under State control where it was placed by the Constitution.

**Unit Rule Without Electors**

This brings us to the fourth plan, which would make more sweeping changes in the Constitution than any of the other proposals. This plan would retain the unit rule in casting the votes to which each State is entitled, but eliminate the office of elector. Often urged in the past, it is also the plan incorporated in the President's proposed amendment.

Described as an electoral "reform," this amendment represents an endorsement of weighted voting and would perpetuate the unit rule by writing it into the Constitution.

Section 2 of the proposed amendment states, in part:

... The electoral votes which each State is entitled to cast for President and for Vice President shall be cast for the persons who in such election in that State receive the greatest number of votes for President and Vice President respectively....

On February 5, 1965, *The Washington (D.C.) Post* was quick to applaud that part of the proposed amendment which would abolish the electoral college. In the same editorial, it also pointed to the defective draftsmanship of the amendment by stating:

It is obvious that if voters cast separate ballots for presidential and vice presidential candidates the totals for candidates on the same ticket will differ. In Maryland, for example, the Democratic candidate for President might be very popular and his running mate less so. In such circumstances Maryland or any other state might cast its electoral vote for the Democratic presidential candidate and the Republican vice presidential candidate. By the same token the President elected might be of one party and the Vice President of another.

The result might be a chaotic situation which would cause far more trouble than the obsolete Electoral College device has done. Apparently no one wishes to incur such a risk. ... But if the people cast separate votes for President and Vice President and if electoral votes are counted for these two officials "respectively," on the basis of the popular vote, we do not see how ticket-splitting could be avoided.

So long as the people vote for electors, who in turn choose the President and Vice President, the danger of dividing those offices between two parties is meager. . . .

That this proposal would also modify the power of the smaller States was attested to by headlines in the January 30, 1965, issue of *The Washington (D.C.) Post*, which stated:

**Electoral Reform Plan Cuts Small State Vote**

In the ensuing article it was pointed out that the amendment would prohibit the practice of putting forward uninstructed electors. It would also provide an entirely new system of choosing a President in the event no candidate received a majority of the electoral votes.

In such case, the House and Senate would meet in joint session and each member of Congress would have a vote. Although this procedure would noticeably diminish the power of the States, it must be acknowledged that, if the election were by vote of Congress, this part of the amendment would give the voters the same numerical representation in selecting a President as they have in their representation in Congress.

Under the Constitution, as now written, if the electors fail to come up with a clear majority, the House elects and each State, regardless of size, has but one vote. No single provision in the Constitution is more clearly designed to protect the minority, a fact the smaller States will surely not ignore.

Whether this new proposal will win popular approval is conjectural in view of the fact that three out of four of the basic plans to amend the electoral process have been aimed at the unit rule and its attendant inequities. Here we have an amendment which actually proposes to make the unit rule a permanent part of the Constitution, the significance of which the American people must understand.

**The Power in the States Should Be Retained**

The amending power under the Constitution is deliberately slow and not to be undertaken lightly. As one studies the various proposals to amend the electoral provisions of the Constitution, one is struck by the fact that no serious effort has ever been made to make those provisions work. No constitutional amendment would be necessary were the States to abide by the exact provisions of the Constitution and of their own choice abolish the unit rule.

However unlikely this possibility seems at the moment, perhaps their own self-interest will one day point the way, since any constitutional amendment regarding the electoral process carries with it the threat of further intrusion of the Federal Government in the rights of the States.

It would seem wiser to continue the States' discretion as to the manner in which electors are chosen. It should be noted, however, that this entire matter is complicated by recent decisions of the Supreme Court in regard to reappr...
The regular meeting of the National Board of Management of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, convened in the Board Room of Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., at 9:00 a.m., Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, President General, presiding.

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

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Felix Irwin, called the roll and the following members were recorded present: National Officers—Executive Officers: Mrs. Duncan, Mrs. Seimes, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Irwin, Mrs. Cuff, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Kilbourn, Mrs. Cagle, Mrs. James, Mrs. Allen. Vice Presidents General: Mrs. Minton, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Skillman, Miss Downing, Mrs. Ragan, Mrs. Grover. State Regents: Mrs. Geron, Mrs. Sturtevant, Mrs. Money, Miss McNutt, Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Thornton, Mrs. Killey, Mrs. Chapman, Mrs. Haney, Mrs. Hume, Miss Wight, Mrs. Barnes, Miss MacPeek, Mrs. Zeder, Mrs. Kemper, Mrs. Lynde, Mrs. Finley, Mrs. Howland, Mrs. Cornwell, Miss Thomas, Mrs. Sayre, Mrs. Wilkins, Mrs. Gressette, Miss Harle, Mrs. Dick, Mrs. Smith, Miss Johnson, Mrs. Barker.

The drawing for seating at Continental Congress was held in conjunction with the roll call.

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

Report of President General

Following a day in the office for concentrated dictation after the National Board of Management meeting, October 12th, the President General left for a week's visit to attend Dedication Day at Kate Duncan Smith October 15th and Founders Day at Tamassee October 17th. She participated on both programs by making talks to the student bodies and guests present. Many courtesies and warm hospitality were extended by the schools officially and by many individual Daughters. This includes also kindness in providing transportation enroute as well as a luncheon stop-off at the Berry Schools. All courtesies were deeply appreciated. It was indeed inspiring to note the tremendous progress being made in all phases of the current curriculum at the schools, the improvement in morale, appearance of the students, and the general physical advancement.

Upon return to Washington on October 30th, the open forum meeting and luncheon of the American Forest Products Industries was attended, where the theme "Land Ownership and the National Interest" was developed by prominent speakers.

On Thursday, November 5th, the initial invitational tour of the third annual series of fall-winter DAR Museum events took place. Guests were members of the Army Dental Wives, who were received by the President General and members of the Special Events Committee, Mrs. Malcolm Matheson, Jr., Chairman. A collection of several recent acquisitions was exhibited as a highlight for this occasion.

On November 10th, it was a pleasure to attend the special Patron's Party prior to the 15th Annual Alexandria Antique Show, sponsored by the John Alexander Chapter, Mrs. DuRoc Batte, Regent. The 1964 Show was dedicated to the President General, who in 1948 served as Chairman of the first Show.

On Sunday, November 22nd, Mr. Duncan and I drove to Berkeley Plantation on the James River to attend the 345th Commemoration Service of America's first Thanksgiving ceremonies. The Governor and numerous distinguished guests joined over 600 attending this reenactment of the Berkeley Thanksgiving Day, December 4th, 1619.

November 30th, available National Officers joined the President General, the Americanism and DAR Manual for Citizenship Chairman, and the Public Relations Director...
to drive to Johns Hopkins University Applied Physics Research Center to preview the film of “Citizen . . . U.S.A.” and report to the Executive Committee.

On December 1st, word was received at National Headquarters that Kate Duncan Smith DAR School at Grant, Alabama, had been recommended for accreditation to the Southern Association of Secondary Schools and Colleges. This action took place at the current meeting of the Board of Examiners in Louisville, Kentucky, where Mr. Roy W. Camp, Principal of KDS, attended the session. Official notification was also received at the school by Mr. A. B. Bradford, Executive Secretary. This accreditation successfully concluded a three-year qualification effort and probation period.

On December 2nd, an evening buffet party, the second Museum Special Event of 1964, was held at National Headquarters, highlighted by a tour through the Museum and State Period Rooms and Americana Room. This was a highly successful occasion and received splendid coverage in the Washington papers. Among distinguished guests present were the Swiss Ambassador and Mrs. Zehnder; Dr. Leonard Carmichael, Vice President for Research and Explorations, National Geographic Society, and Mrs. Carmichael; Dr. Frank A. Taylor, Director of Smithsonian Institution’s new Museum of History and Technology and Mrs. Taylor; Mr. Grahame T. Smallwood, Librarian General, Sons of the American Revolution; Appellate Court Judge Wilson K. Barnes and Mrs. Barnes, the latter, Maryland State Regent; Mrs. Ellsworth E. Clark, Treasurer General; Mrs. Dorothy W. S. Ragan and Mrs. Eliot C. Lovett, Vice Presidents General; Miss Anna Mary McNutt, State Regent, District of Columbia; Mrs. Robert Bruce Smith, Jr., State Regent, Virginia; and Mrs. James A. Vaughn, DAR Museum Adviser.

On December 4th it was a pleasure to bring brief greetings to the members of the Children of the American Revolution Board of Management at the Special Meeting held at National Headquarters and presided over by Mrs. Nile Eugene Faust, Senior National President.

On Monday evening, December 7th, by invitation of the President of the United States and Mrs. Johnson, Mr. Duncan and I were guests at the official White House State Dinner given in honor of the Prime Minister of Great Britain, The Right Honorable Harold Wilson. The memorable evening was much enjoyed and appreciated, both officially and personally.

December 8th, Mr. Duncan and I were guests and your President General brought greetings in your behalf to the District of Columbia Society, Sons of the Revolution, at its 75th Anniversary Dinner in nearby Maryland.

On the afternoon of December 10th, the Board members in Washington for the December meetings accompanied the President General to Annapolis, where 17 new State Flags were presented to the United States Naval Academy for use in Dahlgren Hall, the Naval Academy’s huge Armory. The first State Flags displayed in the Armory were presented to the Academy by NSDAR in 1937, Mrs. William A. Becker, President General, this set being replaced in 1955, Miss Gertrude S. Carraway, President General. In 1959 and 1962 several individual flags were replaced by the National Society. These flag gifts and replacements by DAR span a period of nearly 30 years, as was cited at a specially arranged acceptance ceremony by Rear Admiral C. S. Minter, Jr., Superintendent. Follow-

ing the brief program an interesting tour of the Academy took place, concluding with tea. Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., Honorary President General, who attended the first flag presentation in 1937, together with representatives from the Peggy Stewart Tea Party Chapter, Annapolis, joined the group for the occasion.

The Executive Committee and Special National Board of Management meetings were held December 11th, with a good representation at each. Following adjournment, it was the President General’s pleasure to hostess a luncheon and Christmas Party in the Banquet Hall for the Headquarters Staff. Over 150, including National Officers present, attended. Pamelaue and Charlene Penny, granddaughters of long-time Staff member, Charles Hughes, head of the Printing Department, recited; music was furnished by Mr. Alex Smith, strolling accordionist, from the Army Band; and brief individual greetings were brought by National Board of Management members present.

By invitation of the Commanding General of the Military District of Washington, it was my pleasure on December 12th to have guests attend “Night of the Miracle” in Constitution Hall, the Christmas Music Drama sponsored by the Chaplain and presented as a prelude to the Christmas “Pageant of Peace” by the United States Army Chorus and the United States Army Band Orchestra.

On Wednesday, December 16th, I flew to New Bern, North Carolina, for a conference with Miss Gertrude S. Carraway, Honorary President General. The hospitality extended was appreciated, and it was a source of great pleasure to visit historic Tryon Palace.

Friday, December 18th, I attended a showing of the Collection of the Dresses of the First Ladies at Smithsonian Institution in the First Ladies Hall, Museum of History and Technology, at which time presentation of a Ball Gown was made by Mrs. Lyndon Baines Johnson, the First Lady. This event was under the supervision of Mrs. Frank E. Klapthor, Associate Curator, Smithsonian Institution, and wife of the DAR Museum Curator.

During the last of December and on into the New Year, a series of conferences were scheduled at National Headquarters to meet with numerous Congressional Committee Chairmen to go over details or arrangements preparatory to the 74th Continental Congress.

On Monday morning, January 18th, it was my pleasure to drive to Annapolis for a conference with Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., Honorary President General.

That afternoon, your President General attended a reception for Distinguished Ladies, at the National Gallery of Art, Washington. This was one of the functions of the official Inaugural Festivities.

On Tuesday evening, January 19th, a gala Inaugural Concert was held in Constitution Hall, with Dr. Howard Mitchell conducting the National Symphony. The President and First Lady were present for the entire evening. Outstanding artists were presented in recital. This concert was televised nationally as well as worldwide by Telstar.

The next day, Inauguration Day, Mr. Duncan and I were guests of the American Security and Trust Company, 15th and Pennsylvania Avenue, for a buffet luncheon. Following the luncheon, guests enjoyed not only the hospitality extended but also the privilege of viewing the parade from a special vantage location.

Deep appreciation is expressed to the following Daughters for kindly representing the President General at functions where it was not possible for her to be present: Miss Anna Mary McNutt, State Regent of the District of
Columbia, at the open forum meeting of the American Forest Products Industries, October 30th; Mrs. Dorothy W. S. Ragan, Vice President General, Veterans Day, Arlington National Cemetery, November 11th; Elementary, Secondary and Higher Education sessions of a National Conference, United States Commission on Civil Rights, January 28th; Mrs. Ellsworth E. Clark, Treasurer General, at Society of Mayflower Descendants Annual Compact Day Dinner, November 23rd; Mrs. Robert Bruce Smith, Jr., State Regent, Virginia, at United Daughters of the Confederacy Convention, Richmond, November 9th, and United States Coast Guard Officer Candidate School Graduation, Yorktown, Virginia, January 22nd; and Mrs. E. Stewart James, National Chairman, Conservation Committee, at the December meeting of the National Wildlife Convention in Washington.

In conclusion, the President General again takes this opportunity to express appreciation to the Executive Committee and members of the National Board of Management for splendid, sustained cooperation during this administration.

Marion Moncure Duncan,
President General.

The President General, Mrs. Duncan, resumed the chair.

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

Report of First Vice President General

During the October meetings this officer enjoyed the reception held in the District Chapter House honoring Mrs. Charles C. Haig.

The Pilgrimage opening the 75th Anniversary of our Society was an added pleasure. Service at the lovely old Pohick Church, the tour of Mt. Vernon and the Masonic Temple, all historically significant, made a memorable day for all those taking the trip.

Later in October, this officer attended a dinner party at the Hopkins Club in Baltimore and was the guest of Mrs. Thomas P. McCleary, Regent of the General Mordecai Gist Chapter, and was the overnight guest of Judge and Mrs. Wilson K. Barnes. The next morning Mrs. Barnes, State Regent of Maryland, and Mrs. Maxwell M. Chapman, State Regent of Indiana, and this officer left Baltimore for Tamassee to attend the Board meeting at the School. On arrival we met many DAR friends who had journeyed to Tamassee for Founders Day exercises and to attend the Board meeting.

Early in November, this officer packed six large boxes of used clothing which went freight-free to KDS School in Alabama, and later sent 9 boxes of used clothing to Tamassee, this, of course, for her chapter.

Delaware’s State meeting was held in November, and it was this officer’s privilege to hear a very fine address given by the National Chairman of Membership, Mrs. George U. Bayles.

Later in November, this officer traveled to Baltimore to attend a meeting of the Thomas Johnson Chapter and that evening attended a very lovely reception at the home of Judge and Mrs. Wilson K. Barnes honoring William H. Sullivan, Jr. Remaining overnight at the Barnes’ home and the next day was the guest of the Maryland State Society at the country club in Bel Air for the very excellent national defense luncheon, where Mrs. Henry S. Jones was the guest speaker. Again a number of the DAR auxiliary (husbands of members) were present and congratulated Mrs. Jones on her fine address.

An invitation was accepted by this officer to attend a reception in Princeton, N. J., given by several New Jersey chapters honoring Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr. This was a very well-attended and delightful event.

A number of the Executive Committee and Board members arrived ahead of the December meeting to go to Annapolis to attend the presentation of 17 State Flags to the Naval Academy. We were joined by Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., Honorary President General, and many of the local Annapolis members. It was a very colorful affair and much enjoyed by all those in attendance. This officer feels she can safely speak for all the members attending that we were very proud of our President General and her presentation remarks. After the flag ceremonies we toured as much of the quarters as time permitted and enjoyed a lovely tea just prior to leaving the Academy grounds.

Early in December, this officer attended the Caesar Rodney Chapter’s combined birthday and Delaware Day celebration held in the chapter’s new quarters in Wilmington. Later that evening attended the dinner meeting of the Delaware State Society, S. A. R., commemorating Delaware Day held at the duPont Country Club, near Wilmington. Many DAR members also attended. At the conclusion of the dinner and prior to the program this officer was presented with a citation and the S.A.R. Medal of Appreciation.

After the December Executive Committee and Special Board of Management meetings this officer joined the staff in the Banquet Hall for a delicious luncheon with our President General as hostess. This Christmas party was well planned, and everyone enjoyed Mrs. Duncan’s hospitality.

Your First Vice President General is very grateful for the many lovely Christmas greetings and is always appreciative of the excellent newsletters and yearbooks sent her.

Betty Newkirk Seimes,
First Vice President General

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

Report of Chaplain General

The Chaplain’s Breakfast will be held on Easter Sunday morning, April 18th, in the ballroom of the Mayflower Hotel, time 7:15, price $3.50. There will be bus transportation to Arlington and Mount Vernon, immediately following the breakfast. Price, $1. Only breakfast guests purchasing tickets by noon Friday, April 16th, are eligible for the bus trip. Reservations: By mail to Miss Grace Withrow, 4707 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20008. Mail reservations must be accompanied by check and self-addressed, stamped envelope. Tickets may be secured at the Business Office on Friday morning, April 16th; and on Saturday, April 17th, for Breakfast tickets only.

The Memorial Service will be conducted on Sunday afternoon at 2:30 in Constitution Hall. There will be a place on the platform for State Chaplains, Memorial Service Committee, and those participating in the program. Please assemble in the President General’s Reception Room by 2 p.m. Mrs. L. I. McDougle will assist with arrangements for this service. Again, I ask each State Regent to fill her box and urge her members to attend this service.
for by our presence we express our respect and gratitude for the faithfulness of our departed members.

A ceremony for the Dedication of the Christian Flag, my personal gift in honor of my mother, Mrs. William Overturf, will be conducted in the Kansas Chapel on Monday, April 19th, at 4 p.m. Please announce these meetings at your State Conference and invite your delegates to share these experiences with us.

I wish to thank all of you for your State yearbooks, and your beautiful religious Christmas cards.

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

**Report of Recording Secretary General**

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

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

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

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

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

Since the October report 2,236 membership certificates have been prepared and mailed to new members, also a commission to a State Vice Regent.

All requests for research have been fulfilled, and this office has spent many hours of research incident to the publication of the Diamond Jubilee Book.

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

**Report of Corresponding Secretary General**

Through the vast amount of material and correspondence flowing through the office of the Corresponding Secretary General and the Business Office, contact continues to be maintained and increased not only with our own membership but with those outside our own ranks. It is impossible to compute this in mere numbers, but specifically, the December mailing of the packet (3025 copies) began with this colossal typing job in this office. This was a very important packet because it contained credential material, together with invaluable information from National Officers and National Chairmen. State Regents' packets were, of course, in duplicate, to facilitate handling within the States.

Orders for all kinds of supplies increase daily, and this would indicate enthusiasm among the chapters in keeping their members informed. Reservations for Board lunches and dinners pass through the Business office, as does the processing of the myriad of items for Continental Congress—seat tickets, certificates, and so forth. Routine activities, such as the processing of bills for telephone and all office supplies (except for National Defense), continue daily.

This office is hostess to the Honor Roll Committee annually, and work has already begun—ordering certificates and ribbons, typing of the Honor Roll book, answering letters, etc. After the National Chairman, Mrs. Biel, has judged all the questionnaires, the report will be sent to this office, where all certificates will be typed. I continually re-prach Mrs. Biel for taking over this office, but the fact is, it gives us much pleasure to have her there.

Another source of pleasure continues to be the letters themselves which come to us daily; for instance, the child who wanted us to send all the information we have on Virginia—and the woman who wrote that she had a family tree dating back to 1798 and asking "Is there any benefit?" Another correspondent wanted a list of all members of the Civil War, especially the H's, M's, N's and S's. But we cherish these letters for it proves that the DAR stands for something to the writers.

Happily there have been no death notices.

I have attended all meetings of the National Board and have had the privilege from time to time to emphasize the President General's particular interest in the "three M's and an L."

ADELAIDE LAWRENCE CUFF,
Corresponding Secretary General.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Ellsworth E. Clark, moved that 142 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Harris. Adopted.

Mrs. Clark moved that because of the impossibility of processing all mail received by January 30, the reinstatement of all former members who have met all requirements by this date be accepted and included in the count approved at this meeting, thereby preventing any chapter from losing its rightful representation at Congress on this account. Seconded by Mrs. Cuff. Adopted.

Mrs. Clark read the report of the Treasurer General and presented the following report on membership: Deceased, 374; resigned, 829; reinstated, 142.

**Report of Treasurer General**

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

I hereby submit the Summary Statement of Current and Special Funds for the period March 1, 1964, through December 31, 1964, and the supporting schedule thereto.

This report includes only one of two generous bequests which we have received and which will be of interest to you. One from the estate of Mabel W. Brown of St. Louis, Missouri, in the form of securities, the present market value of which is approximately $8,000.00. This bequest as instructed by the terms of her will is to be credited to the Golden Jubilee Endowment Fund.

The second bequest is from the estate of the late Margaret C. McGuire of Los Angeles, California, a non-member of our Society. This bequest is in the amount of $7,000.00 and is being held in escrow as noted on schedule two of the current fund, pending decision of the Society as to its disposition.
## SUMMARY STATEMENT OF CURRENT AND SPECIAL FUNDS

For the period March 1, 1964 thru December 31, 1964

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funds</th>
<th>Balance, 2/29/64</th>
<th>Cash Receipts</th>
<th>Cash Disbursements</th>
<th>Appropriations</th>
<th>Balance, 12/31/64</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current Fund (Schedule 1)</td>
<td>1,043,279.66</td>
<td>620,264.05</td>
<td>529,583.71</td>
<td>(85,500.00)</td>
<td>1,048,460.00(A)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Special Funds
- **Funds Participating in Combined Investment Fund**
- **Total Special Funds**
- **Total Current and Special Funds**

### (A) Notes
- The current fund balance at December 31, 1964 includes 438,852.00 received for 1965 dues which will not be available for use in operations until March 1, 1965. In addition approximately 20,682.00 in dues and fees had been received from applicants and will not be available for operations until the applicants are admitted to membership.
# SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS

## As of December 31, 1964

### CURRENT FUND

U.S. Treasury Bills (Maturity value $650,000.00 due at various dates in January and February, 1965) ........................................ 644,097.00

### SPECIAL FUNDS

**National Defense Committee**

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

**Charles Simpson Atwell**

- 194 shares Detroit Edison Company ........................................... 3,375.60
- 445 1/5 shares Texaco, Inc. .................................................. 8,975.60

### Investment Trust Fund

- U.S. Treasury Bills (Maturity value $45,000.00 due February 18, 1965) .................. 44,590.50

### COMBINED INVESTMENT FUND

#### U.S. Government Securities:

- U.S. Treasury 4% Notes, due 11/15/65 ........................................ 32,958.75
- U.S. Treasury 4% Bonds, due 10/1/69 ........................................ 15,798.13
- U.S. Treasury 3 1/4% Bonds, due 6/15/78-83 ............................. 10,027.81
- U.S. Treasury 3% Bonds, due 2/15/95 ........................................ 60,602.78
- Federal Land Bank 3 1/4% Bonds, due 5/1/71 ................................ 13,425.00
- International Bank for Reconstruction 3 1/4% Bonds, due 10/1/81 .......... 11,375.00

#### Corporate Bonds:

- Appalachian Electric Power Co. 3 1/4% Bonds, due 12/1/70 .................. 12,862.50
- Commonwealth Edison Co. 4% Bonds, due 3/1/87 ............................. 10,290.00
- Georgia Power Co. 4 3/4% Bonds, due 11/1/90 ............................... 15,187.50
- International Harvester Subord. Deb. 4.625%, due 3/1/88 ................. 28,699.70
- New York Telephone Co. 4 1/2% Bonds, due 5/15/91 ......................... 35,737.50
- Northern Pacific Railway, Lien and Land Grant Bonds, 4%, due 1/1/97 ...... 31,513.75
- Northern States Power Co. of Minnesota 4 3/4% Bonds, due 6/1/92 .......... 24,390.00
- Pacific Gas & Electric Co. 5% Bonds, due 6/1/74 ........................... 19,102.50
- Pennsylvania Power & Light Co. 3% Bonds, due 10/1/75 ..................... 12,150.00
- Southern California Edison Co. 4 1/4% Bonds, due 2/15/82 .................. 15,505.00
- Union Electric Co. of Missouri 3% Bonds, due 5/1/71 ....................... 7,845.00

#### Corporate Stock:

- 274 shares American Home Products Corp. .................................. 19,386.79
- 332 shares American Tel. & Tel. Co. ......................................... 10,207.17
- 800 shares Caterpillar Tractor Co. .......................................... 16,256.52
- 254 shares Cincinnati Gas & Electric Co. .................................... 4,285.96
- 180 shares Detroit Edison Co. ................................................ 28,699.70
- 137 shares duPont (E.I.) de Nemours & Co. .................................. 24,163.37
- 300 shares General Electric Co. .............................................. 22,560.43
- 200 shares General Foods Corp. .............................................. 5,536.75
- 250 shares General Motors Corp. ............................................. 6,008.11
- 250 shares Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. ....................................... 11,574.32
- 204 shares Gulf Oil Co. ........................................................ 8,002.62
- 200 shares International Nickel Co. of Canada Ltd. ....................... 15,017.92
- 400 shares International Paper Co. .......................................... 13,090.76
- 30 shares International Harvester 7.00 Pfd. ................................ 4,404.10
- 34 shares Kansas Power & Light Co. ......................................... 854.25
- 300 shares National Gypsum Co. ................................................ 15,244.62
- 350 shares Safeway Stores, Inc. ............................................... 19,952.64
- 400 shares South Carolina Electric and Gas Company ....................... 20,927.48
- 356 shares Standard Oil Co. of California ................................... 18,870.69
- 360 shares Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey ................................... 18,278.04
- 200 shares Utah Power & Light Co. ........................................... 7,022.76
- 300 shares Virginia Electric & Power Co. .................................... 5,658.00
- 508 shares Washington Gas Light Co. ........................................ 14,910.51
- 800 shares Wisconsin Electric Power Co. ................................... 19,391.06

Total investments ................................................................. 635,973.79
Uninvested principal cash ....................................................... 120.94

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total investments—Special Funds</th>
<th>714,662.83</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total investment—Current and Special Funds</td>
<td>1,358,759.83</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements
For the Period March 1, 1964 thru December 31, 1964

**RECEIPTS:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contribution from the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution</td>
<td>17,249.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employees contributions</td>
<td>1,269.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net income from investments</td>
<td>121.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total receipts</strong></td>
<td><strong>18,639.81</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DISBURSEMENTS:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Insurance premiums</td>
<td>18,395.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portion of Society contribution paid to employee withdrawing from fund</td>
<td>343.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employees pension</td>
<td>500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total disbursements</strong></td>
<td><strong>19,239.20</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Excess of disbursements over receipts: 
19,239.20 - 18,639.81 = 599.39

Balance, March 1, 1964: 11,063.74
Total balance, December 31, 1964: 10,464.35

Balance consist of:

- Cash—The Riggs National Bank
  - Trustees Account: 3,443.04
  - State Mutual Assurance Company Account: 521.31

- Investments:
  - U.S. Treasury notes, 3.75% due 8/15/67: 3,984.00
  - U.S. Treasury bonds, 3.875% due 5/15/68: 1,987.50
  - U.S. Treasury bonds, 3% due 2/15/95: 500.00
  - Uninvested cash: 28.50

Mrs. Clark read the report of the Finance Committee.

Report of Finance Committee

The Finance Committee met January 26, 1965, to examine a record of the vouchers signed by the Chairman covering expenditures made from March 1, 1964, through December 31, 1964. This record was found to be in accord with that issued by the Treasurer General for the same period.

Vouchers signed by the Chairman were in a total of $629,298.46.

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

Lois B. Clark,
Vice Chairman.

Mrs. Clark read the report of the Auditor.

Main, Lafrentz & Co.
Certified Public Accountants
The Prudential Building
Washington, D.C., 20005
January 26, 1965

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

Mesdames:

We have reviewed the report of the Treasurer General of your organization for the period March 1, to December 31, 1964.

In connection with this review, we traced the figures shown in the summary statements of current and special funds, and the supporting schedules, to the Society’s financial records. In addition, we confirmed the balances in the various bank accounts by direct correspondence with the depositories. Finally, we reviewed the transactions in the Society’s investment accounts and verified the investments held at December 31, 1964 by correspondence with the custodian, The American Security and Trust Company, Washington, D.C.

The above procedures represent only a portion of the over-all audit program for our annual examination of the Society’s financial records. This program, when completed, should enable us to express an opinion on the reliability of the Society’s financial statements at the end of the fiscal year.

Our interim review, however, indicates that the amounts shown in the Treasurer General’s report for the period March 1, to December 31, 1964, are in agreement with the transactions recorded in the financial records.

Yours very truly,
Main, Lafrentz & Co.
Certified Public Accountants.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
Report of Registrar General

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

Since October 12, 1964: Papers returned unverified: Originals, 63; supplementals, 3; new records verified, 104; permits issued for Official Insignia, 833; letters written, 2,551; postals written, 3,230; photostats: Papers, 3,984; pages of data, 227; total photostats, (pages) 4,211.

Lucille D. Watson, Registrar General.

Mrs. Watson moved that the 1,210 applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society. Seconded by Mrs. Kilbourn. Adopted.

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

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Your Organizing Secretary General herewith submits the following report from December 11th to January 30th:

Through their respective State Regents the following two members at Large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents: Mrs. Barbara C. Young, Easton, Maryland; Mrs. Patricia Jean Snyder Held, Paoli, Pennsylvania.

The following organizing regency has expired by time limitation, and the State Regent requests reappointment: Mrs. Frances Ould Steele, Mullens, West Virginia.

The State Regent of Maryland requests that the organizing regency of Mrs. Pearl Elizabeth Cook Podlich be changed from Glen Burnie to Severna Park.

The State Regent of Illinois requests the authorization of a chapter in Benton.

The following five chapters are presented for official disbandment: Le Saut de Sainte Marie, Sault Ste Marie, Michigan (below in membership for one year); White Bear Lake, White Bear Lake, Minnesota; Stephen Bennett, Fairmont, Nebraska; Mount Gilead, Mount Gilead, Ohio; Lord Craven, Latta, South Carolina.

The following four chapters have met all requirements according to the Bylaws and are now presented for confirmation: Mary Anthony McGary, Evansville, Indiana; Major Thaddeus Beall, Jacksonville, Texas; Boteourt County, Eagle Rock, Virginia; John Cooke, Oceana, West Virginia.

Florence C. Harris, Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Harris moved the confirmation of two organizing regents, reappointment of one organizing regent, change in location of one organizing regency, authorization of one chapter, disbandment of five chapters, confirmation of four chapters. Seconded by Miss Johnson. Adopted.

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

Report of Historian General

It was your Historian General’s pleasure to share in the October Diamond Jubilee Pilgrimage to historic spots in Virginia, starting at Mt. Vernon, home of George Washington, and ending at the George Washington Masonic Temple, Alexandria. We particularly enjoyed the service at Pohick Church.

Our chapters report the placement of 122 markers, of which 112 were commemorating deceased members, 2 Revolutionary soldiers’ gravesites, and 8 historic spots. Once again, I ask that you please remind your chapters to report all markings to this office immediately following the dedication ceremony. Hundreds of letters of permission have been given with no follow-up of actual marking.

AMERICAN HISTORY MONTH—I am delighted to see that interest in the observance of American History Month still prevails. This is shown by the numerous requests we have received for posters, stickers and certificates. Please use the American History Month stickers on all correspondence this coming month. Mrs. Robert P. Sweeney reports orders for 551 medals.

AMERICANA-ARCHIVES ROOM—The new mahogany and glass display and storage cabinet has been installed. This locked and lighted cabinet now enables us to display countless invaluable documents hitherto kept locked in our safe. Please come into your Historian’s room to see it.

Our grateful appreciation and thanks go to all individuals and chapters who have contributed to the Americana Fund for cataloguing and indexing of your archives. This will enable us to do a long overdue task.


DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Three valuable and informative scrapbooks compiled by the late Mrs. Rex H. Rhoades, former Treasurer General and member of Army and Navy Chapter. Presented by the family of Mrs. Rhoades.


Memorial plate of Sutton, Massachusetts. Incorporated in 1704—250th Anniversary 1954. Presented by Mrs. Beulah D. Baldwin, District of Columbia Historian, whose families of Putnams, Marbles, and Sibleys were among the early settlers; in the name of Katherine Montgomery Chapter, D.C.

Booklet—“Detroit, Fort Lernoult and the American Revolution”, by Dr. Philip P. Mason of Wayne State University. This booklet is the first devoted exclusively to the history of this important fort. Presented by Mrs. Joyce D. Haswell, Ruth Brewster Chapter.

BOOKLET—Massachusetts—Commission of Silas V. Thomas as Captain. Signed by DeWitt Clinton, Governor of State of New York, August 31, 1827. Presented by Mrs. Edith L. Miller, Col. Thomas Gardner Chapter.

Scrapbook—Collection of clippings and pictures of the events of our Society assembled over a period of years; Book—Manual for Citizenship, 1921. Presented by Miss Gertrude A. MacPek, State Regent and member of Contentment Chapter.

NEW JERSEY—Indenture between Trustees of a school in Washington County, Ohio and Richard Fisher of Aurelius in Washington County, Ohio, dated May 14, 1823, presented by Mrs. Benjamin Martorelli, State Historian, member of David Demarest Chapter.

Pen used by President Lyndon B. Johnson in signing legislative measures. Presented by Mrs. Muscoe C. Holland, Sr., State Museum Chairman and member of Polly Wyckoff Chapter.
NEW YORK—Indenture between Margaret Livingston of Clermont, in the County of Columbia, Widow, and Morgan Lewis, of Rhinebeck in the County of Dutchess, and his wife Gertrude, of the first part and Christian Marike of Rhinebeck and County of Dutchess, of the second part. Signed May 1, 1794, by Margaret Livingston, her son-in-law Morgan Lewis and his wife Gertrude Livingston. Presented by Chancellor Livingston Chapter through its Regent, Mrs. Warren W. Rockefeller.

From Children of the American Revolution—Letter addressed to Mrs. Mary L. Lockwood, one of our Founders, Editor “American Monthly”, together with datatype of Real Daughter, Miss Bessie Gale Bean, deceased June 8, 1899 (93 yrs., 11 mos.). Letter signed by President, John Swift Society, C.A.R., Fall River, Massachusetts.

ROBERTA KILBOURNE,
Historian General.

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

Report of Librarian General

The year is drawing to a close, and your Librarian General wishes to express her appreciation to the State and chapter Librarians for their splendid cooperation. Many contributions have come to the library, particularly items on the list of requests sent with my letter of July, 1964. A postal card was sent in January requesting the State Librarians to send their report to me not later than March 1st.

A letter was sent in the December packet requesting the chapters to contact the H. W. Wilson Company to include the DAR Magazine in their Index of Periodical Literature. The response to this request has been very gratifying. It is hoped our Magazine will be added to their list of periodicals, as we feel the articles appearing in it are worthy of mention.

The library expansion in the balconies is nearing completion. The stacks have been placed, and the grillwork nearly completed. You will find the balconies very impressive, adding to the beauty of the main library. We are anxiously awaiting the word that books may be placed in the library and the dedication. Many contributions have come in for this project. Details will be given in the report of Mrs. George B. Hartman, Chairman, DAR Library Expansion.

Visitors to the library, as well as members, continue their search for ancestors who served in the American Revolution. The valuable contributions received have made their search fruitful.

The library has added to its collections since the October Board, 122 books, 62 pamphlets, and 9 manuscripts.

BOOKS

ALABAMA

ARIZONA

CALIFORNIA

DELAWARE
Genealogy of the Woodward Family. Louis Woodward. From Coch's Bridge Chapter.


DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Peter Wright & Mary Anderson, a Family Record. Ernest N. Wright. 1939. From Mrs. John G. Hawes through American Liberty Chapter.

Presenting 2 books from Mrs. Albert M. Figg through Army and Navy Chapter.

Names of Persons for Whom Marriage Licenses Were Issued in Province of Pennsylvania Previous to 1770. Vol. 2. 1946. From Mrs. Frank A. Hoagland through Columbia DAR.

The County Courthouses and Records of Maryland, Morris L. Radoff. Pt. 2. 1963. From Descendants of "76 Chapter in honor of Misses Altha T. and Anne B. Coons.

FLORIDA

GROBIA
Autobiography; the Story of an Old Man's Life with Reminiscences of 75 Years. Nathaniel E. Harris. 1925. From Mrs. Walton Folk through Andie Houser Chapter.


ILLINOIS
The Wisconsin Branch of Ellevs and Minoras. Ula E. Haen. 1963. From the compiler through Rockford Chapter.

Following 2 books from Fort Dearborn Chapter:


INDIANA
The Descendants of Isaac and Susan Haldeman Showalter of Franklin County, Ind. Portia S. Everett. 1964. From Mrs. Raymond A. Everett through Twin Forks Chapter.


Daughters of the American Revolution of Indiana Year Book. 1964-1965. From Indiana DAR.

KANSAS

KENTUCKY
Daughters of the American Revolution Yearbook State of Kentucky. 1961-1964. From Kentucky DAR. (2 copies)

LOUISIANA

MAINE

MARYLAND

Massachusetts
The Wofford Family. 2 pts. 1964. From Zelma W. Price, the compiler.

MICHIGAN
Following 3 books from Michigan DAR:

MICHIGAN
The Wofford Family, 2 pts. 1964. From Zelma W. Price, the compiler.

NEBRASKA

[442]
New Hampshire


New Jersey


Monmouth Road to Glory. C. Malcolm B. Gilman. 1964. From Camp Middletown Chapter in honor of past Regents.

Ohio


Oklahoma

The Stitsfield-Stanchfield Family, Roger A. Stanchfield. 1963. From Oklahoma DAR.

Pennsylvania

Following 2 books from Pennsylvania DAR:
- History of Malvern, Chester County. George N. Hightley. 1964.

Rhode Island

Revolutionary War Records and Biographical Sketches of the Ancestors of the Rhode Island Dames of the American Revolution. Alice R. Almy. 3 vols. 1964. From Rhode Island DAR.

Tennessee

Following 2 books from Judge David Campbell Chapter:


Texas

Proceedings of the Sixty-Fifth Annual State Conference, Texas Society of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. 1964. From Texas DAR.

Virginia

Seven Pierce Families, Harvey C. Pierce. 1936. From Mrs. Arthur Halsted through Thomas Nelson Chapter in memory of her sister Pearl Pierce Stutman.


Northumberland County Wills 1770-93 and Administrations 1770-93. James F. Lee & M. Motley Booker. 1964. From Vernon Frederick through Dr. Elisha Dick Chapter.


Other Sources


Adam’s Eyes—Historical and Genealogical Information About the Banks, Bruce and Overton Families. Frances S. Harmann. 1964. From the compiler.


Index to Wills and Inventories of Tennessee. Annie W. Burns. Vol. 5. 1964.

Pamphlets

Arkansas


Connecticut

Manual and History, the Mystic Congregational Church, Mystic, 1852—1964. 1964. From Connecticut DAR.


District of Columbia


Illinois

Following 2 pamphlets from Princeton-Illinois Chapter:
- State Ridge Presbyterian Church, Cardill, Md., 200th Anniversary, 1730-1930.
- Chanceford Presbyterian Church, Woodbine, Pa., 200th Anniversary 1751-1951.

Following 2 pamphlets from Mrs. Ernest A. Ewers through Sauk Trail Chapter:

Indiana

Princeton from Tomahawks to Trenches. Virginia Folck. 1964. From John Gibson Chapter.


Maine


Maryland


The Maryland Daughters of the American Revolution 1964-1965. From Maryland DAR.

Massachusetts


Following 2 pamphlets from Massachusetts DAR:

Missouri

Pilgrimage to Hinkle’s Fort. Anna Dierssen. 1964. From the compiler.

Montana


Nebraska


NEW HAMPSHIRE
The Blackford Family of New Hampshire 1630-1964. From Mrs. Catherine B. Fahnestock, the compiler.

NEW JERSEY

NEW YORK

NORTH CAROLINA

OHIO
Annals of the Robert Allen Family with McMeens Family Bible Record. 1962. From Oklahoma DAR.

OKLAHOMA
Genealogy of Thomas White Stephens and His Wife Mary Elizabeth Tyler. Frank F. Stephens. 1962. From Oklahoma DAR.

PENNSYLVANIA

SOUTH CAROLINA

TENNESSEE

VERMONT
A Sketch of the Life of Rev. Daniel Dana Tappan With an Account of the Tappan Family. 1890. From Vermont DAR.

VIRGINIA

WASHINGTON

MANUSCRIPTS
ILLINOIS

MISSISSIPPI
Keith Family Data. From Mrs. Keith F. Sommerville.

NEW JERSEY

PENNSYLVANIA
Historic Sites in Eastern Adams County. Willis W. Eisenhart. From the compiler through Gettysburg Chapter.

TENNESSEE
The Willie Betty Newman School of Art from Bob Taylor's Magazine.


OTHER SOURCES
Data on Lewis Hawthorne Bryan of Ga. & Fla. From Mrs. Martha L. Ellis.

PHOTOSTATS
ILLINOIS

VIRGINIA
Following 2 photo statstas from Mrs. Katherine Loomis through Kate Waller Barrett Chapter:
Descendants of John Petibone & Sarah Egleston. His Wife of Windsor, Conn., With Somers & Cooke Families.

Descendants of Thomas Thornburgh and His Wife Sarah, Settled in Va., Ky., & Tenn.

CHARTS
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Vixil Genealogy 1619-1941. Harriet N. Viil. 1941. From Mrs. A. R. Lyon through Mary Desha Chapter.

VIRGINIA
Following 2 charts from Mrs. L. D. Jackson through Francis Wallis Chapter:
Extract of Military Map of N. E. Virginia Showing Fort and Roads 1865.

Descendants of Gerard Fowke and George Mason.

OTHER SOURCES
Chart of Ezekiel Halsted, Sr. of New Rouchelle, N. Y. 1738-1805.


MICROFILMS
OHIO
Following 2 microfilms from Marjorie L. Cherry, the compiler:Broken Branches of the Vance Tree, Vol. 2. 1964.

Addenda to the Family of Andrew Vance. 1964.

PENNSYLVANIA
Descendants of Thomas Scudder of Salem 1632 from Kent, England. From Mrs. Albert C. Baugh through Jeptha Abbott Chapter.

GENEALOGICAL RECORDS COMMITTEE
BOOKS
KANSAS

TEXAS

Librarian General.

The Curator General, Mrs. Roland M. James, reads her report.

Report of Curator General

The Special Events Committee reports two receptions of note. November 5th a group of 50 ladies, wives of Army Dental Corps officers. This group was most appreciative of the cultural and educational phases we offer. December 2nd we received at night and again the guests were enthusiastic. The local papers reported this with pictures in a most gratifying manner. Mrs. B. Howell Bond, State Regent of Hawaii, very kindly sent a dozen branches of beautiful orchids to assist with the Museum decorations. Mrs. James A. Vaughan’s gift of American glass, chiefly New England, was a highlight of the December Special Event. This adds much to her gift honoring her mother, Mrs. Oliver C. Wyman, Organizing Regent, Monument Chapter, Minnesota. The reception planning to honor the Congress of the United States on Sunday afternoon promises to be another star in acquainting these gentlemen and their wives with National Headquarters’ part and place in Washington City.
We thank all of you who have assisted either by letters or the personal approach, Mrs. Malcolm Matheson, Jr., as Chairman, as well as Mrs. Henry F. Bishop, Chairman of Buildings and Grounds, and the staffs assisting who made possible these activities to benefit the whole Society.

Pennsylvania acquired a truly handsome American sofa with Philadelphia background, the gift of Mrs. James Febiger Lea, of Philadelphia Chapter. Mrs. Joseph Vallery Wright, Vice President General, has been responsible for the interest and support of Pennsylvania members, and has just delivered a portrait of Benjamin Franklin, recently copied from an original by Joseph Duplessis owned by The Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia. A book printed in 1714 by Benjamin Franklin’s brother came from Mrs. Wright.

This morning Mrs. Clifford Waterhouse and Mrs. Robert Leggett arrived to hang the tester bed recently installed in their handsome new State Room. Many good manufactures have been acquired for this area representing a room in the Hancock-Clarke House of Lexington.

Newly acquired for the New York Room was a dish cross and pair of candlesticks, c. 1790, gift of the State Officers Club, honoring the President, Mrs. W. Carl Crittenden. Just received is an English hot water kettle, c. 1790, gift of the Ex Regents Association of New York.

The Tennessee Room has received a handsome Chinese porcelain bowl, c. 1830, of important size and decoration, as the gift of Mrs. William Irving Reilly.

Virginia has contributed the installation of the handsome State Seal executed years ago in marble, and is planning further additions to the third floor for the benefit of all the membership.

Michigan Room has been newly repainted and floor refinished, and, more importantly, has added a pair of American andirons signed “James Davis,” who worked in Boston, Mass. New postals are also available.

To the Louisiana Courtyard has been added a magnificent pair of large cast iron urns and a pair of iron base tables, having marble tops, as well as additional planting.

To encourage the very major project of an installation of a 17th century interior by Wisconsin, our Curator, Mr. Frank E. Klapthor, has contributed from his private collection a pair of English side chairs dating from 1680, and a French side chair dating from 1700.

Maryland, Texas, West Virginia, Indiana, Illinois, New Hampshire, Oklahoma are providing improvements or additions of manufactures to their respective rooms in honor of the Diamond Jubilee.

The Benefactor Category for Museum Donors is a most recent classification. This means that those who have contributed in money or items valued at $5,000 or more will be listed upon a special bronze plaque. Mrs. O. George Cook, past Curator General, is the most recent to join this group in honoring her mother, Harriet Coggin Hamilton, as well as this Administration and the Diamond Jubilee. It is too true that this group is small, but these past few years have doubled the number, and honors members, men, and nonmembers who have become so interested in our Museum.

The Dorothy Hancock Chapter of District of Columbia has in observing its 50th Anniversary just contributed handsome gifts to our Museum honoring the Diamond Jubilee. These are an 18th century table and candelabrum of cut glass and bronze doré, both of considered value.

A chocolate pot of French porcelain belonging to John Adams when Minister to Great Britain was received as a gift of Mrs. Marvin L. Anthony, North Shore Chapter, Illinois.

Coral Gables Chapter, Florida, has given an 18th century flag, this having the 13 stars in a circle on the blue field, also an early 19th century ship’s pennant.

The group of handsome colored engravings hanging in our Banquet Hall are a most recent gift from Mrs. James A. Vaughn, Monument Chapter, Minnesota.

Our Curator has for the past six months been most active with the material essential to all of us for the Diamond Jubilee publication.

Friends Committee reports for September, October, November, and December a total in contributions of $2,716.80, of which 5 Life and 2 Memorials are noted. The recorded total for 10 months of 1964 was $3,440.30. This is certainly not representative of previous years or the type of interest indicating that the Museum is being presented to our great membership. We find that when a close personal approach is made to the membership, there is active interest with the financial assistance being a definite result.

MUSEUM GIFTS

Alabama—$47; Friends $50.

Arizona—Friends $30.4. English silver chamber candlestick, c. 1810, Maricopa; American blown glass bowl, c. 1810, 18th century American tooddy iron and stand, Tucson.

Arkansas—$13; Friends $1.

California—$99.50; Art $20; Friends $143. Unusual small sad iron, Mojave; flint arrowhead, Letitia Coxe Shelby.

Colorado—$45; Friends $11.


District of Columbia—$12; Friends $37. American sampler, French cup and saucer, c. 1800, American kneeling stool, c. 1800, New England side chair, c. 1800, wooden dough box, three books (reference), Descendants of ‘76; Bible, cameo brooch, Deborah Knapp; English silver spoon 1767, President Monroe; 2 cross sections of wood from Daniel Boone Tree, Document signed by James Sevier 1786, Chinese embroidered jacket, Pictorial History of American Revolution, Army and Navy; Early History of DAR 1908, Manor House; pair of American banquet tables, c. 1830, State Society; American glass item, Our Flag; 10 pcs. American silver, Judge Lynn; pair English brass candlesticks, c. 1800, Francis Scott; child’s pin, child’s gold chain with heart, Keystone.

Florida—$54.50; Friends $136. Letter dated 1758, gold beads, 18th century, Sara De Sota; History of War Between U.S.A. & Great Britain, 1815, Jacksonville; auger, flint arrowhead, Orlando; linen chemise, 1797, William P. Duval; man’s watch, c. 1800, baby cap, lace cap, brooch, Jane Sheldon; pewter inkwell, pewter cup, Tomoka; Arithmetic, Joshua Stevens; The English Reader 1823, Manatee; English Staffordshire wash bowl and pitcher, Lakeland; American woven coverlet, Clearwater.

Georgia—Friends $189. Baby’s cap, 1764, Hawkinsville.

Hawaii—18th century sugar cutters, Aloha.

Illinois—$137; Friends $151. Leather wallet, Aurora.

Indiana—Friends $30.

Iowa—$38.50.

Kansas—$20; Friends $21.

Kentucky—$19.50; Friends $5.

Louisiana—Friends $30.

Maine—Friends $8.

Maryland—$26; Friends $3. American mourning pin, Mordecai Gist; wooden canteen 1777, Col. Tench Tilghman; pair of unusual wedding bands, Tooping Castle.

Massachusetts—$28; Friends $12. 18 pieces of silver, 2
pieces of jewelry, 4 pieces of tineware, horn cup, 6 ivory
manufacts, small tole tray, pottery creamer, glass cup plate,
sewing table, Boston Tea Party; Oriental Export porcelain
platter, Contentment.

Michigan—$60; Friends $35.

Minnesota—$48.80; Friends $65. Woolen blanket,
linen sheet, Nathan Hale; sampler, 12 pieces of bedding,
miniature engraving of George Washington, Minnesota
Society; 30 pieces of glass, 17 pieces of pottery, a man's
watch, Bible—2 volumes, tea making accessories in case,
5 pieces of silver, Monument; Washington Family engraving,
Greysolon du Lhut.

Missouri—$90.35; Friends $44. Brass framed footstool
(State Room) Udolpha Miller Dorman.

Montana—$3.

Nebraska—$57.50; Friends $29.

Nevada—$7; Friends $25.

New Hampshire—$4; Friends $123.50. Bennington
Pottery cottage, Molly Aiken; large doll, c. 1860 (non-
member).

New Jersey—$29; Friends $55. Lady's cap, c. 1830,
Red Mill; 9 American silver spoons, Chinkewunska; 2
American tables, American sampler, General William Max-
well.

New Mexico—$22.50.

New York—$144; Friends $105. Book, Jane McCrea;
tole box, brass lock, backgammon board, Manhattan;
American coverlid, North Riding.

North Carolina—$57; Friends $5.

North Dakota—Friends $5.

Ohio—$14; Art $1; Friends $35. Blown glass apothe-
cyary jar, pair English brass candlesticks, c. 1720, Aaron
Olmstead; pair American glass candlesticks, Dresden plate
and DAR insignia belonging to Florence Kling Harding,
Captain William Hendricks; child's silver rattle, Nathan
Perry; communion flagon and two goblets of American
Britannia ware, c. 1830, De Lery Portage; 2 gowns of
Caroline Scott Harrison, Oxford Caroline Scott.

Oklahoma—$17; Friends $58. American copper ham
boiler, American copper strainer, American wooden flour
barrel, Oklahoma City.

Oregon—$32; Friends $109.

Pennsylvania—$87; Art $8; Friends $173.50.

Rhode Island—$16; Friends $1.

South Carolina—$2.

South Dakota—$2; Friends $5.

Tennessee—$24; Friends $8. Chinese porcelain bowl,
c. 1830, Nancy Ward.

Texas—$49.50; Art $1; Friends $69.

Vermont—$3; Friends $7.80.

Virginia—$194; Friends $365. Book, Old Dominion;
1752 Bible, Colonel William Preston; 11 pieces currency,
American silver communion goblet, c. 1830, Canton tureen
and platter, John Alexander; 19th century Scotch paisley
shawl, Arlington House; spelling book, Elizabeth McIntosh
Hammill.

Washington—$26; Friends $2.

West Virginia—$8; Friends $138.

Wisconsin—$1; Friends $30. English side chair, c.
1680, small lustre pitcher, c. 1820, Racine; English side
chair, c. 1680, Ah-dah-wa-gam; French side chair, c. 1700,
Fond du Lac.

Argentina—Friends $1.

Mexico—Friends $1.

Peru—Friends $3.

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MUSEUM PURCHASES

American water color on paper, a memorial to two
children, 1820; English Sheffield tray, c. 1790; pair English
brass candlesticks, c. 1730; American silver cup, c. 1800;
4 American silver spoons, soup size, Boston 1809; book “The
Pleasure of Hope” 1820; book “Poems of Oliver Gold-
smith” London 1822; 13 pcs. English 18th century pottery;
2 pcs. Chinese porcelain, c. 1790.

JESSAMINE BLAND JAMES,
Curator General.

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

Report of Reporter General to the
Smithsonian Institution

The 67th annual report of the National Society was
filed with the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution on
January 7th.

Copies of earlier reports are still available in the Busi-
ness Office.

Your interest and cooperation in preparing condensed,
narrative reports for the last year of this administration will
be appreciated.

It was a pleasure to be among those who visited the
historic places in October and to be present at the flag
presentation at the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis.

Please accept my sincere thanks for the Christmas
cards, yearbooks, and news letters which I have received.

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

The report of the Editor of the DAR Magazine, Miss
Mabel Winslow, incorporating the report of the Chairman
of the DAR Magazine Committee, Mrs. Paul R. Green-
lease, was read by Mrs. Cuff.

Report of DAR Magazine Committee

Again I shall report to you for the National Chairman
of the Magazine Committee, as well as on my own work
as Editor.

When the last report was presented during the October
Board Meeting, the Magazine Office was in the midst of
a second New Subscription Contest. It was again a success—
6049 new subscriptions were garnered thereby. You may
have noticed the announcement of the winners in the
February Magazine. The State that had the greatest per-
centage of new subscribers was Arizona, with 30.8 percent.
The leading chapter, percentagewise, was Benjamin Mc-
Farland of Texas. This chapter, in the South Central Di-
vision, reported a 106.7-percent increase.

The total number of subscribers is now 46,506, but
we hope that the final report for the year will show an
increase, as chapters send in more subscriptions to meet
the Honor Roll requirement. We are striving to reach our
longtime goal of 50,000 subscriptions, but the record for
the Society as a whole is much better than in the years
when only about 18 percent of the membership subscribed.

Immediately after this report was given in October,
the National Board voted unanimously to increase the price
of subscriptions from $2 to $3 a year, which would bring
it more in line with actual costs of production, including
printing, postage, office salaries and supplies. You must
remember that the Magazine is not subsidized by the
National Society, but is supposed to be self-supporting,
meeting its expenses from the income derived from sub-
scriptions and advertisements. To our immense relief, this
increase has been received with hardly a murmur of com-
plaint. When all subscriptions are at the $3 rate, our
income will therefore rise by $1 per subscriber.
The Magazine continues to receive praise from a wide variety of readers, not all of them DAR members. At present we are submerged in a flood of excellent manuscripts; we surely will not have room to print all we would like to publish.

Your attention is again called to our project of getting the Magazine listed in the Index of Periodical Literature. Libraries have written us that the Magazine is useless to them without such listing. It is accomplished if enough libraries write to the Wilson Company, publishers, asking that the Magazine be included in the next issue. Surely many of our members are librarians who would be willing to do this for us, and these librarians doubtless have librarian friends who would put in a good word if asked.

We frequently have asked chapters to refrain from describing decorations, to prepare their material typed double space on standard size paper, and to abstract press clippings rather than sending them in hoping that we will do it for them. However, we still receive almost blossom-by-blossom slips of letter paper, and masses of clippings hopefully to be collated by this office.

A remarkable thing about our Magazine is the high quality of the "stories" submitted, which are offered to us free, even though they would justify payment if printed elsewhere. Please help us to maintain these standards and bring our subscriptions to 50,000.

MABEL E. WINSLOW, 
Editor.

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

Report of DAR Magazine Advertising Committee

The final months of this administration represent the stretch drive for this committee to produce a creditable amount of advertising.

Beginning with the December issue, which had Florida and California as sponsoring States, a total of $7,326 was realized. California joined the 100% Club. Congratulations to the California Daughters!

"Ads Galore in '64" was our slogan, and the amount of advertising sold during '64 was $76,150.75, truly ADS GALORE.

In January, five States, Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Louisiana and North Carolina, acted as sponsors. With a sizable amount sent in by miscellaneous and our regulars the combined figure was $9,712.50, a small increase over '64 and a happy harbinger for our new slogan—"WITH ADS WE'LL THRIVE IN '65."

Then came February, with 10 states sponsoring ads, and they brought in the thriving amount of $12,059.50. With $1,307 from our regular and miscellaneous advertisers, the grand total is $13,366.50. Colorado, Iowa, Michigan, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Oklahoma, South Carolina, and Washington fulfilled their commitments most adequately. Advertising progress is upward and please, do keep it that way!

IDA A. MAYBE, 
Chairman.

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

Report of DAR School Committee

From September 1, 1964 through December 31, 1964, a total of $45,277.17 has been sent through the office of the Treasurer General to Tamassee and Kate Duncan Smith DAR Schools.

In comparing these figures with those of the same period for 1963, we see that this report's total of $45,277.17 is $3,012.13 more than last year's total of $42,265.04—an increase of slightly more than seven per cent. As shown by the list of contributions, most of the States sent gifts to both schools. Large amounts to Tamassee were sent by California, the District of Columbia, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Texas. Generous contributions were made to Kate Duncan Smith by Alabama, California, Delaware, District of Columbia, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Texas. Both schools reported the receipt of substantial contributions sent by the donors direct to the schools; these amounts are not included, of course, in the reports from the office of the Treasurer General.
Mr. W. L. Jones, business manager of Tamassee, reports that the current year has been very successful on the Tamassee campus. The student body is showing enthusiasm about the academic work and recreational activities. The houseparents are notably efficient, attentive, and interested in the students. As usual, the traditional Christmas celebration was the highlight of the year. Classes in art, held on Saturday afternoons, are very successful; and the elementary library increasingly meets the needs of the smaller children. The major project of the renovation of All States dormitory for girls was brought to a very successful conclusion in early autumn, and the dedication was held during the Founders' Day ceremonies in October.

The executive secretary of Kate Duncan Smith, Mr. A. B. Bradford, writes, “The achievement of accreditation for the Kate Duncan Smith DAR School by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools represents a major milestone in the history of the school. By meeting the rigid requirements of this association, many improvements have been made at KDS. First and foremost in importance is the upgrading of the instructional program. Through the accreditation program, all teachers have been encouraged and urged to make their teaching more meaningful and effective. It is also a Southern Association ‘must’ that teachers be trained in their field of teaching as well as having college degrees. The fact that the school is now accredited will, no doubt, be a definite asset in obtaining well-trained and professionally minded teachers when future vacancies occur in the faculty. The expansion and many improvements made to the school plant as a result of Southern Association requirements are also of inestimable value.”

We are jubilant that accreditation has been achieved by our DAR School, but most of the expense for the major improvements that have been required is still to be met, and this runs into many, many thousands of dollars. Loans had to be obtained for meeting the construction costs of the new classroom building, and as they involve expense for interest, it is urgently important that they be repaid as soon as possible. The school has done its full part in the successful accreditation undertaking! Now we must do our full part! This means getting it paid for.

The DAR School Committee annual luncheon during Continental Congress will be held Wednesday noon, April 21, in the State Room of the Mayflower Hotel. Come and meet the boys and girls from Tamassee and Kate Duncan Smith, who will have a part in the program. Reservations should be made with Mrs. Thomas B. Dimmick, 440 N. Nelson Street, Arlington 3, Virginia; price $4.50. Tickets will be mailed.

JANE BARROW, Chairman.

Mrs. Cagle, Librarian General, read the report of the Chairman of the Library Expansion Committee, Mrs. George B. Hartman.

Report of DAR Library Expansion Committee

In October this Committee reported foundation deficiencies under Memorial Continental Hall. The method of hardening the earth by chemical treatment first approved by the District Building Inspectors was not satisfactory, and a second solution had to be approved. This consisted of using a specially made auger-like drill which ground through the soil leaving a space through which cement could be forced. On some days, the required depth could be reached, but at other times, an entire day’s work would cover only 3-4 inches, depending on the type of soil. When the cement was poured, a District Building Inspector and the Building Foreman were both required to be present to certify as to the amount of concrete forced into the opening. Fourteen piers of this type were dug and happy was the day when the pounding of the motors stopped, and at last we were assured of the proper foundations for our building.

Now the basement work is complete, flooring replaced, the 40 supports for the main floor bookstacks in place. The plastic covers have been removed from the bookstacks, and stacks have been vacuumed and cleaned as well as possible, by the workmen. We have been fortunate to have had such considerate and agreeable workmen all through this unexpectedly prolonged ordeal, and we wish to express our appreciation to the Lipscomb Company, builders.

The second balcony railing has caused some delay. Using panels from the original railing as models, the basic design was formed of cast iron with the decorative design cast in aluminum. Both parts were made in different plants and were assembled and painted in Washington. Most of the panels are in place and others will be soon.

The bookstacks have been installed so that they may be wired in preparation for the lighting fixtures which will be placed at the top of each stack.

The Committee is happy to announce that among the paid reservations for the structural part of the renovation work are four strips of lighting, six balcony panels, all of the eight reinforced columns, the two new support columns, all six of the stairways and the Seventeenth Street upper balcony railing. Remaining are three one-fourth sections of the second balcony railing at $2,225, each of which can be marked. Available, not to be marked, but recorded separately in the Expansion Record Book are four strips of lighting at $500 each; seventeen balcony wall panels at $300 each.

With approximately 75% of the required structural funds on hand, the committee is now able to release the furnishings price list (a copy of which has been placed on each chair).

The Committee has purchased a beautiful leatherbound book for the permanent Library Expansion Records and a list of donors is now being compiled. Closing date for names for the 17th Street Balcony Wall Plaque and for the Record Book is March 10, 1965.

In an effort to avoid last minute confusion and mistakes, the Committee has prepared the wording for the small plaques which will mark the items reserved by States and individuals. May I urge each State Regent and Board Member who has names on plaques, to please check the wording with Miss Reddington in Mr. Maynard’s Office before you leave Washington. With the wording approved, the small plaque may be ordered and affixed promptly.

We shall appreciate your help in this matter and assure you that we are doing everything possible to have your Library Expansion in readiness for the Dedication Ceremony during the 74th Continental Congress in April.

ETHEL D. HARTMAN, Chairman.

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

Report of Buildings and Grounds Committee

Since our last report, we have been busy with general maintenance problems—answering numerous telephone calls to move a desk, replace a light, replenish towels in a restroom, clean windows, move the coke machine.

Colorado State Society has always been kind enough to keep our flagpole on Memorial Continental Hall in good repair. During the fall season, we had the pole painted, two coats, and the eagle on top was tightened. We thank the Colorado Daughters.

Each spring and fall, we have the metal roofs on the...
buildings checked. More than half are tin or copper and the continual changes in weather moves the metal, causing the expansion joints to crack occasionally. Even a hole the size of a pinhead lets in a lot of water. We try to keep the roofs tight and in good condition.

The compressor that cools the water in the lobby of Constitution Hall had to be replaced. This unit was replaced approximately ten years ago, and we hope this new unit will last twenty years.

The room used by the conductors of the various symphony orchestras was painted before the season opened. New slipcovers were made for the few comfortable chairs in the artists rooms.

Again this year, a Christmas party was given for the Staff. Mrs. Duncan entertained at a luncheon in the Banquet Hall. It was held on December eleven. The hall was gaily decorated in Christmas colors and a beautiful Christmas tree was placed at the far end of the room. The members of the Executive Committee, here for the meeting on the same day, assisted the President General in receiving the members of the staff.

In line with the Christmas season, members of Mrs. Duncan’s DAR Chapter, John Alexander of Alexandria, Virginia, decorated the entrance of Memorial Continental Hall with lovely Christmas garlands—also two Delta Robbia wroughts were hung in the corner windows, creating a magnificent picture, especially when the floodlights were turned on at evening time.

As has been the custom for many Inaugurations, the Inaugural Concert was held in Constitution Hall on January 19, with President Johnson and Vice President Elect Humphrey in attendance with members of their families. The hall was elaborately decorated with bunting covering each box. Red and white carnations were placed along the edge of both the President’s and Vice President’s boxes. Bouquets of white carnations tied with large red velvet bows were placed in posts along the edge of the stage. The soloists with the National Symphony Orchestra were Van Cliburn and Isaac Stern, Todd Duncan and Theresa Coleman.

PAULINE W. BISHOP, Chairman.

Mr. Frank E. Klapthor, Director Curator of the DAR Museum, was invited to address the Board, and announcements were made regarding the Special Museum Event to be held on Sunday, January 31.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Irwin, read the recommendations of the Executive Committee and moved their adoption as follows:

The adoption of an official miniature pin for recipients of DAR Americanism medals; that the pin be available to chapters having had DAR Americanism medals sanctioned during the present administration, and that such permission be extended to State Societies, this miniature to be a replica of the Americanism medal as per sample. Seconded by Mrs. Sturtevant. The motion as amended was adopted.

That compliment and appreciation be officially expressed to Mrs. Malcolm Matheson, Jr., National Vice Chairman in Charge of Special Events for the outstanding success of the series of Special Museum Events conducted during this administration. Seconded by Mrs. Smith. Adopted.

That a nursing scholarship in the amount of $300 be granted Rosa Hill, of Oneida, Wisconsin, to be appropriated from the Caroline E. Holt Educational Fund, conditional to her acceptance by an accredited Nursing School. Seconded by Mrs. Barker. Adopted.

That the request of Miss Susan A. Downing, of Stanford, California, for renewal of her medical scholarship be granted and that the amount of $500 be appropriated from the Caroline E. Holt Educational Fund. Seconded by Mrs. Sayre. Adopted.

The meeting recessed at 12:10 p.m.

Following the luncheon, the members of the Board gathered with the President General and the Curator General in the Museum Gallery to receive the gifts of the Dorothy Hancock Chapter of the District of Columbia, an 18th century table and candelabrum, presented on the occasion of the chapter’s 50th anniversary, honoring the Diamond Jubilee of the National Society.

The meeting reconvened at 2:00 p.m., the President General, Mrs. Duncan, presiding.

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

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

RULE I.

a. Recommendations submitted by the National Board of Management shall be presented direct to the Congress.
b. Recommendations in the reports of Executive Officers and National Chairmen submitted to the Continental Congress shall be referred without debate to the Resolutions Committee.

RULE II.

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

RULE III.

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

RULE IV.

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

RULE V.

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

RULE VI.

a. The Resolutions Committee shall recommend to the Continental Congress not more than 12 resolutions, excluding the courtesy, re-dedication and re-affirmation resolutions.
b. All resolutions recommended shall be approved by a two-thirds vote at a meeting of the Committee.
c. At its discretion, the Resolutions Committee may report to the Continental Congress without recommendation any resolution approved at a meeting of the Committee by a majority vote.
d. By a two-thirds vote, the Committee may decide not to report a resolution submitted for its consideration.
e. The Continental Congress may, by a majority vote,
order the Committee to report at a specified time a resolution which the Committee has voted not to report.

f. The Resolutions Committee may give the proposer of a resolution an opportunity to explain its purpose and import to the Committee, if so requested by the proposer.

g. Resolutions presented by the Committee shall be read to the Continental Congress one day and voted upon the following day, with the exception of Courtesy Resolutions which may be voted upon immediately after presentation to Congress.

h. Resolutions become official only after official action by the Continental Congress. Resolution material discussed at the Resolutions Forum will be available to the press but shall be clearly marked "tentative—for consideration only"—until actually acted upon by Continental Congress.

RULE VII.

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

RULE VIII.

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

RULE IX.

Nominating speeches for candidates for the office of President General shall be limited to one nominator's speech of four minutes for each candidate. Nominating speeches for candidates for all other national offices shall be limited to one nominator's speech of two minutes.

RULE X.

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

RULE XI.

a. Registrations shall close at 3 o'clock of the afternoon of the day preceding the election of officers.

b. An alternate registered before the official closing of registration, upon compliance with announced requirements of the Credentials Committee, may be transferred from alternate to delegate at any time during the business meetings of the Congress.

RULE XII.

Election of Officers shall take place on Thursday, April 22nd.

a. Polls shall open at 8:00 a.m.

b. Polls shall close at 2:00 p.m.

Mrs. Irwin moved to approve the draft of the Standing Rules. Seconded by Mrs. Seimes. Adopted.

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

Supplemental Report of Registrar General

Number of applications verified, 101; total number of verified papers reported to Board Meeting today: originals, 1,311; supplementals, 38; total, 1,349.

Lucille D. Watson,
Registrar General.

Mrs. Watson moved that the 101 additional applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society, making a total of 1,311 admitted on this day. Seconded by Mrs. Killey and Mrs. Howland. Adopted.

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

Supplemental Report of Organizing Secretary General

The following six chapters have met all requirements according to the Bylaws and are now presented for confirmation: Caravel, Treasure Island, Florida; Nicholas Mercer, Monticello, Kentucky; William Whitley, Williamsburg, Kentucky; John Hanson, Prince Frederick, Maryland; Fort Severn, Severna Park, Maryland; Bill of Rights, Woodbridge, Virginia.

Florence C. Harris,
Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Harris moved the confirmation of six chapters, provided the telegrams of organization are received by 4:30 p.m. Seconded by Mrs. Barnes and Mrs. Hume. Adopted.

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

The benediction was given by the Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution, Mrs. Allen, and the meeting adjourned at 2:45 p.m.

Martha Suttle Irwin,
Recording Secretary General.
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Jesse L. Ward, Jr., Alma Paul Wick
Wayne Birdsell
Marcia Van Ness

(Continued from page 405)

rented a house on 10th Street Northwest near Pennsylvania Avenue and was ready to receive “destitute female orphans.” This, for years, was known as the Washington Female Orphan Asylum. Mrs. James Madison, wife of the President, was the first Directress, and Marcia succeeded her in this office, as Mrs. Monroe did not wish to assume it. Before 1830 a new building went up on H Street near 9th Street on a site of land given by John and Marcia Van Ness for an orphanage that would admit both boys and girls—the present Washington City Orphan Asylum. The money for this new building was raised by the lady managers, who held a great fair. A considerable part of the proceeds came from the sale of *What Is Gentility*, a novel of Washington society written by Margaret Bayard Smith, which she donated to this cause. Marcia’s portrait, with a group of little orphans around her, still graces walls of this building. However, the little models for these orphans in the portrait were actually children of prominent Washington families!

**The Cholera Epidemic**

In the summer of 1832, an epidemic of Asiatic cholera ravaged the city, starting with the workmen on the C & O Canal. Marcia and her husband, now four times elected Mayor of Washington, worked tirelessly among the afflicted. She, however, had been in ill health for some time and on September 10, 1832, she died—presumably of cholera, although in that period members of prominent social families were never said to have died of the plague—they simply “died of the prevailing disease.”

Marcia Van Ness’s funeral was one of the most notable ever held in Washington and the first public funeral for a woman in that city. As was fitting, her guard of honor was a group of the small orphans that she had so kindly befriended.

Marcia was buried beside her daughter Ann and her infant in a great mausoleum, which was a replica of the Temple of Vesta at Tivoli in Italy. This was reputed to have cost $30,000 and was on land between what is now G and H and 9th and 10th streets. In 1846 John Peter Van Ness was buried beside his wife. By 1872, the growth of the city made it necessary to remove the mausoleum to Oak Hill Cemetery at Georgetown.

**End of the Van Ness Mansion**

The Van Ness mansion then passed into the hands of Thomas Green of Virginia. He was the first occupant after the death of General Van Ness. He lived there until the late 1870’s. The assassination of President Lincoln once more brought the property into national prominence. A story was started to the effect that the Booth conspirators, according to previous plans, had ar-

(Continued on page 458)
Mary Washington Chapter
Daughters of the American Revolution
Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Andrew Jackson Broadstone
Chapter Regent 1964-1966

The Chapter Board members proudly honor their Revolutionary ancestors

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<tr>
<th>MEMBER</th>
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<td>Samuel Tarver</td>
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<td>Renfrow, Ruth Kelso</td>
<td>Elias Willard</td>
<td>Md.</td>
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APRIL 1965
ranged to kidnap President Lincoln and hide him in the cellar of the mansion and from there convey him across the Potomac to Virginia. As a result of this story, Green and his wife were placed under arrest and kept in the old Capitol Prison for 6 weeks, until an investigation completely exonerated them.

In 1879 the house became the property of Governor Swann of Maryland but was never again occupied as a residence. In time it became known as a “haunted house,” and many weird tales were told about ghosts peering from the broken windows and snow-white horses, such as General Van Ness loved to drive, galloping in and out of the driveway in the early hours of the morning. In 1902 the property was purchased by the George Washington University, a roofless wreck. After some repairs it was possible to use it for a few years as the school of engineering. However, in 1908 the creators of the Pan American Union purchased the old mansion, which was torn down to be replaced by the present white marble building, one of the most beautiful and useful in the world.

References
Records of Columbia Historical Society, vol. 22.
The Rambler (from the Evening Star newspaper).

Genealogical Department
(Continued from page 429)

Mo.; and husband, John Shriver, whom she mar. Nov., 1843.—Mrs. Madge Haynes, 1858 Queensberry Road, Pasadena, Calif., 91104.

Hite—Hight—Who were the parents of the following children? They were born in Charlotte County, Va.; Betsey Hight, b. June 15, 1755; Thomas, b. Sept. 21, 1757; William, b. Mar. 11, 1760; Sarah, b. May 20, 1762; John, b. Dec. 20, 1764; Read, b. Nov. 2, 1767; Polly, b. May 28, 1770; Jeney, b. Nov. 1, 1772; Naomi, b. Apr. 14, 1775.—Mrs. Marion L. Martin, R.R. 3, Salem, Ind., 47167.

Basto—McCall—William Roger Basto, lawyer, b. Apr. 7, 1807, Norwich, Conn., mar. Eunice Bate McCall, Walton, N.Y., when and where?—Mrs. C. I. Madison, 667 S. Main St., Crown Point, Ind.

Harrison—O’Shiels—Historians of early Spartanburg Dist., S.C., can you give me any inf. on Tyrie Harrison and Elizabeth O’Shiels? Tyrie Harrison, b. abt. 1790, served in War of 1812, d. Oct 4, 1834, Spartanburg County, S.C. Elizabeth received land grant in Ala., and d. Dec. 15, 1868, Oxford, Calhoun County, Ala. They had 13 ch., who mar. into the Mullinaux, Pinson, Anderson, Lawrence, Varner, Duncan, Montgomery, and Knighton families. Very anxious to get inf. Please help me trace my gr.gr. grandfather.—Mrs. Gayle Cotterell Nemelka, 683 So. 12th West, Salt Lake City 4, Utah.

White—Want ances., parents, dates, and places of James U. White, b. 1779, d. 1857, buried Maple Grove Cemetery, Macon County, Tenn., not far from Lafayette, Tenn.—Mrs. Dixie Kirkland, 216 E. Lincoln St., Hollis, Okla.
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Brownlow—McClellan—Spencer—Majors—Mayfield—Wyatt—Wanted (a) inf. on Kate and James Brownlow (educators) who settled in Georgetown, D.C., around 1745; they were parents of Margaret Brownlow, who mar. James McClellan around 1792 at Jonesboro, Tenn. (b) Hannah Majors, mar. William Wyatt; her granddaughter, Hannah Wyatt Moore, mar. Zilman Spencer; they were parents of Louisa Majors Spencer of Tenn. and Texas. Louisa, mar. Isaac Newton Mayfield. Would like full inf. on the above names.—Mrs. Aletha Look Engel, 9699 Connecticut Ave., Kensington, Md. 20795.

Moore—Wish to find the parents of Garland Moore, b. 1786 or 1800 in Lee County, Va. Garland had two bros., Nimrod and John. Garland’s parents given names were James and Martha. Need dates of b., deaths, mar., and places of James and Martha. Garland, Nimrod, and John must be listed as ch., as there are thousands of James Moores in each of the Southern States.—Mrs. W. H. Sorenson, Port Arthur, Tex.

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With the Chapters
(Continued from page 427)

FORT GREENEVILLE (Greenville, Ohio) dedicated a marker for Andrew Zeller, a Revolutionary soldier, at the Germantown Cemetery, Germantown, Ohio, on September 26, 1964. The grave was discovered by Mrs. Raymond Pullen and Mrs. Robert Mitchell upon application for membership in the Fort Greeneville Chapter.

Lady Clothilde de Valois Zeller and her two sons arrived in America on June 14, 1710. One of these sons, John Heinrich Zeller, was the grandfather of Andrew. They first settled in New York State and later purchased land in Berks County, Pa., from the Indians and the William Penn estates, which were on the old Indian trail, surrounded by the Six Nations Indians of the Iroquois. Andrew's father, John George, was in the Revolutionary War as a sergeant in Capt. John Smuller's company, and Andrew served as a fifer in the Berks County company of Capt. John Lesher, with Col. John Patton's battalion.

In 1727, Andrew's grandfather formed in his home the first religious organization in that community; his home also served as a place of protection against the Indians and became known as Fort Zeller, a historic shrine today.
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Candidate for the office of Chaplain General,
on the slate of Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr., April 1965

With enthusiasm Hart Chapter dedicates this page to a beloved mem-
er who is Honorary State Regent and Past Vice President General,
with pride announces that her candidacy has been endorsed by the State
Board of Management and the Kentucky Society, and with apprecia-
tion for their loyal support lists the following Chapters of the Ken-
tucky Society:

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At the age of 16, Simon Kenton left Farquier County, Virginia, for a life of hunting, Indian fighting and the search for game and land. In 1775 he located great areas of fertile “cane land” in Kain-tuck-ee, high above the Ohio River and the present City of Maysville. He became the first white man to plant corn and to build a cabin in that region. He aided Daniel Boone and others to hold Boonesborough Station; traveled with Clark to Kaskaskia, Vincennes and Chillicothe, defending the land and the settlers against Indian attacks. Taken prisoner of the Indians for eight months, Kenton was compelled to run the gauntlet 8 times; tied to the stake three times and throughout his life subjected to great hardship and privations.

Kenton was thought to be one of the wealthiest men in the State but he lost his lands, acre after acre, as the superior skill of the speculator prevailed over the simplicity and unsophisticated “book-learning” of the woodsman. At 70 years of age, Kenton journeyed on a “sorry” horse to Frankfort to endeavor to get the Legislature, then in session, to release the claim of the State on his mountain lands. A new generation had risen to people and possess the land which he had defended, and his old friends were gone. At length, he was recognized and members of the Legislature speedily assembled to see the celebrated warrior and hunter. He was taken to the Capitol, placed in the speaker’s chair and introduced as the “second great adventurer of the West.” This was his “proudest day”! His lands were released, and a pension of 240 dollars a year was obtained for him from his Government.

Greetings and Best Wishes to Members of DAR

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Williamstown

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KENTUCKY RUG YARNS
Maysville, Ky.

REPUBLICAN WOMEN’S CLUB OF KENTON COUNTY
In appreciation of her fine leadership, this page is affectionately and proudly presented by CAPTAIN JOHN LILLARD CHAPTER and KENTUCKY DAUGHTERS of the following chapters: BLAND BAL-LARD, Eminence; ST. ASAPH, Danville; CYNTHIANA, Cynthiana; BOONE CO., Florence; SOMERSET, Somerset; KETURAH MOSS TAYLOR, Newport; SUSANNAH HART SHELBY, Frankfort; FRANKFORT, Frankfort; CAPTAIN JOHN WALLER, Lexington; POAGE, Ashland; COL. GEORGE NICHOLAS, Mt. Sterling; SAMUEL DAVIES, Bowling Green; CAPT. JACOB VAN METER, Elizabethtown.
Mary Desha, granddaughter of Joseph Desha, Kentucky's Tenth Governor, taught in Private and Public Schools in Lexington, Kentucky 1875-85. She later taught in Alaskan Schools where she successfully advocated reforms. She helped prepare the DAR Constitution and suggested the design for the DAR Seal. She was Chairman of the Board of Managers and became Vice President General. During the Spanish-American War in 1898, Mary Desha was Assistant Director, DAR Hospital Corps, and, day after day, for five months, after the close of her usual daily service in the government, she spent hours of her time working for the Hospital Service. She assisted with the applications from women who wanted to act as nurses and took charge of supplying a dozen white aprons to each nurse sent to the Army. Of Miss Mary Desha it has been said "no other Founding Daughter possessed so keen and orderly a flair for organization."

The first meeting to consider a society was due to the energy and perseverance of Miss Desha in assembling that first little group of 'eligibles'."
Leaving his family on the Yadkin in North Carolina, Boone with a party of frontier backwoodsmen made an adventurous excursion into the unexplored wilds beyond the Cumberland Mountains. On June 7, 1769 they first sighted the “beautiful levels of Kentucky.” (This date is celebrated each June 7 by a meeting of the members of the Kentucky Historical Society and their friends in Frankfort at the Old State Capitol.)

Boone tarried for nearly three years in this exciting land, then returned home in 1771. In 1773 he endeavored to bring his family and five other families into the Wilderness of Kentucky, but when 12 miles from Cumberland Gap the party was attacked by a party of Indians with the loss of six men killed or wounded, among them his son, James. This foretaste of the dangers which awaited them so discouraged the emigrants, that they retreated to settlements on the Clinch River where they remained until 1775. This year Fort Boonesborough was begun on the Kentucky River and in early 1776 Boone returned to the Clinch to lead his wife, daughters and friends through Cumberland Gap into the Wilderness of Kentucky.
THE NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST COMPANY
of Paris, Kentucky, Highway 68

EXTENDS CONGRATULATIONS AND GRATITUDE TO
THE KENTUCKY SOCIETY,
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
for its magnificent service to our STATE and NATION in preserving two ancient buildings, Duncan Tavern and Anne Duncan House. Here, while still a part of Virginia and four years before Kentucky's statehood, Major Joseph Duncan, Revolutionary officer, built his Georgian mansion of native stone; here, great and brave men, Boone, Stoner, Kenton and others, came to settle land boundaries; here, his widow built her home flush against her tavern's wall and reared her distinguished family; here, in this raw wilderness, tired and weary, travelers were given rest and refreshment.

With the Chapters
(Continued from page 460)

all five of his daughters married United Brethren ministers. He died May 24, 1839, at the age of 84.

Mrs. Ralph Lynch, regent of Fort Greeneville Chapter, said “We are here to honor one patriot of many who fought to preserve the Union of the United States of America and to reaffirm our steadfast respect for the American way of life; that America is truly the hope of the World.”—Portia L. (Mrs. Ralph) Lynch.

BATTLE OF COWAN’S FORD
(Davidson, N. C.) dedicated a plaque to the memory of Gen. William Lee Davidson at Cowan’s Ford Dam, erected by Duke Power Co. across Lake Norman in Mecklenburg County, N. C., on May 20, 1964. The date had been chosen because it was an anniversary of the signing of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. Pictured are John Paul Lucas and T. E. Watkins, executives of Duke Power Co., with Mrs. T. S. Sadler, organizing regent of the chapter, standing beside the marker. Since Davidson College, the town of Davidson, and Davidson County were named for the patriot, representatives of all three were present. Mrs. A. M. Cornwell, State Regent, and other State and local officers were present also.

Dr. Chalmers Gaston Davidson, of the faculty of Davidson College, made the main address. “It was an American defeat,” he said. “The battle did not change the course of history. But General Davidson sacrificed his life in what he believed. His cause was individual liberty rooted in things he had experienced. He fought for the right of local governments to decide on local problems. “In many areas the Daughters of the American Revolution stand for the same rights,” continued Dr. Davidson.

Mrs. A. M. Cornwell, State Regent, told the audience that “Today we pledge to our memory our increasing efforts to preserve this Nation, under God, as they, our forefathers, planned it and bought it for us with their lives and fortunes.”

Following the ceremonies, conducted tours of Cowan’s Ford Dam and Davidson College were held before a luncheon for distinguished guests, given by the chapter.

The plaque was donated and provided by the Battle of Cowan’s Ford Chapter.—Mrs. James R. Wilkers, Jr.

COLUMBIA (Washington, D. C.).
Mrs. James Leon, chapter regent, was hostess at the chapter’s National Defense luncheon at Waller Hall, U. S. Marine Corps Base, Quantico, Va., last October 27. Present were National and State DAR Officers (from l. to r. in the picture, as follows): Mrs. Frank A. Hodson, State Librarian; Mrs. Dorothy W. S. Ragan, Vice President General; Miss Anna Mary McNutt, District of Columbia State Regent; Maj. H. A. Commissary, Sr., guest speaker and Executive Officer, Ordnance Schools; and Mrs. James Leon, chapter regent. About 25 chapter members were present.

The one-day visit by DAR Officers included a tour of Marine Corps schools and grounds and was highlighted by an address by Major Commissary, The Medal of Honor. He traced the medal’s history in our Armed Forces from the beginning until today. Major Comisskey is twice winner of the Navy’s Medal of Honor—the Nation’s highest award for valor, con-

(Continued on page 470)
A Breath Taking View From The Towers in The Breaks Interstate Park in Kentucky - Virginia
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At Moderate Prices

We have emphasized the Good Citizens program, in which the local schools participate; we have told of the DAR School program; the Indian program, with special emphasis on St. Mary’s School for Indian Girls in Springfield, S. D., as we believe the fact that this school is located in our particular area of the Midwest would make it of interest to citizens here.

In September we were influential in bringing about extensive local celebration of Constitution Day and Week. At our request, our Mayor signed a Constitution Day and Week Proclamation, and this received appropriate newspaper coverage. With the cooperation of the local business establishments, over 100 United State Flags were flying on our main thoroughfare. The local radio station presented spot announcements.

Our chapter has been sparking a lively local celebration of American History Month, again with quite a bit of local newspaper publicity. Our local radio station again is cooperating in presenting three historical programs for us. We are a small chapter, and there are many phases of DAR work in which we cannot participate. However, we consider that this particular field of DAR endeavor—presenting the DAR Story—is one to which we can make a really important contribution.

In September our chapter was hostess for the annual District 5 meeting. Our State Regent, Mrs. Royce Hansen, and four other State Officers were present.

GEN. JAMES BRECKINRIDGE (Roanoke, Va.) has presented a 50-year pin to Mrs. Raymond P. Shepherd and a 25-year pin to Mrs. Roger G. Martin, organizing regent of the chapter. Mrs. Shepherd was a charter member and former regent of Schuyler Colfax Chapter, South Bend, Ind. She is a descendant of Jabez Ely of Connecticut and a charter member of Gen. James Breckinridge Chapter.

Mrs. Martin was chapter regent for 5 years. She is also honorary regent of

(Continued on page 472)
Here lived the distinguished Statesman, Henry Clay, from 1811 until his death in 1852. He was Speaker of the House of Representatives, Peace Commissioner at Ghent following the War of 1812, Secretary of State, United States Senator, and three times Presidential Candidate.

“Ashland” is one of the most interesting shrines in Kentucky. Built in 1805. It is located two miles east of downtown Lexington on U. S. Highway 25. Open Daily 9:30 A.M. to 4:30 P.M. Adults 75 cents; Children 25 cents.

The Regent, MRS. A. B. HALL, and members of the CAPT. JOHN MCKINLEY CHAPTER, DAR, express sincerest appreciation to these Lexington, Ky., sponsors:

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JANE OWEN WEST CHAPITR
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Company

With the Chapters
(Continued from page 470)
Beacon Pole Hill Chapter, Providence, R. I., and now serves as Virginia's State Membership Chairman, president of District VII Regents' Club, and senior president of the Valley of Virginia Society. C. A. R. Her Revolutionary ancestor was Dr. Launcelot Johnston, from Caswell County, N. C., a surgeon in the Revolution.

(L. to r.) Mrs. Raymond P. Shephard, Mrs. A. W. Watkins (regent of Gen. James Breckinridge Chapter), and Mrs. Roger G. Martin.

GAINESVILLE (Gainesville, Fla.).
At the 62nd Annual Conference of the Florida State Society, Elizabeth Chase (Mrs. George E.) Evans, a charter member of Gainesville Chapter, was elected State Regent. She has been chapter regent twice and held many State and local
(Continued on page 480)
MRS. CLAUDE GEORGE STOTTS
Honorary State Regent of Oregon
Past Vice President General

Candidate for the Office
of
First Vice President General
on the slate of
MRS. CHARLES CARROLL HAIG

APRIL 1965
Order of the
Founders and Patriots
of America

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
FEDERAL HALL NATIONAL MEMORIAL
15 Pine Street, New York, N.Y. 10005

The Order of the Founders and Patriots of America extends its sincere congratulations to The National Society Daughters of the American Revolution upon its 75th Anniversary

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Dr. Harold Eugene Mayo, New York
Major William H. Mellen, USA(Ret.), Ohio
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PAST GOVERNORS GENERAL
Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant, 3rd., Dist. of Columbia
Lansing Glenn Lyte Sayre, California
Hon. Charles Spencer Bissell, Connecticut
Schuyler Adams Orvis, Florida
Ralph Clymer Hawkins, New York
Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution present their remodeled Massachusetts Room.

This room is a replica of the Hancock-Adams room in the Clarke Manse at Lexington, Mass., where John Hancock and Samuel Adams were sleeping when they were awakened at midnight by Paul Revere who warned them to flee the British who were approaching. What followed on April 19, 1775 was the skirmish at Lexington, immortalized by Longfellow's "Paul Revere's Ride" and by Emerson in his "Concord Hymn" with the famous line "The shot heard 'round the world."

John Hancock lived here for seven years as a boy with his grandparents. His cousin Lucy Bowes married the Rev. Jonas Clarke and this was their home. The Rev. Clarke was a leader of the local patriots and the Manse was their meeting place.

The Massachusetts Room is a faithful replica with old paneling, old floors, pullover wooden shutters, authentic windows, specially reproduced wall paper and Delft tiles with Biblical scenes around the fireplace. Murals in back of the windows depict Lexington Green as it was April 19, 1775. The fine old pencil point bed is authentic and bed cover and tester have been specially made according to early methods. Many objects on display have a history including a set of wine glasses which survived the battle having been in a house which was besieged by the British.

This room was the project of all chapters in the state to further the "high hopes" of our State Regent, Miss Gertrude MacPeek, whose idea it was and whose drive and enthusiasm made possible the raising of funds in one year.
The Famous Jug Bridge

by

FRANCES T. (MRS. C. LEASE) BUSSARD
State Corresponding Secretary of Maryland

One of the earliest examples of stonework is the huge demijohn or jug that, until New Year's Day, 1965, stood at the site of construction on the eastern end of the stone bridge crossing the Monocacy River 3 miles east of Frederick. The four-arch bridge was constructed of hand-cut native stone in 1808—by Leonard Harbaugh, for the Baltimore-Frederick Turnpike Company as a part of its toll road to the West. The bridge was decorated at its eastern approach with an inscription monument in the form of the immense demijohn, or jug, from which the bridge took its name.

Leo (Leonard) Harbaugh was a well-known Frederick County man at the time and was recognized as being one of the best stonemasons of his period. He had the confidence and the esteem of Gen. George Washington. He built the three locks at the Great Falls of the Potomac Canal to make the river navigable for longboats, which, at that time, was thought to be an impossibility. He also made the Potomac navigable for boats above Cumberland. From Harper's Ferry, Harbaugh made the Shenandoah River navigable by building locks and cutting canals for upward of 100 miles above the Ferry. He built many stone buildings in Georgetown and Baltimore. The public buildings in Washington included the President's House before it was burned by the British in 1814.

General Lafayette stood on the bridge and addressed a delegation of Frederick citizens on his last visit to Maryland in 1824.

In 1939 the bridge developed "staggers," and the arches were strengthened; but in 1942, 20 feet of the bridge fell into Monocacy River, and the bridge was never rebuilt. A new bridge was built a short distance downstream, but the historic Jug could not be seen from the bridge. Jug Bridge had cost $55,000 to build in 1808-9.

On New Year's Day, 1965, the historic old jug was moved from its site to a new location just east of Frederick and on the same highway, where it once again will be a landmark for travelers. A park will be constructed at the new location of the jug. This project is being undertaken by the Francis Scott Key Memorial Foundation, Inc.; the Frederick Chapter, DAR; and the Sgt. Lawrence Everhart Chapter, SAR.

The inscription on the jug carries the following data:

| John Elliot | John McPherson |
| Luke Derman | John Graham |
| William Lorman | Jessie Hollingsworth |
| Jonathan Ellicott | Thomas Lee |
| First Produced a Bold Plan | Managers |
| Of This Bridge With | John Lewis Wampler |
| 4 Arches and 63 Spars | Secretary and Surveyor |
| Leo Harbaugh | Joseph Evans |
| Built the Bridge | Superintendent of the Road |
| As It Now Stands |
| George Baer |

[ 476 ] DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
FAMOUS JUG BRIDGE
Frederick, Maryland

Sponsored by the following MARYLAND CHAPTERS
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John Eager Howard
Major Samuel Turbutt Wright
Old Kent
Samuel Chase
Thomas Johnson
Toaping Castle
Washington Custis
William Winchester

APRIL 1965
A TRIBUTE TO ALICE LEE PEACE

Have you climbed up among the foothills
As the day was beginning to break?
Have you seen the rays of a rising sun,
Mirrored in a calm mountain lake,
Beheld a majestic mountain range,
Felt the enchantment of its call
Then thought of friendship so enduring
'Twould last tho this mountain should fall?

Have you drunk from a sparkling spring,
Bubbling out of a mountain side,
Which enabled you to continue
On your way refreshed, satisfied?
Were you reminded of a dear one,
Whose presence resembling the spring
Could quench that thirst for companionship
And complete satisfaction bring?

Have you come out into a clearing,
Just as the sun had dropped from view,
When the sky was a riot of color
Fringed around with purple and blue?
Have you thought of the glowing feeling
That remains after good friends part
'Till like the clouds of blue and purple
Loneliness envelopes the heart?

Then you, too, have sipped the mystic brew
Of a Comradeship rare and sweet
Distilled by nature for the few
Who kneel in homage at her feet.

Pearl E. Podlich

Mrs. Charles F. Peace (Alice Lee Jones) was a tireless worker for Conservation, serving as Conservation Chairman for Garden Clubs, Civic Organizations, Governors Committees as well as DAR. Planting of a Nature Trail on State University grounds and securing the Natural Median Strip during building of the Ritchie Highway were early achievements. The Wilderness Bill, the Potomac River and Assateague Island were her latest concern. Memorial trees have been planted on School grounds and gifts to Cylburn Wild Flower and Garden Preserve, Maryland's DAR Conservation project for this year, have been given in her memory.

The above poem was taken from the 1962-1963 year book of the Francis Scott Key Chapter.

Maryland's Heritage

(Continued from page 421)

Of the then 33 DAR chapters in Maryland, the following had members enrolled in the class: Carter Braxton, Samuel Chase, Baltimore, Thomas Johnson, Capt. Jeremiah Baker, Toaping Castle, Peggy Stewart Tea Party, Cresap, Frederick, Gen. Mordecai Gist, Conococheague, Bottomy Cross, Brig. Gen. Rezin Beall, Head of Elk, Governor William Paca, William Winchester, and Col. Thomas Dorsey. Several other chapters applied, but the quota of reservations had filled too rapidly to accommodate all.

Possible Repetition of Series

The Maryland State Society was most gratified at the response to the series; and, because the course was oversubscribed by over 200 persons, every effort will be made to provide future instruction at various levels. October proved to be a good month for this project, as vacations were over and the winter's snow and sleet had not yet arrived! Living in one of the original Colonies, our Maryland Daughters should know of their heritage. Since our experiment in Maryland, A Genealogical Series for Beginners in Family Research, has proved to be a success, we hope we can inspire other States in similar courses in genealogical research, the basis upon which the membership of our National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, is founded.

Submitted by Mrs. Henry Hoke Leber, State Chairman of the Genealogical Records Committee of Maryland.

Approved by:

Mrs. Irvin C. Brown, National Vice Chairman, Eastern Division of the Maryland Genealogical Records Committee.
Mrs. Wilson King Barnes, State Regent of Maryland.
Miss Mary-Margaret Day McIntyre, Maryland State Chairman of Public Relations.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
Maryland Pilgrimage  
(Continued from page 414)

once known as the “gold of the province,” remains the basic crop. Among the great Georgian houses on this tour is West Hatton, charming within and without, surrounded by the Wicomico River. Maryland history began in St. Mary’s County when the Lords Baltimore landed in 1634 and where nearly every manor boasts beautiful carving, heritage antiques, and a glorious water vista. The boat trip of last year was so popular that a different one up the St. Mary’s River has been scheduled this spring.

Named for the patriot general, Richard Montgomery, this county ceded land to form the Nation’s Capital and basks in its glamour.
With the Chapters

(Continued from page 472) offices and served as chairman of committees in both the local chapter and the State Society. She was the organizing and senior president of the Jacob Roberts Brown Society, C.A.R., and is now an Honorary Senior State President of C.A.R.

Gainesville Chapter received the President General's Citation for 1964 for the 14-point honor roll. This year work has progressed steadily, with varied programs. Speakers who have brought meaningful messages to the chapter have been: Congressman George B. Stallings, Dr. Freeman H. Hart, and Dr. U. S. Gordon. Both money and clothing were sent to Kate Duncan Smith and Tamassas. Thirty classes in the local schools asked Miss Mary Gresham to repeat a talk, "The Story of the American Flag," she had given at a chapter meeting. She used colorful large 24-by-36-inch posters to illustrate Flags from the first one to the present day, making the story clear and unforgettable. Mrs. G. H. Boutelle received an award from Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge, Pa., for her essay, "An Open Letter to American Youth.

Constitution Week and American Heritage were given places in the chapter programs. Mrs. Robert L. Johnson presented a bound copy of the Constitution of the United States and the DAR Citizenship Manual to the Girl Scouts. Spot announcements were made on the radio and displays prepared for the schools, all of which have been presented with copies of the Constitution and of the Bill of Rights. The United States Flag and the DAR Citizenship Manual were given to 23 persons who were naturalized. Four medals were awarded to junior and senior high pupils, and five students were given awards for their American History Month essays chosen from the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th grades.

Mrs. H. C. Harris presented an American Heritage play in her third grade at the Kirby Smith School. The entire class took historical and character parts. This was well done and impressive. The director of special events at the Stephen Foster Memorial, White Springs, Fla., Miss Thelma Boltin, gave a special program for the chapter on American Customs and Folklore.

An interesting program on the National DAR Museum, Washington, D. C., was supplied by Mrs. J. H. Vidal. Members brought antiques and historical documents, some dating as early as 1758, to the meeting. Mrs. A. H. Miller, Honorary Senior President of the Florida Society, C.A.R., and a chapter member of long standing, was named a 1964 Merit Mother for her outstanding work in civic activities. Mrs. Miller has prepared a conservation program for the chapter, using her own colored camera pictures.

Mrs. Albert Vidal, Public Relations chairman, closed the year's reporting work and received the State Public Relations Award for the fourth successive year. Mrs. Vidal is now chairman of the State Program Committee.

The chapter sponsors the Jacob Roberts Brown Society, C.A.R. This society has put on many worthwhile programs, including one on American Indians. Members sold Flags in June. They made a study of the voting machine and the qualifications for voters. The tape, Citizen—U.S.A., was shown at a chapter meeting and in 19 classes in the schools.

—Lila Rachel (Mrs. C. A.) Palmer

CHEROKEE (Atlanta, Ga.) celebrated its 16th birthday with a Christmas luncheon at the Capital City Club. This annual meeting is the highlight of our year, and the overwhelming success of the event was a tribute to our new regent, Mrs. H. A. Kane. One hundred and eight were present for the occasion.

A special effort is made to provide an outstanding speaker, and this year we were most fortunate in having Mrs. Henry Stewart Jones, National Chairman, National Defense Committee. Mrs. Jones was introduced by Mrs. Shelley C. Davis, immediate past regent of Cherokee Chapter and National Vice Chairman of the Junior American Citizens Committee. Her National Defense address, entitled America, the Land We Love, carried a truly timely message and was warmly received by those present.

Distinguished guests invited for the occasion included Mrs. Julius Y. Tallmadge, Honorary President General; Mrs. Benjamin I. Thornton, State Regent; Mrs. Samuel Merritt, Vice President General; and regents of all chapters in the Georgia Society—Harriet Farce (Mrs. Dixon) Reeves, Vice Chairman, National Defense Committee.

CAPT. JOHN HARRIS (Norwich, N. Y.). Three generations were honored at a Christmas tea given by Capt. John Harris Chapter at the home of Mrs. Lynn N. Peterson, State Chairman of Good Citizens. A Christmas motif centered the tea table, at which Mrs. L. S. Balcom, Mrs. Albert Phillips, and Mrs. Walter Burr presided during the afternoon.

Mrs. William Lorimer and her daughter, Mrs. Murray Neish, became members of Capt. John Harris Chapter in 1955. Miss Sandra Neish, granddaughter, a graduate student at Iowa State, was accepted in October, 1964. The regent, Mrs. Anthony Meyer, presented them with an official Wedgwood plate of the Washington Monument from the south portico of Memorial Continental Hall.

(Continued on page 484)
HONORING
HONORABLE EMMA LEE SMITH WHITE
of
Mathews, Virginia

Former Legislator, Civic and Cultural Leader, who through years of faithful leadership to Home and Country through faithful membership in the NSDAR has been presented with a 50-Yr. Membership Pin by Cricket Hill Chapter, founded by her Dec. 31, 1923—confirmed Jan. 31, 1924.

Honorable Emma Lee Smith White
(Taken during her most active years of service)

This page is dedicated to the Memory of Mrs. Willie Ann Dunn Smith, Organizing Registrar, Vice-Regent and former Regent of Cricket Hill Chapter and Mother of Hon. Emma Lee S. White, organizing Regent and current Regent, who has served the chapter as Vice Regent, Secretary, Registrar & Historian, and the NSDAR as State Chairman of Sons and Daughters of the Republic. Charter member of Capt. Sally Tompkins Chapter, she served many years as Secretary and Historian. Charter member of Mathews Co. ARC she served as Home Service Chairman 12 years. She founded the Woman’s Auxiliary to Post 83, A.L. served as Chairman several terms, (21-22-23-24-25), also as First Dist. Chairman of the Department of Virginia, A.L. Aux. Also 3 terms in House of Delegates, Virginia General Assembly.
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Correction

The line Osceola-Barnes Moore Chapter should have been listed as a sponsor from Southwest Iowa on the ad honoring General Grenville M. Dodge in the February 1965 issue, page 185.

MAGAZINE CHAIRMEN

If you wish to have a complete list of subscribers in your chapter, please send a list of your members with their addresses (chapter year books may be used) to the Magazine Office, 1776 D Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006. The staff will note the date of expiration of the ones that are subscribers. NOW is the time to send in your list—checking can be done for you during the summer months ONLY. September is too late to send them.
Mr. Jefferson always “got up on the right side.” His bed had two of them! One faced his bedroom, the other his library. You’ll find many such ingenious Jeffersonian touches within the classic beauty of Monticello. Nearby, visit James Monroe’s Ash Lawn . . . historic Michie Tavern . . . and the beautiful Rotunda, student “Ranges” and serpentine walls Jefferson designed for the University of Virginia.

Share private lives of great patriots in VIRGINIA

Discover George Mason’s dual personality. In the exquisite gardens and rooms of Gunston Hall, you meet George Mason the aristocrat. Yet in public life he stood for popular government—even refusing to sign the Constitution because he thought it undemocratic! Near Gunston Hall, visit George Washington’s Mt. Vernon, and his step-grand-daughter’s charming plantation home, Woodlawn.

Come for Historic Garden Week, April 24-May 1, when 200 Virginia plantations and homes open doors and garden gates to you.

Mix fun and history in VIRGINIA, birthplace of the nation

FOR NEW, FREE 100-PAGE PICTURE GUIDE “Carry Me Back To Old Virginia,” and free Garden Week Directory, drop us a card. Or in Washington, pick them up at Virginia State Travel Bureau, 1716 H St. N.W., Telephone 298-7171.

APRIL 1965
Mrs. Lyle Howland, State Regent, congratulated the family and gave interesting information concerning the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Appropriate Christmas music by Mrs. James Wheeler and Mrs. Adrian Squires was featured in the program presented by Mrs. Thomas Fiori. Group singing of carols concluded the afternoon.

LAFAYETTE SPRING (Perry County, Ind.) made its annual pilgrimage to the grave of Nancy Hanks Lincoln on Sunday, December 6. The ritualistic, solemn, and impressive ceremony took place on that sunny, cold afternoon as a cold wind whipped the American Flag which flies atop the hill where the grave is located. The Nancy Hanks Lincoln grave is within the Memorial Park which has, in recent months, become the Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial. It was formerly known as the Nancy Hanks Lincoln State Memorial.

Mrs. Thomas A. Lasher, Tell City, chapter regent, led in the ceremony. She was accompanied by several members of the chapter. It has been a custom of long standing for the chapters of the area to hold memorial ceremonies at the grave. They have been joined by the American Legion and other patriotic groups.

This year the chapter's wreath included not only the name of Lincoln's mother but her son, Abraham Lincoln, and the other three martyred presidents—Garfield, McKinley, and Kennedy.

Many persons have said the memorial to Nancy Hanks Lincoln and her son near Lincoln City, Spencer County, Ind., is one of the most beautiful in the whole Country. Immediately upon entering the memorial grounds from Indiana State Highway 162, the visitor approaches a plaza. Directly south of the plaza is the memorial building, composed of two units—the Abraham Lin...
WORDS FOR OUR LAND TO LIVE BY
Thomas Jefferson, First Inaugural Address, March 4, 1801

"—a wise and frugal government, which shall restrain men from injuring one another, which shall leave them otherwise free to regulate their own pursuits of industry and improvement, and shall not take from the mouth of labor the bread it has earned. This is the sum of good government, and this is necessary to close the circle of our felicities."

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APRIL 1965
**National Defense**

(Continued from page 433)

This procedure would be in keeping with the intent of the Constitution. Moreover, as was once pointed out:

The Constitutional integrity of this country depends upon the Constitutional integrity of its constituent states. One of the last bulwarks of defense for the vanishing rights of the states of the Union is now found in the Constitutional provisions which lodge control of elections generally, and of Presidential elections particularly, in the several states of the Union.  

No less important to the States and to the people is the fact that the Constitution provides the authority if it does not actually command the States to assume responsibility for the election of the leadership of the Union which they, themselves, established by ratification of the Constitution. Were they to assume this constitutional authority once more, it would be possible to hope that the balance of power between the Federal Government and the States might be restored. Unless the effort is made, there will be no halt to the trend to increasingly centralized government and the corresponding relentless whittling away of the rights of the States and the people. Responsibility for the course to be taken lies in the hands of the American people.

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**Footnotes**

3. Ibid.
4. Ibid.

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**TABLE: MEMBERS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ancestor (Male)</th>
<th>Ancestor (Female)</th>
<th>State</th>
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<tr>
<td>Beasley, Nell (Miss)</td>
<td>Douglas Watson</td>
<td>Va.</td>
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<td>Bentley, Menta B.</td>
<td>Capt. W. J. Hockaday</td>
<td>N.C.</td>
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<td>Berry, Lucile Millar</td>
<td>Capt. Andrew Wilson</td>
<td>Va.</td>
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<td>Colley, Alma Ezell</td>
<td>John Hollis</td>
<td>Md.</td>
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<td>Crane, Howard H.</td>
<td>Benjamin Howard</td>
<td>Md.</td>
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<td>Cutter, Annie Celeste</td>
<td>Lieut. Samuel Cutter</td>
<td>Mass.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gilliam (Miss)</td>
<td>Francis Turner</td>
<td>Tenn.</td>
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<td>Isham Coleman</td>
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<td>Hearde, Leila E. (Miss)</td>
<td>William Hearne</td>
<td>Md.</td>
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<td>Col. James Richardson</td>
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<td>Thomas Eastland</td>
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<td>Frederick Greene</td>
<td>Va.</td>
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<td>Capt. Joshua Powell</td>
<td>Va.</td>
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<td>Benjamin Rawls</td>
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<td>Lieut. Samuel Cutter</td>
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<td>S.C.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pryor Gardner</td>
<td>Robert Usery</td>
<td>N.C.</td>
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**ASA UNDERWOOD CHAPTER, DAR**

Founded in West Columbia, first Capital of the Republic of Texas

**HENRY DOWNS CHAPTER, DAR**

Deep in the Heart of Texas

**THE MAJOR FRANCIS GRICE CHAPTER**

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endorses with pride and affection

**MRS. JOHN ESTEN HALL**

Honorary State Regent
Member of the Francis Grice Chapter since 1921
as Candidate for office of Chaplain General on The Haig ticket

---

**DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE**
The beautiful and unique Refugio County Public Library erected at the southwest corner of the historic Plaza de la Constitucion, of the Mexican Villa de Refugio (renamed King Park), now the thriving county-seat of Refugio County, Texas, erected in 1961, was the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Dennis O'Conner, of Refugio, to Refugio County. The Library is a memorial to the Irish Colonists who settled the county in 1828-1834, of whom Thomas O'Conner was one. Besides the building, entirely equipped, the donor gave a foundation book-stock of 10,000 volumes. Some 2,000 volumes belonging to the Woman's Club Library were turned over to the new library. The Library is maintained by Refugio County. It contains noteworthy collections on Texas and local history, and on Irish history and culture.

The building is constructed of concrete, cement blocks and brick and is fire proof. The roof is a type of cement known as "Folded Plate." This is fire-proof and more economical method of achieving the needed 65-foot span of the main reading room without the necessity of the supporting columns used in conventional construction.

Guadalupe Victoria Chapter, Victoria, Texas
The picture shows needed improvements on the river. Note fallen trees, branches, debris, deposits of silt, etc., and one of the many bends in the river.

The largest watershed project ever undertaken in Michigan is planned by public-minded citizens who named themselves The River Raisin Watershed Association. The project covers 678,720 acres in four counties in southeastern Michigan and Fulton County. The watershed project will improve farm drainage, control flooding, and restore the dwindling river that was once a natural fish and wildlife habitat. Large impoundments are planned to serve the recreational needs of this vast area. Surveys have been made to determine places for straightening the river and impoundment of water to insure a stable flow the year around. A team of U.S. and Michigan Surveyors, Engineers, and other technical people have met with local conservation officers to determine the probable cost and monetary value of this conservation project. When finished it will be governed by a watershed authority with maintenance and control of usage given to local bodies of government within each area.

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JOHN PATTERSON
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JANE RANDOLPH JEFFERSON
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NODAWAY MARSHALL
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PLATTE PURCHASE
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FORT OSAGE
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ST. JOSEPH
JEFFERSON
DORCAS RICHARDSON
WARRENSBURG
WILLIAM BOYDSTON
ELIZABETH HARRISON
BOWLING GREEN
HARMONY MISSION
RHODA FAIRCHILD
COLUMBIAN
WILLIAM WHITE
HOWARD COUNTY
GALLATIN
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PATSY GREGG
ELIZABETH CAREY
LUCY JEFFERSON LEWIS
WHITE ALLOE
FRANCOIS VALLE
NOAH COLEMAN
OSAGE
KING’S HIGHWAY
ST. CHARLES
CORNELIA GREENE
ST. LOUIS
FORT SAN CARLOS
WEBSTER GROVES
NIANGUA
NANCY HUNTER
What Missouri Daughters Are Doing About National Defense

MISSOURI Proudly Honors Her State Regent

MRS. CLARENCE W. KEMPER, State Regent of Missouri, writer and lecturer, who has spoken to hundreds of Missouri Daughters on important National Defense issues this year. We are deeply grateful.

Chapter Chairman
White Alloe—Mrs. George H. Koch
Harmony Mission—Mrs. John V. Bradley
Sarah Boone—Mrs. James H. Ragan
St. Charles—Mrs. Joseph Rains
Jane Randolph Jefferson—Mrs. Jerry Buxton
Lucy Jefferson Lewis—Mrs. D. B. Riley
Elizabeth Randolph—Mrs. Albert Nichols
William Boydston—Mrs. Roy D. Enloe
Ann Haynes—Mrs. Irma Martin
Francis Valley—Mrs. J. Sloan Muir

Chapter Chairman
Elizabeth Carey—Mrs. C. A. Logan
Rachel Donelson—Mrs. E. B. Middleton
General John Sullivan—Mrs. Martin Moran
Allen Morton Watkins—Mrs. Levaz Thurman
Dorcas Richardson—Mrs. Leland Hathaway
Sarah Barton Murphy—Mrs. Maurice Graham
Warrensburg—Mrs. Robert W. Williams
Elizabeth Benton—Mrs. J. Howard Hart
Alexander Doniphan—Mrs. Calvin W. Hawkins
Taneycome—Mrs. R. W. Martindale

Missouri has promoted through a special program this year:
1. The reading and studying of our Constitution and Bill of Rights;
2. Writing our Representatives and Senators expressing our individual beliefs on important legislation;
3. Displaying our American Flag.

Through this program 21 Chapters have taken a special interest and participated in this project for five months. With 1287 Yes answers to the reading and studying of our Constitution and Bill of Rights, 230 have written their Representatives and Senators and over 711 have displayed the American Flag. We feel this is a step forward in renewing our interest and in being better informed on our rights regarding local, State and National Defense. It also proves that we do not intend to “sin by silence” or sit idly by when the United States is threatened by communism or endangered by socialistic one world government proposals—without trying to do something.

The State Chairman, Mrs. Herbert H. White, Independence, Missouri, is very pleased with the interest the Chapters listed below, have taken in this program. Her special “THANKS” goes to all.

Chapters are listed in order of highest percentage participation, with the WHITE ALLOE Chapter of Parkville, Missouri, Mrs. George H. Koch, Chairman, winning the prize offered with almost 100% participation.

MRS. CLARENCE W. KEMPER, State Regent of Missouri, writer and lecturer, who has spoken to hundreds of Missouri Daughters on important National Defense issues this year. We are deeply grateful.
The Missouri Natural Gas Company congratulates the Daughters of the American Revolution on their interest on conservation.

“Live Better with Gas”

Only Gas gives you so much cost so little

With the Chapters

(Continued from page 484)

coln Hall on the west and the Nancy Hanks Lincoln Hall on the east.

A semicircular cloister connects the two units. Within the semicircle formed by the halls and the connecting cloister is the memorial court. Immediately south of the cloister area is the concourse.

North of the central plaza the visitor sees a long allee bordered by hedges and trees native to the area. This central esplanade, with gravel walks on either side, leads to the grave of Nancy Hanks Lincoln. Formed of old-fashioned ironwork fence, the grave is marked with a stone monument reading simply:

Nancy Hanks Lincoln
Mother of President Lincoln
Died
October 5, A.D. 1818
Aged 35 years

Erected by a friend of her martyred son 1879.

The exact location of the grave of Nancy Hanks Lincoln has never seriously been disputed, even though there was no stone above the simple mound as long as Abraham Lincoln lived. Early in the 1870’s an interest was awakened in Lincoln history and Joseph Armstrong erected a sandstone marker over the gravestone. This laudable interest, however, was followed by desecrating influences as exhibited by souvenir hunters who chipped away the stone until by 1879, the grave was again unmarked.

It was at this time that P. E. Studebaker, second vice president of the Studebaker Company, took note of the situation and bore the expense of a second marker himself. The exact location of the grave was determined by inviting all of the residents of the county who were living at the time of Nancy Hanks Lincoln’s death, to the site. These numbered 24, and of that number 2 had been present at the funeral services read over the grave by Parson Elkins in the spring following.

Those participating in the gravestone ceremonies in 1879 agreed with unusual exactitude, and their memory was confirmed by subsequent excavation of a large oak stump where they said it would be found beside the grave.

W. H. Sarvis of Cincinnati, a marble merchant, sent to Italy for the monument, and Alfred H. Yates of Rockport (Ind.) contributed his services by carving the inscription. At that same time the people so gathered collected their funds to purchase the fence that surrounds the grave.

On November 29, 1879, John Shillito, Robert Mitchell, Henry Lewis, and C. W. West of Cincinnati deeded the half-acre plot surrounding the grave “to the commissioners of Spencer County (Ind.) and to their successors forever, in trust for the people of the United States.”

This was the initial gift of land that led to establishment of the memorial and the park half a century later.

Among outstanding features of the Nancy Hanks Lincoln Memorial is the series of panels on the exterior cloister wall facing the Memorial Court. These panels, with the participation of Lafayette Spring Chapter, are observed the annual ceremony at the grave of Nancy Hanks Lincoln in Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial in Spencer County. (L. to r.) Mrs. Della Bear, Mrs. Robert Gordon Gilbert, Mrs. Gilbert Zellers (regent), Mrs. Thomas A. Lasher, Mrs. Hubert R. Bruce, Mrs. Clyde Walters, and Mrs. Leo K. Simpson.

(Continued on page 494)
HANNAH HULL CHAPTER, DAR

invites you to visit
Brookfield, Missouri

CARNEGIE PUBLIC LIBRARY

While our first Regent, Mrs. R. N. Bowden, was in office the Chapter organized and equipped a library, out of which movement later came Brookfield’s Carnegie Public Library.

Courtesy of

Banning Ford Sales, Inc.
Jack Banning, President

Bel Air Motel Company, Inc.
Catherine McAdoo, Manager

Bowden’s Store
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Brookfield Banking Company
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Mr. and Mrs. Robert Devoy
State Representative

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Hainsworth Drug Store
Thomas Hainsworth

Kennedy-Ours Chevrolet-Buick
Ross Kennedy, President

McLarney Manor
Mary Catherine Rose

L. T. York Company
Ronald B. Luther, Manager

Pepsi-Cola Bottling Company
Raymond E. Baker

Mr. and Mrs. Harold J. Moore

Rose Construction Company
Richard Rose

Security State Bank
Robert Dorsey, President

H. Tooey Mercantile Company
Henry Williams

Judge and Mrs. Paul Van Osdol

Veterans of Foreign Wars Post 4557
Wm. D. Lane, Commander

Harris and Company Grocery
William F. Harris
With the Chapters

(Continued from page 492)

depict the five phases of Lincoln's life. Under the masterful hand of Lee Lawrie, these bas reliefs, carved from solid stone, illustrate the progressive steps in Lincoln's life which brought him from cabin to the Nation's Capital. Richard E. Bishop was the architect for these buildings, assisted by Claude Coyne. Landscaping was done by Donald Johnson, landscape architect. (Descriptive material furnished by the Indiana Department of Conservation.)—Lucille (Mrs. John B.) Gerber.

FIVE ALABAMA CHAPTERS.

Five DAR chapters met jointly at Auburn University on January 5 for a National Defense luncheon, at which Mrs. James M. Sizemore, dean of women at Howard College, was keynote speaker. Dean Sizemore, a Valley Forge Freedoms Foundation Award recipient, deplored the "lack of control" over propagandists utilizing the mail to reach children and young adults of this Nation. She exhibited several pamphlets and publications on this and other countries, which she identified as originating from organizations listed by the FBI as communist fronts.

Five Alabama chapters hold joint National Defense luncheon. Seated (l. to r.): Katharine Cater, Alabama University dean of women; Mrs. James M. Sizemore, Howard College dean of women; George Allen's, C. A. Rowell's, German- traditions, education, and history are within our State, Letitia Coxe Shelby chapter worked commemorated Independence Day by a complete American Heritage exhibit in Marchel's Store in El Cajon. To mark the sesquicentennial of The Star Spangled Banner, members of both DAR and C. A. R. completed a diorama depicting Mary Pickersgill and her daughter, Caroline, putting the final touches on a huge 15-star flag. A flag booklet containing materials pertinent to the event was compiled to be used with the exhibit, which was displayed at schools in La Mesa and El Cajon. It was also used at the October C. A. R. meeting.

At present members are compiling a book containing articles relating to different phases of our American heritage for the schools' use. Since the McGuffey Reader has attracted so much attention within our State, Letitia Coxe Shelby Chapter will employ the format of the McGuffey Reader to present this work to both teachers and students. Letitia Coxe Shelby Chapter worked actively with 21 schools and 2 libraries the past year to further the ideal of preserving Our American Heritage among our children. The chapter was rewarded in a tangible way by receiving recognition at the Cajon Valley Book Fair in May. Funds from the 15th Birthday luncheon in October will be directed toward the many projects planned to tell the DAR story during our Diamond Jubilee Year.

ARMY AND NAVY (Washington, D.C.) is one of the largest chapters in the Society. The chapter celebrates its 70th Anniversary last December 10.

Chapter members belong tomediate families of officers of armed services. Many of them are officers, and the membership consists of young adults of this Nation. Chap- ments of placing bronze markers in Continental and Colonial Halls was presented at national meetings, and the establishment of Junior American Citizens Clubs in school age. Army and Navy supports Junior American Citizens in the fifth and sixth grades at the new Public School in Washington, memberships of approximately 500.

The chapter supports the National Society project of placing bronze markers at historic sites and graves. In September, 1964, Mrs. William C. Gerber, placed a bronze marker in the old church at Jamestown, Va., in memory of ancestress, Rev. Richard Bucke, who was chaplain of the first legislature in Virginia (1619). He performed the marriage ceremony for Pocahontas and John Rolfe several years earlier. The chapter also marked the grave in Arlington of Rex H. Rhode, former Treasurer General.

When the Army and Navy Chapter was young and had few members, the time of the Spanish-American memorable relief work was done by families of service men. This began now well-known and established Army and Navy Relief Societies.

The preservation of American traditions, education, and history efforts of the Nellists of the DAR. The Army and Navy Chapter was one of the first to set to work for the future greatness of Country—Margaret Garber (Mrs. H. N. Gerber), Corresponding Secretary, California State—Margaret Garber (Mrs. H. N. Gerber), Corresponding Secretary, California State, and Mrs. Don S. Egan, Secretary, national Defense, cooperated on the project.—Mrs. Don S. Egan.
MRS. EDWARD LYNN WESTBROOKE
Arkansas State Regent
1964-1966

Jonesboro Chapter
Honors its Charter Member
Chapter Regent
State Regent

APRIL 1965
Line of March
(Continued from page 423)
as we gain knowledge and pride in those who died to make us free.


Tremendous amounts of material were submitted to Freedoms Foundation for judging and appraisal, including much chapter material and human interest pictures contributed by photographers. Data on the meaning of Patriots' Day were prepared by Dr. Richard Hale, Massachusetts State Archivist, for us to send to Arizona for use in its celebration. Letters of appreciation were also included from Ambassador Lodge, President Hoover, Admiral Arleigh Burke, Senator Saltonstall, "Senator" John F. Kennedy, and many others and were used as background for the presentation beautifully prepared under the enthusiastic direction of Raymond A. Shamel, Chairman of the Public Celebration Committee, appointed in 1962. He has been an ardent supporter of all our chapter projects and has made possible much that we could not have accomplished alone.

Pictorial scrolls of the Line of March of the Acton Minute Men are available. The price of the numbered scrolls (1 to 100) is $5, and the unnumbered ones are $3 each. The sale of these scrolls supports the cost of giving nearly 5000 of them since April, 1960.
The Tavern, Washington, Arkansas

This exact reproduction of the old Tavern in historic Washington welcomes visitors who come to study and relive its fascinating past. It was here that Sam Houston plotted the liberation of Texas; here, James Bowie acquired his famous knife made by James Black, local silversmith, in 1831; here Davy Crockett rested on his way to the Alamo; here stopped Federal troops en route to Mexico; here, Albert Pike did much of his writing.

The American Heritage Committee of John Cain Chapter is happy to announce completion of its Diamond Jubilee Project, a series of color slides with accompanying descriptive commentary on the restoration of Pioneer Washington, Arkansas, famous since territorial days as the home of distinguished statesmen and heroes and as the Capitol of the State of Arkansas during the years 1863-1865 when Federal troops were occupying Little Rock. This program material will be presented to our National Program Committee, in April, as a gift from John Cain Chapter with the hope that many chapters throughout our land will use and enjoy "Pioneer Washington—Its History and Its Charm."

Executive Director of Pioneer Washington Restoration Foundation is Mrs. Charles A. Haynes, Organizing Regent of John Cain Chapter and Honorary State Regent of the Arkansas Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

John Cain Chapter thanks these good friends who made this page possible:

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On April 24, 1780, James Robertson and John Donelson met at Fort Nashborough, completing a major part in the founding of Nashville.

This statue, commemorating the event, was done by Puryear Mims, and stands at the reconstructed fort. It was dedicated on May 24, 1964.

Sponsored by the following Tennessee chapters:


Maryland Pilgrimage

(Continued from page 479)

* April 30—Friday—Anne Arundel County.
   May 1—Saturday—Charles County.
   May 2—Sunday—St. Mary's County, St. Mary's River boat trip.
   May 4—Tuesday—Brooklandville, Baltimore County.
   May 5—Wednesday—Three Valleys (Green Spring, Caves and Worthington).
   May 6—Thursday—Bolton Hill walking tour, Baltimore City.
   May 7—Friday—Montgomery County.
   *May 8—Saturday—Talbot County.
   May 9—Sunday—Worcester County.
   May 15 and 16—Saturday and Sunday—Chesapeake Bay cruises to St. Michaels.

*No large buses.

Tour Books and further information may be obtained from Pilgrimage Headquarters, Sheraton-Belvedere Hotel, Room 223, Baltimore, Md. 21202. Tel. 837-0228. Advance reservations must be made for the cruises.

Early is the spring. Bright are the prospects of the Maryland Pilgrimage.
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Continued from January Issue

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With the Chapters
(Continued from page 494)
SA—GO—YE—WAT—HA (Seneca Falls, N. Y.). The chapter regent, Mrs. Lilah Anderson, was in charge of ceremonies on August 12, 1964, when bronze markers were unveiled and Flags placed at the graves of a Revolutionary War soldier, Samuel Combs, Jr., his wife, Hannah, and their daughter, Mrs. Hannah Jennings, at the Ovid Union Cemetery. The Reverend Shellen opened the ceremonies with a dedicatory prayer. In the presence of about 150 people, Willis Combs, Jr., a fifth generation descendant and a member of the S. A. R. and of Caywood Post, Sons of Union Veterans No. 146, gave the address, while his wife Opal, a chapter member, assisted.

Three grandchildren from Illinois — Barer Parker and Mark and Timothty Fessendorf, of the seventh generation, unveiled the markers and placed the Flags.

Arthur W. Brown, commander of the Caywood Post, read a tribute to the occasion, while post members in uniform stood at attention. With the grandchildren in Boy Scout uniforms, large Flags blowing in the breeze this windy day, the whole event took on a military effect, which stimulated some onlookers to

Mark and Timothy Fessendorf, 7th generation descendants of Samuel Combs, Jr., at the ceremonies dedicating memorial markers.
(Continued on page 502)

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With the Chapters
(Continued from page 501)
plan similar celebrations in this very old cemetery.

Samuel Combs, Jr., was born November 21, 1756, at Linlithgo, N. Y. He and his brothers, John and Peter, served in the Revolution. Samuel enlisting on New Year’s Day, 1777, at the age of 20. His previous militia training gave him a corporal’s rating. He married Hannah Kuhn, born in Rheinbeck, N. Y., in the home of a Lutheran refugee family who went to France to escape religious persecution. She married (first) Henry Garrison, by whom she had five children. After his death she married Samuel Combs, by whom she had three children. In 1801 they moved to Ovid, purchasing 90 acres of land for $5,695, and built a log cabin on the site where Samuel had camped with General Sullivan’s army in 1779. Hannah had 10 close relatives who served in the Revolution. In the War of 1812, Samuel followed the army with produce from his farm. Seneca County is rich in Revolutionary history, and our chapter has many references to this family and its achievements.—Mrs. Lilah Anderson.
April—Thriving Business in Ads

April Showers do bring May Flowers, and in our case it was a shower of most welcome ads—a gratifying ending for this Administration. Arkansas, District of Columbia, Kentucky, Maryland, and Missouri combined to deliver a steady downpour of money in our Magazine coffers.

Leading the list of sponsoring States was the DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—MISS ANNA MARY MCNUTT, State Regent; MRS. HERMAN SCHWERTNER, State Chairman, which sent us $2,823.50 worth of ads, which included $116 for cuts and mats. 41 of its 60 chapters assisted in this effort. Each and every ad is so welcome.

KENTUCKY—MRS. ROBERT C. HUME, State Regent; MRS. CLARENCE A. WARDRUP, State Chairman, are responsible for $1,625.00, plus $56 for cuts and mats. 52 of its 77 chapters helped, and their cooperation is sincerely appreciated. This is a gain of $1,068.50 over 1964.

MARYLAND—MRS. WILSON K. BARNES, State Regent; MRS. J. ARTHUR YORK, State Chairman, obtained $670.50 from 30 of its 33 chapters to make this figure possible. Your work is warmly applauded.

MISSOURI—MRS. CLARENCE W. KEMPER, State Regent; MRS. JOSEPH L. BAKER, State Chairman, provided $635 from 67 of its 85 chapters. Thank you, Missouri Daughters, for your support.
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[304] DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
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As President Lyndon B. Johnson takes over the reins of government for the next four years, Acacia prays that he will be the recipient of Divine Guidance in the challenging days ahead.
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