First recognition of the United States Flag by a foreign government, a painting by Edward Moran.
Editor's Corner

This issue of the Magazine is the last for which the writer will serve as Editor. After seven years and two months of immersion in DAR material, life will probably seem very dull for a time.

The experience has been challenging and rewarding, too, and has only been possible by the support of the three Presidents General under whom the writer had the honor to work and the loyal cooperation of the girls in the Magazine Office.

Acknowledgment is again made to the Executive Committee for the Editor's pin and for its generous gift of a bookstack, which has been marked with a plate, to the remodeled and expanded Library.

For the new Editor, the writer speaks your continued help, that our Magazine will continue to be the beloved voice of our National Society.

* * *

Miss Mabel E. Winslow
Editor

Mrs. Paul R. Greenlease
National Chairman
DAR Magazine Committee

Mrs. Vaughn A. Gill
National Chairman
DAR Magazine Advertising Committee

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A highlight of the 74th DAR Continental Congress was a tour of the White House, courtesy of the First Lady. The DAR presented to Mrs. Johnson, for her daughters Lynda Bird and Luci Baines, lineage books on their paternal ancestry. The books are dedicated to Mary Desha, one of the founders of the DAR and a descendant of Gov. Joseph Desha of Kentucky, both ancestors of President Lyndon B. Johnson. Participating in the presentation were (l. to r.) Mrs. Robert C. Hume, Honorary State Regent, Kentucky; Mrs. Robert Bruce Smith, Vice President General, Virginia; Mrs. James M. Anderson, Jr., chief personal page to Mrs. Duncan; Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, Honorary President General; Mrs. Johnson; Mrs. William Henry Sullivan, Jr., newly elected President General; Mrs. Albert B. Whitley, retiring National Chairman, Lineage Research; Miss Mary Louise Harle, Honorary State Regent, Tennessee; and Mrs. Walter G. Dick, State Regent, Texas. Kentucky, Virginia, Tennessee, and Texas were States mentioned in the Johnson family lineage.
DEAR MEMBERS:

It is a real pleasure and a privilege to greet you for the first time, as the newly elected President General of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, from the pages of our DAR Magazine. It is a pleasure also to report still another first in DAR history. Your new President General wrote her name officially for the first time within an hour after taking the oath of office when she signed the White House guest book.

Thank you for the confidence you have placed in me and the fine women elected to serve with me as members of the National Executive Committee during this Diamond Jubilee Administration. Singly and collectively we pledge to carry on the principles of our National Society.

In today's fast changing world of doubt and confusion, the DAR offers a perfect medium through which American women may make a worthy contribution towards stabilizing the world in which they live. As Daughters, we have long recognized in this great organization the need for broad educational programs, a dedication to our Country, and the preservation of our great historic treasures.

As the Bicentennial of our Republic's birth nears it is evident that there is a real need to promote the moral and religious principles upon which this nation was founded. One hundred eighty-nine years ago the Signers of the Declaration of Independence said, "for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes, and our sacred Honor." Their names are history—American history. Our forefathers, who made that Declaration possible, willed to us the hard-won rights they had sacrificed to attain—and, with this heritage went the duty to carry on.

The 185,000 members of the DAR can look back and know they "have kept the faith." We have been ever mindful of our responsibility to carry on. Perhaps we have felt our duty a little more keenly at times due to the feeling of loyalty that is passed on from generation to generation—certainly our heritage is not ours alone. Every American citizen and family shares in the rich rewards of freedom and a way of life that can only continue through the dedication to those principles for which the Founding Fathers fought. They were not fighting only for themselves alone, but for their families and neighbors, and for others who would follow to these shores. America was their home, and a home is built for posterity. And in this sacred trust the DAR—as established by our Bylaws—has the grave responsibility of leadership and education, the preservation of our historic treasures and values.

As the Society enters a new era of DAR history, it seems obvious that the course is clearly defined: that of rededicating ourselves anew to carry on and to educate those who will be carrying on. This is the responsibility to which I am personally pledged, as I know you are. We owe a debt to those who have carried the torch into this year 1965. We now must chart our course and light the way with that same torch.

To enable us to fulfill our commitment in the year ahead, I have selected as our theme: "Where the Spirit of the Lord is, there is Liberty." II Corinthians, 3:17.

Faithfully,

Mrs. William Henry Sullivan, Jr.
President General, NSDAR
I AM HONORED that you have chosen me as your banquet speaker this year. I am doubly honored as a member of the DAR myself. No organization surpasses your dedication to your Country and your patriotism. No organization surpasses your courage to speak out on issues, regardless of how controversial they may be or how much some may disagree with you.

Because nothing concerns you more than the freedom of our Nation and our people, I want to talk with you tonight about freedom. Because one of the greatest concerns of all people is security, I want to speak on that subject. In fact, I want to speak on the subject of "Freedom versus Security."

Within the past half century, the United States has fought three wars to preserve the freedom of our Nation and our people—and of the world. The United States has fought also for the security of our Nation and our people—in World War I, World War II, and in the Korean War.

And now we are fighting a fourth and undeclared war in Viet Nam—again both for the freedom and security of the remaining free half of the world in its defense against the onslaught of communism. Yes, we are fighting for freedom externally—but what is happening internally? What is happening to our freedom back here at home while our boys die in the jungles of Viet Nam fighting for freedom?

I'm afraid that we are dangerously losing some of our freedoms back here at home. For we learn that the Post Office Department is intercepting our mail at the request of the Internal Revenue Service. We learn of the wire-tapping devices that are being used against us in the invasion of our privacy. We are losing the freedom of privacy.

At the same time that our freedom of secrecy and privacy is being breached by our Government, we are being denied the freedom to know from our Government what it is doing. I refer to the managed-news policy of our Government—the openly and publicly admitted managed-news policy of our Government.

But if we are losing our freedoms here at home, then it is no one's fault but our own individually—and we are not going to save our freedoms by merely complaining about what our Government is doing. We talk much about this—but do little. Perhaps it is because too many of us are willing to trade our freedoms for the crutch of the cradle-to-grave welfare security that our Government offers us.

So let us take a close look at freedom and at security and examine them for what they really are and in what manner they conflict with each other. Let us do this to be more certain of what we are talking about.

Freedom is everybody's responsibility. It's something so taken for granted in our American way of life that we are rarely aware of it. Freedoms only come to seem important to many of us when we have lost them.

They are intangibles that elusively escape our normal five senses of sight, hearing, smell, taste, and touch.

We can't see freedoms, we can't hear freedoms, we can't grab freedoms in our hands. Because we can't, we are always in danger of losing the intangible freedoms gradually and without realizing it—to put it another way, without sensing it.

In a world of increasing materialism, this danger of loss of freedom is all the greater. As we become more materialistic and place greater emphasis upon the tangible things of life—the things we can see, hear, smell, taste, and touch—the greater grows the conflict between security and freedom. Security has a great advantage in that it can be reduced to tangibles.

Security can be translated into physical terms, while freedom is measured more in terms of the mind and the spirit. Important parts of security are food and shelter. They are materialistic tangibles, necessities of life. You can see, smell, taste, and touch them. To use a graphic phrase, food is something you can sink your teeth in. Freedom isn't.

You and your Government control the freedom that is enjoyed in this Country. The less you exercise and jealously guard that freedom the more you surrender the authority and responsibility for freedom to your Government—and the more the Government controls and regulates your daily life and your destiny—the

NOTE: Senator Smith was speaker of the evening at the National Banquet, April 23, 1965.
more the Government becomes a dispenser of promised security and the less it remains a guardian of freedom.

Shirking of individual responsibility is outright surrender of individual authority. Freedom is barred for security. That does not mean to say that freedom and security are incompatibles. To the contrary they can go hand in hand. But when they get out of balance the conflict starts.

Where should our Government stand on freedom and security? How have these concepts been developed? From where do they spring? What type of social system has maintained the best balance of freedom and security? Answers are indicated in past history.

The first formally recorded guide of freedom was relayed to the world by Moses when he brought the Ten Commandments down from Mount Sinai. Their common basis was the ordained freedom of every one from arbitrary and unlawful interference with his life and his property.

This freedom from which all freedoms spring was formally revived and recorded by the Magna Carta in 1215. It was reasserted in our Declaration of Independence. It was refined and delineated in our Bill of Rights, the first ten amendments to our Constitution. From the Ten Commandments to the Ten Amendments, freedom has been defined.

Yet there is a limitation to man’s basic freedom—the freedom to be let alone. That limitation is that in the exercise of that freedom we cannot so use our freedom as to invade the right of others to be let alone. One man’s freedom stops where another man’s freedom begins.

Because individual selfishness either can’t or won’t recognize where that line of separation is, we have to have what we call government. That government operates on laws that draw the lines of individual freedom—that punish the crimes of murder, robbery, and other acts that invade the freedom of the individual to be let alone.

Where the line of freedom is drawn between the individual and his government varies and determines the kind of government. On the one extreme, is the state of society where there is no government at all, no law and no order. That is anarchy—no government control at all. On the other extreme, is the state of society where the government controls everything. That has been called “statism”.

Somewhere between the extremes of anarchy and the so-called “statism”, there is a happy medium—an ideal balance between freedom and security that establishes order and eradicates injustice and poverty.

Man has tried a myriad of systems—monarchies, dictatorships, oligarchies, autocracies, democracies, republics. I think, and I believe achievement records of history show, that the nearest to the perfect happy medium has been our Federal Republic, with its system of checks and balances through the separation of authority into the legislative, executive, and judicial.

This, together with the individual immunity provided by the Bill of Rights, has established history’s greatest safeguard of individual freedom and order. Government our U.S.A. way has been government the best way.

Just as man has tinkered with various types of political government, so has he experimented with various types of economic systems in the pursuit of prosperity. He has run the gamut of the “isms”—capitalism, socialism, communism, fascism, and statism—and the greatest of these has been capitalism—not unrestrained and unlimited capitalism, but capitalism the U.S.A. way, limited by laws restraining monopoly.

It has given us the highest standard of living man has ever known—and the highest standard of freedom man has ever enjoyed. Under it the ownership of land and natural wealth, the production, distribution, and exchange of goods, and the operation of the system itself are effected by private enterprise and control under competitive conditions.

Freedom the American way is twofold. There is the positive freedom to do something. Sometimes we call this “liberty”. There is the negative freedom from something. Sometimes we call this “immunity”.

Woodrow Wilson had something to say about “liberty” that I think is worth repeating when we start thinking about government and freedom. He said:

Liberty has never come from the government, liberty has always come from the subject of it. The history of liberty is a history of limitations of governmental powers, not the increase of it.

On the score of the basic freedom of the right to let alone, Abraham Lincoln superbly but simply stated the thought with:

I believe each individual is naturally entitled to do as he pleases with himself and the fruits of his labor, so far as it in no way interferes with any other man’s rights.

This was the observation of a great humanitarian who could never be accused of prejudice against the acceptance of welfare responsibility by the Government.

Perhaps Thomas Jefferson stated the proper balance of freedom and government most tersely when he said:

That government is the best that governs least.

When we recall this statement of his we may also recall that he was our representative to France when that country was governed completely by statism. It cannot be said that Jefferson never saw statism in action.

The preservation of individual freedom requires a reasonable balance of security so that the shirkers can compare what is attainable to thrifty workers with what a benevolent government provides for those who take only the advantages and shirk all of the disadvantages of daily earning their way.

No government can devise a system of security that will completely eliminate the struggle in life. The test-proven way of successfully meeting the struggle of life is self-development.

The best thing that our Government can give to you and me is not a state-controlled security or special advantage but rather the opportunity for self-development.

You and I cannot escape the fact that the ultimate responsibility for freedom is personal. Our freedoms today are not so much in danger because people are consciously trying to take them away from us as they are in danger because we forget to use them.

Freedom may be an intangible, but like most everything else it can die because of lack of use. Freedom unexercised may be freedom forfeited.

(Continued on page 621)
OUR NATIONAL EMBLEM

A Concept of Liberty, the Symbol of Freedom

By

VIRGINIA ELIZABETH ERDMAN, Lexington Chapter, Lexington, Ky.

In the GRAND UNION FLAG, six white stripes broke the red field into seven red stripes—thirteen in all.

OLD GLORY had thirteen stripes and a blue field with thirteen stars representing a new constellation.

The STAR-SPANGLED BANNER of our national anthem had fifteen stripes, fifteen stars in blue field.

In 1818, the number of stripes was reduced to thirteen, and a star was put in for each of the twenty states.

On the fourteenth day of June, we shall observe the 188th anniversary of the adoption of the Flag of the United States of America in 1777. June 14 was established by a proclamation of President Woodrow Wilson, issued May 30, 1916, in which he said, in part:

I suggest and request that throughout the nation, and, if possible, in every community, the fourteenth day of June be observed as Flag Day, with special patriotic exercises, at which means shall be taken to give significant expression to our thoughtful love of America.

On this Flag Day of 1965, it is more important than ever before to give special thought to our Country's Flag and pledge anew our allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America and the Republic for which it stands, one Nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

Our Flag is the symbol of our national unity. It means America first; it means an undivided allegiance. It means America, strong and efficient, equal to her tasks. It means that we cannot be saved by the valor and devotion of our ancestors; that to each generation comes its patriotic duty; and that upon our willingness to sacrifice and endure as those before us have sacrificed and endured, rests the national hope.

It is this Flag that gives to all patriotic Americans that same "hard to define feeling inside" as our astronaut, Lt. Col. John H. Glenn, so aptly expressed it, along with his hope "that none of us ever lose it."

When the first settlers came to
the new continent, part of which is
now the United States of America,
they brought with them the flags of
their land of birth. Gradually, how-
ever, the Colonists settled into 13
distinct communities or States and
came to recognize England as their
mother country. It was only to be
expected, therefore, that when an
occasion arose that would bind them
together and they adopted an em-
blem of the new Colony, England
should be represented therein. There-
fore the flag of Great Britain had
greater influence than any other flag
on the design of the National Em-
b lem of our United States.

The Cambridge or Grand Union Flag
Six months before the Declara-
tion of Independence, George Wash-
ington raised over his camp at Cam-
bridge, Mass., the first ensign of the
Colonies. This was a modified British
flag bearing 13 alternate red and
white stripes and, in the upper cor-
ner by the staff, the combined crosses
of Saint Andrew and Saint George.
The King's Colors showed that the
Colonists still acknowledged the 13
Colonies, the white stripes, separat-
ing the red, showing the separation
from Great Britain.

The Flag of 1777
After the Declaration of Inde-
pendence, it was felt that a National
Emblem of unity and independence
should be chosen; and on June 14,
1777, the Continental Congress
adopted the following resolution:
Resolved, That the Flag of the United
States be thirteen stripes, alternate red
and white; that the Union be thirteen stars,
white in a blue field representing a new
constellation.
The significant part of this resolution
is in the words “thirteen stars, white
on a blue field representing a new
constellation,” for it is in them that
we find the very soul and spirit of
the American Flag. These were the
words that, like scintillating stars, in
the heavens, signaled to the world
the birth of the first nation on earth
dedicated to the personal and reli-
gious liberty of mankind. This new
Republic now had a Flag to sym-
bolize the faith of free men in a free
country—a small new nation, but
founded on concepts as old as man,
and given to the world through the
 teachings of Jesus Christ.

Everyone is familiar with the
intriguing story, whether true or leg-
endary, of Mrs. Betsy Ross, who
gained an honored place in history
as the reputed maker of our first Na-
tional Emblem under Government
contract. The Flag made by her had
13 white stars in a circle on a blue
field and 13 alternate red and white
stripes. Whether the stars in the cir-
cle point to the equality of the States
or to the fact that the Union is with-
out end, matters not. For it was a
brave Flag, a good Flag, our first
Flag.

With admission into the Union
of Vermont in 1791 and Kentucky in
1792, two more stars and two more
stripes were added. Realizing that
continuance of this practice would
result in a cumbersome banner, an
Act of Congress in 1818 permanently
fixed the number of alternating red
and white stripes at 13, to represent
the 13 original States; and decreed
that thereafter a star should be added
to the blue field for each new State,
such addition to take effect on the
Fourth of July following the date of
admission. Thus the Flag, which
started with 13 stars, had 15 in the
War of 1812, 29 in the Mexican War,
35 in the Civil War. And not once
during the bloody 4 years of the Civil
War did the North remove one star
from our Flag. When peace was re-
stored, the Stars and Stripes emerged
unchanged, the visible sign of an in-
visible whole, uniting our Country as
nothing else could.

There were 45 stars in the Span-
ish-American War and from 1912
until 1959 there were 48 stars. On
July 4, 1959, another star was added,
representing the statehood of Alaska;
and in 1960 the fiftieth star recog-
nized the fact that the Territory of
Hawaii had achieved statehood.

At first, there was no set pat-
tern for placement of the stars. In
1912, after Arizona became a State,
President Taft issued an executive
order authorizing six rows of eight
stars each. The big question of where
to place the 49th star was answered
by a proclamation declaring seven
rows of seven stars. Now the authen-
tic arrangement of the 50 stars spec-
ifies five rows of six stars and four
rows of five stars.

Without doubt, the most famous
episode in history of our Flag was
immortalized by Francis Scott Key
on September 14, 1814. How he came to write The Star-Spangled Banner is a story we have all known from our earliest childhood. But as the years go by, with their stress and strain of daily living, it is thrilling to recall over and over again the story of the birth of our beloved National Anthem and to be stirred anew with patriotic fervor as we retrace the anxious hours so vividly described by the author.

There is nothing more inspiring that takes place on any Army post than the ceremony at sundown, when, immediately following the cannon's salute, the Stars and Stripes are slowly and ceremoniously lowered, accompanied by the majestic strains of the National Anthem, played by a military band, with soldiers in formation, standing at "present arms," officers executing a hand or saber salute, while enraptured civilian onlookers pay their respects.

A Symbol of Trust in God

The original design of necessity has changed, but the Flag has constantly represented our faith in our constitutional form of government and our trust in God that we may continue to live as a free Nation. A symbol can be only as revered as the principles for which it stands. It is our duty as Americans to see that the principles that have made America strong be guarded and protected and passed on to our children and to our children's children. There must be a concerted effort to have American history and tradition taught in our schools and taught by instructors who themselves are aware of the unique and wonderful system of government under which we live.

No other flag the world over has represented the dawn of individual liberty as has our Flag. It bears no symbol of force, no fierce beast—just a simple banner that pictures the faith, aspirations, and history of free men. Those who seek to find the source of our freedoms must begin with that memorable night when the angels appeared over the plains of Bethlehem, and a voice was heard to say:

For unto you is born this day in the city of David, a Saviour which is Christ the Lord.

On that night, in the lowly manger, we find the antecedents of our freedoms. The Star of Bethlehem, fulfilling the law of Moses, was blazing the way for the Star-Spangled Banner. The American Flag had its inception at the time of the birth of Christ. Its history parallels the history of Christianity. It springs from new concepts of human relationships that came from the teachings, not of the high and mighty of the earth, but of the greatest humanitarian of the ages—the lowly Nazarene. It has been said,

God alone created the rose, but God and humanity worked together 1777 years to create the American Flag.

What Our Flag Means to Free Men

To Americans and to free men everywhere, our Flag means honor, honesty, integrity, and faith in Divine Power; it represents our homes, our schools, our churches; it symbolizes a heritage that is ours to cherish and maintain from generation to generation; it stands for the free enterprise system and the rights of the individual as the two basic principles of our economy.

May we always accept the Flag in its fullness of meaning. It is our Constitution; it is our Republic. Let it be our prayer—that we never forget the history and tradition that have made our Flag the symbol of the highest form of government ever devised by man; and may we always be proud to call ourselves descendants of those valiant patriots who were willing to make the supreme sacrifice for the Flag of the United States of America. It came into being a long time ago. Our ancestors who made it and lived for it and died for it are among our Nation's greatest. They have passed into the silence of history, but by their devotion and courage and the splendor of their lives, they ask us to be the flagmakers of tomorrow, making its red a little deeper by our sacrifice, its blue a little more like the blue of heaven by our loyalty, and its whiteness more like the purity of the snow by the purity of our lives, its stars a little brighter by devotion to their highest hopes. Fellow Americans, it is our solemn duty so to live and work that our Flag will never fly over injustice, tyranny, and oppression, but ever and always over righteousness—over people made happy by kindness and love and goodness.

Remember to fly your United States Flag on this Flag Day—June 14, 1965.

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"DAR STORY' RATED TOPS FROM COVER TO COVER": This title appeared above the lead column written by Miss Mary Sears, Women's Editor, Fort Worth Star Telegram (Fort Worth, Texas), in the April 22nd edition of this newspaper. Through the courtesy of the Fort Worth Star Telegram, the article is reprinted here in full:

"No book we have seen, either on the White House, Blair House or any other landmark in Washington, surpasses in beauty the one which has come to this desk from Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, president general of the NSDAR.

"Titled 'In Washington: The DAR Story,' it is a treasure from its frontispiece of the Memorial Continental Hall portico to its end papers of the Memorial Hall lobby and an aerial panorama of NSDAR headquarters buildings and its wonderful black and white and color pictures of heirlooms and personalities associated with the DAR, which this year celebrates its diamond jubilee. Mrs. Duncan wrote the foreword, in which she invites readers to peruse the book, then personally, when in Washington, visit DAR headquarters. Unfolded in the book is the story of the founding in 1890 of the DAR with a beautiful color picture of a model in a gown which belonged to Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, first president general of the organization, who also at that time was first lady, wife of the president of the United States.

"The history of the DAR pin is recounted and objectives of the DAR are explained...

"Pictured also is the Church of Our Father, in which the first Continental Congress, DAR, was held, a facsimile of the signatures of the 18 women who were its charter members and a list of its presidents general, with color reproductions of the president general's and founders' pins which are displayed in the DAR museum.

"Other sections of the book are devoted to the DAR Library, the 13 original colonies, the Americana collection in the DAR archives room, the DAR museum, its silver and golden anniversaries, other state societies, Constitution Hall, the National Society Children of the American Revolution, the DAR in education, its activities, and other details of the organization.

"The DAR pin in my family, which belonged to a great-aunt, is inscribed with her name and the number 40,393— which was a long time ago, as the organization now lists 185,000 members. The pin is in its original blue box, lined with white satin, and came from J. E. Caldwell & Co. in Philadelphia, from which this week I was returned my Carnegie Medal, which Caldwell made originally and has now laminated in clear plastic for permanent display.

"Back to the DAR book: Among its many handsome color pictures are the Mississippi society's 'Rosalie' at Natchez, built in 1825 and maintained as a DAR museum; various state rooms, an ornate carved ivory fan given by Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower, a DAR member, from her fan collection; Oriental sapphire earrings owned by Mrs. Dolley Payne Madison, other items given by first ladies, examples of White House china dating back to 1845 and many other pictures telling the story of the DAR.

"These books, important additions to anyone's library, may be ordered for $1.25 paper back or $5.25 hard cover from the Treasurer General, NSDAR, 1776 D Street, NW, Washington, D. C. Allow 30 days for delivery."
MORE THAN forty operettas are to his credit; and two grand operas, both of them no longer in vogue, but both of them created a stir when they were new and were found good enough to be staged at New York's Metropolitan Opera House. He wanted to become a composer of grand opera, but he did not quite make it. His genre was in a more popular field—that of the operetta and musical, and in this field Victor Herbert is best remembered as the composer of such enduring favorites as Babes in Toyland; The Fortune Teller; Mlle. Modiste; Naughty Marietta; The Only Girl; The Red Mill; Sweet Sixteen; and Wonderland. Songs from these operettas are to this day regular items on popular repertoires. His superb craftsmanship and particularly his versatility in all phases of musical composition, acquired from the best German teachers and at the Royal Conservatory at Stuttgart, Germany, granted him that amazing ease with which Victor Herbert composed his works. It is true, operetta was his specialty, but his soaring spirits and his indomitable drive let him enter other musical fields. Among them are some twenty German Volkslieder (folksongs) from his student days at Stuttgart, bearing such titles as Blümlein am Herzen; Heckenzelt, über Nacht; Frühlingslied; Geständnis; Heimweh.

A Composer in Many Fields

In other fields we find numbers of piano compositions, others for violin, 'cello, flute, and clarinet. There are also compositions and arrangements for orchestras and choirs, plus four military marches and one cantata. Herbert was also a sought-after composer of incidental music for the latest addition to entertainment: The film. His military marches include the Twenty-second Regiment March for a good reason, Herbert having been its band leader. It used to be known as Gilmore's Band, and there was stiff competition with another band of those days, that of Sousa. Although it was only a sideline, Herbert made the "22nd" one of the best bands in the land and at a time when such bands had popular appeal. He was its conductor from 1893 until 1900, when Paul Henneberg took over.

His musical restlessness was based on a personal one. He roamed the country as a featured 'cello soloist with large and small orchestras. He gave solo performances to appreciative audiences, and he conducted his own and other bands at Willow Grove, Pa.; Manhattan Beach, N. Y.; and the Pittsburgh (Pa.) Exposition (1898).

Perhaps his greatest achievement was the call to become the conductor of the Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra in 1898. It brought him major triumphs and great personal sorrows and vexations, because he encountered, from the start, pettiness, sniping, and even a notorious attempt to stamp him a plagiarist by the editor of the then Musical Courier. Herbert sued; and, with the help of his many friends, such as Walter Damrosch, he won a handsome award from his detractor Blumenberg. In 1904, and after notable successes, Victor Herbert left Pittsburgh in an atmosphere of ill-disguised hostility, by no means one-sided.

His working time was filled with composing and
conducting his own orchestra. He also was guest conductor of the New York Symphony and the New York Philharmonic Society, both functions being, at that time, rare expressions of acceptance and appreciation of an American musical personage. Paying homage to the musical mores of the times, Herbert in 1909 founded the Victor Talking Machine Company and thus became one of the Nation's earliest and most prolific recording artists. Always the romantic, with a pragmatic bend, it is not surprising that Victor Herbert became the moving spirit in the creation of the American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers (ASCAP) in February, 1914, together with eight other musical stalwarts and pioneers for protective rights of the creative artist. The decisive meeting of the "Nine" was held at the famous American-German Lüchow's Restaurant in New York, where a plaque commemorates the event. Herbert used to be a frequent guest and lusty gourmet at Lüchow's for many years.

Victor Herbert was a serious musician, a superb 'cellist, a composer ranging from opera to brassy military marches; he was a sought-after conductor and leader; he was equally at home as a member of a chamber quartet, or on the stage, the recording studio, leading a military band, or a sedate symphonic orchestra. He was a shining comet across the musical horizon of his America. He was a true minstrel and troubadour. Without Victor Herbert the musical heritage of America would be appreciably poorer.

Who Was Victor Herbert?

Who was this genius? Where did he come from? Victor Herbert was born in Dublin, Ireland, February 1, 1859, and died in New York May 27, 1924. His mother, Fanny, was the daughter of famed Samuel Lover, Irish wit, poet, and actor, who maintained a home near London, England. Herbert never said much about his father, and most accounts surmise that he died when Victor was but 3 years old and moved with his mother to be with his grandfather, Samuel Lover, in England. Ireland was never “home” to Herbert, although he stressed his Irishness on all occasions.

Herbert's appearance was anything but typically Irish; he looked more Teutonic, and his habits were of a similar bent. Some of his music reminds one of the Wiener Schule (Vienna School) of the Strausses, or even Schubert and Mozart. When Victor was 7 years old, his mother married a German physician by the name of Wilhelm Schmid, and the family settled in Stuttgart, then the capital of the Kingdom of Württemberg and a lively cultural center, then as now. Here Victor went to the Humanistische Gymnasium and became a full-fledged Penüller (student). His mother Fanny and his stepfather wanted him to become a physician, but happily these plans went awry when financial trouble developed, and Victor had to quit the Gymnasium at 15. He took up 'cello, studied under Bernhard Cossmann at Baden-Baden, and later enrolled at the Royal Conservatory in Stuttgart, where he obtained a thorough education, not only in 'cello, but composition and all facets of music. It is this period in Victor's life that made him the exceptionally qualified craftsman he became and gave him the versatility to compose in all fields with ease and full command of all laws of composition and harmony.

At Stuttgart

As a superbly qualified 'cellist, Herbert had no difficulty joining various European quartets and quintets, then as now so popular among the musically educated. Moreover, he joined various touring ensembles, which took him through Germany, Austria, and Switzerland. For a time Herbert played under Eduard Strauss in Vienna (brother of Johann) and imbibed Wiener Luft (the Vienna air) in more than one way. Musically one can trace these early influences. He met Liszt and other greats. In due time Herbert became Hofmusikus (Royal Court Musician) at the Hoforchester (Royal Orchestra) at Stuttgart, where he came under the disciplined tutelage of Herr Hofmusikdirektor Max Seifritz, friend of the musically great of his time. Under the kindly but watchful eye of Seifritz, Victor Herbert gathered knowledge and skill and became his gifted and productive protegé. It was Seifritz who counseled Herbert to try his hand at serious compositions. He did. On October 23, 1883, Herbert offered his first-known attempt to write in an expanded form. His suite for 'cello and orchestra (Op. 3) was an instant success in Stuttgart and proved the 24-year-old musician a composer of skill and substance. (By the way, his Op. 1 and Op. 2 are lost, and there is no record of their ever having been played in public.)

In 1886 (20 years after Herbert's arrival in Stuttgart) he married Therese Förster, dramatic soprano from Vienna, who had been engaged to sing at the Stuttgart Royal Opera. At that time Frank and Walter Damrosch were scouring Europe for talent for the then 4-year-old New York Metropolitan Opera House. They
engaged Therese Förster, but she refused to sign up unless her husband also got a contract to play 'cello. He did.

Victor Herbert and his beautiful wife Therese arrived in New York on board SS. Saale on October 24, 1886. Germany's and Europe's loss became America's gain. The Irishman with his Germanic exterior and his authentic Swabian dialect started his career as a 'cellist in the pit of New York's Metropolitan Opera House. His equally gifted wife soon became a celebrated opera singer and member of the Metropolitan cast. It was her voice, her reputation in Europe that caused Damrosch to engage both husband and wife, and by this connubial detour gave us Victor Herbert.

America thus gained one of her early masters whose two most ambitious works, Natoma (1911) and Madeleine (1914), were found good enough to be presented at the Metropolitan many years after Herbert had started there as a 'cellist. He will be remembered as long as there is appreciation of good music and song.

**Americanism Award Presented to Karl T. Marx**

Presentation of the National Society's Americanism Award to an adult naturalized citizen of New Jersey marked American History Month and the 34th birthday of the awarding chapter, Elizabeth Parcells DeVoe, at a luncheon at the Red Lion Inn, Hackensack, N. J., on February 4, 1965.

At the speaker's table sat Karl T. Marx, guest of honor and recipient of the award, an outstanding citizen noted for his numerous contributions to the preservation of our American heritage.

Among the guests, in addition to Mr. Marx, were the speaker for the occasion, Joseph A. Fitzpatrick, a World War II veteran who served in the U.S. Navy; Gerald O'Grady, a retired U.S. Army colonel and member of the West Point class of '18, who also served in World War II; and Mrs. Conrad F. Folk, Jr., Americanism Chairman for the State of New Jersey, who extended greetings to the chapter from State Officers. The chapter secretary, Mrs. Louis Veltri, read a telegram from Governor Richard Hughes and a letter from Mrs. John K. Finley, State Regent, voicing congratulations to both Mr. Marx and the chapter.

The chapter regent, Dr. Louise C. Neil, called the meeting to order. After Mrs. Everett Burger, chaplain, had given the opening prayer and Mrs. Veltri had led the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America and the American's Creed (the words of which had been printed on separate sheets for the use of guests), Dr. Neil called for the impressive candle-lighting ceremony. Surrounding a large white cake were small tapers, and as each member's name was called, she stepped to the small table bearing the cake and lighted a candle, saying, "I light this candle in honor of the memory of my ancestor,—"

In making the DAR presentation to Mr. Marx, the chapter Americanism chairman, Mrs. Eugene E. Bollerman, recalled that he had been a $1.00-a-year man on the Works Progress Administration, directed to-

(Continued on page 591)
May at National Headquarters

In The DAR Museum
Guests view displays of spoons dating from the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries in the silver alcove, and a collection of Delft and rare Whieldon ware.

President General Assuming Her New Duties
Mrs. William Henry Sullivan, Jr., with Mrs. Lyle J. Howland, Vice President General from New York, pictured assisting the President General in getting established in her new quarters in Washington and helping to facilitate the transition period.

In The DAR Library
These before-and-after pictures of the 1962-65 Administration's special project, the expansion of the balcony section, feature Mrs. Mary T. Walsh, DAR Librarian, contemplating the books piled on the tables (above), and (left) putting the last volume in place in the new stacks in the balcony.
Ellen Hardin Walworth of New York

By
Cecile A. (Mrs. Armand W.) DeBirny,
Ellen Hardin Walworth Chapter, Forest Hills, N. Y.
ON JUNE 16, 1964, members of the Ellen Hardin Walworth Chapter were guests of the Saratoga Chapter at luncheon in the famous Canfield Casino dining room in historical Congress Park, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Mrs. Walter A. Britten, regent of Saratoga Chapter and city historian, after the luncheon, conducted her guests on a tour of the Walworth Memorial Museum on the third floor of the Casino. There, with the beautiful fireplaces, is shown the last Court of Chancery of the State of New York and the interior of the Colonial home of the last Chancellor, Reuben Hyde Walworth. A platform was erected by the simple method of square boxes, over which carpeting was spread. On it were the Chancellor’s table and matching Judge’s chair. The Chancellor’s desk and a table on which lawyers could spread their papers and strong, sturdy old colony chairs made up the Court of Chancery, the highest tribunal of the State from 1828 to 1848.

The Walworths in America descended from Sir William Walworth, first civilian to be knighted in England. The dagger in the London City coat of arms commemorates the saving of the life of King Richard II by Sir William in 1381. The Chancellor was truly a scion of honorable ancestry. His mother was the former Aphilia Hyde, a direct descendant of King Ethelred and other English kings, dating back to 800 A.D. The Chancellor married Maria Ketchum Tracy Walworth and became also his foster father to his son Martin D. Hardin, then 10 years old. Colonel Hardin was killed in action at Buena Vista.

Lemuel S. Hardin joined the Confederate forces under Gen. Hunt Morgan. He was wounded and breveted colonel.

Mary Todd Lincoln was a cousin of Col. John J. Hardin, and it was in the Hardin home that Lincoln first met Miss Todd. They were married in the Hardin home November 4, 1842. Chancellor and Mrs. Walworth frequently visited President and Mrs. Lincoln at the White House.

In the museum is a famous piano, its keyboard embellished with mother-of-pearl; this was the first wholly American-made piano and was exhibited at the World’s Fair in the Crystal Palace in London in 1851. There it was seen by Chancellor Walworth, who had taken his newly acquired wife to the fair. Chancellor Walworth, who loved American-made things and valued the relics of his forefathers, purchased the piano and had it shipped to Saratoga Springs.

Ellen Hardin, stepdaughter of the Chancellor, married Mansfield Tracy Walworth and became also his daughter-in-law. Mansfield was a lawyer and novelist, a contemporary of Washington Irving, James Fenimore Cooper, and Ralph Waldo Emerson, all personal friends of the family. Mansfield was brilliant and dashing and Ellen blonde and beautiful. Washington Irving served as best man at the wedding.

Ellen Hardin Walworth is recorded in history as one of the most brilliant women of her era. She was a lawyer and had much literary talent. She was one of the Founders of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, which took place in her home in Washington August 9, 1890. If the furniture in the library in the museum could talk, it would tell that it saw Mrs. Walworth design, edit, and write the first number of the present DAR Magazine. Working at the exquisite Sheraton mahogany desk shown in one of the bedrooms of the museum, in the summer of 1893 Mrs. Walworth wrote an address, The Value of a Nation’s Archives to a Nation’s Life and Progress. She journeyed to Chicago to deliver the address on July 12. This was one of her famous invasions into man’s sphere. Her address was the spark that ignited the movement to protect our national archives and led to establishment of the National Archives Building in Washington 60 years later.

Miss Bessie Cline, a member of the Ellen Hardin Walworth Chapter, who now resides in Ballston Spa near Saratoga Springs and had not been able to attend a meeting of her chapter for twenty years, was present. Other members were very pleased to see this lovely lady. It was the 44th anniversary of her joining the chapter.

The hostesses were thanked for the wonderful day, the luncheon in the beautiful dining room, and the tour conducted by the expert and gracious Mrs. Britten. Gifts were exchanged, and the Ellin Hardin Walworth Chapter members journeyed home by train.
By
HON. STANLEY F. REED,
Associate Justice, United States Supreme Court, Ret.


IN GRATEFUL remembrance of the contributions of Thomas Jefferson to our Country, we gather today at this memorial to mark the 222nd anniversary of his birth. By this imposing edifice, erected near those commemorating Washington and Lincoln, our Nation attests its appreciation for the services of this outstanding patriot, whose contributions to the United States enabled him to direct his tomb should bear the inscription:

Author of the Declaration of Independence; of the Statute of Virginia for Religious Freedom; and Father of the University of Virginia.

Jefferson's family, like other tidewater Virginians of the early 18th century, pushed west toward the mountains and the grasslands of what is now Albemarle County, the site of Monticello, his beloved home. His father died when he was only 14. However, the boy secured a good education for that period, including 2 years of study at William and Mary. This was followed by reading law with the distinguished George Wythe at Williamsburg. Through Wythe, he came to know Governor Fauquier and other political personnages of the capital city. From these contacts arose an early interest in public affairs.

Thomas Jefferson came into prominence in his youth. Of strong features and resonant voice, a handsome figure of a man, well over 6 feet, Jefferson soon was recognized as a leader of men in a State where his contemporaries were Patrick Henry, Madison, Monroe and Washington. He radiated "calm self-reliance and courage which all instinctively recognize and respect." The problems of the day called for such qualities.

Jefferson at 30 was elected to the House of Burgesses of Virginia. A question there arose as to the transportation to England for trial of colonials charged with opposition to the British Crown. Different Colonies had feared deprivation of other "ancient, legal, and constitutional rights." To bring them together on such mutually important matters, three or four members, including Jefferson, cooperated to secure the establishment by the Burgesses of a Standing Committee of Correspondence and Inquiry, to work in harmony with similar committees.
from other Colonies for mutual protection. Thus colonial cooperation became a reality.


The Continental Congress at Philadelphia entrusted the drafting of the Declaration of Independence to Thomas Jefferson. The Liberty Bell rang out. Never were the aspirations of mankind for freedom more eloquently expressed. “These United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, Free and Independent States,” and for the support of this Declaration, “we mutually pledge to each other, our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.”

In October Thomas Jefferson returned to the House of Delegates to lead the adjustment of Virginia from its status as a British Colony to that of an independent State. Jefferson was chosen its Governor. Soon the new Nation commissioned him as Minister to France, succeeding Benjamin Franklin.

“Note,” said Mr. Jefferson, modestly, on his arrival, to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, “I come to succeed Benjamin Franklin. No one can replace him.”

Mr. Jefferson’s services in France during the period of the Continental Congress received commendation from all quarters. Immediately upon his return George Washington asked him to be the first Secretary of State. He filled that post with distinction.

Jefferson aided Washington in guiding our Nation safely through the international crises arising from the French Revolution and the Napoleonic wars. During those years France, Spain, and Great Britain, as well as we, had conflicting claims and interests concerning the country west of the Mississippi and particularly that “long and narrow slip of land called the Island of New Orleans.” No permanent adjustment was then reached—only temporary shipping privileges for the United States being secured. Later, Jefferson as President, familiar with the problem, was to make one of his greatest contributions to the Nation in securing for a modest sum the Territory of Louisiana.

Mr. Jefferson resigned as Secretary of State the last day of 1793. He and John Adams were the two candidates for the Presidency to succeed Washington. While the electoral vote was close, Jefferson, under the then constitutional procedure, receiving next to the highest number of votes for President, became Vice President.

There being no available guide to parliamentary practice, the new Vice President undertook to devise one—Jefferson’s Manual of Parliamentary Law. This work served as the basis for subsequent treatises on the subject. It is not surprising, with his accomplishments in mind, that President Kennedy, while receiving our Nobel laureates at the White House looked them over and quipped, “I see before me probably the greatest concentration of talent and genius in this house except for those times when Thomas Jefferson ate alone.”

President Adams being a Federalist and Mr. Jefferson a Republican, naturally a cleavage arose over the Alien and Sedition Laws. Mr. Jefferson brought about the adoption of the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions, driving hard at the alleged usurpation of State power by those laws. This exacerbated the relations between Adams’ party, the Federalists, and Jefferson’s, the Republicans (since then rechristened the Democrats).

In the election of 1801 Jefferson narrowly triumphed over Aaron Burr. In his inaugural address, Jefferson used those famous phrases: “We are all Republicans, we are all Federalists. If there be any among us who would wish to dissolve this Union or to change its republican form, let them stand undisturbed as monuments of the safety with which error of opinion may be tolerated where reason is left free to combat it.” “Equal and exact justice to all men . . .”; “the support of the State governments in all their rights, as the most competent administrations for our domestic concerns . . .”; “the preservation of the General Government in its whole constitutional vigor, . . .”; “a jealous care of the right of election by the people”; “freedom of religion; freedom of the press, and freedom of person under the protection of the habeas corpus . . .”

Those precepts guided Jefferson in his administration and through his life. The legacy he left us, of the belief in the democracy he advocated as the strongest force to preserve the rights of the individual, still guides our Nation.

Without limiting our gratitude, it is no disparagement of our other Founding Fathers to say that the eloquence of Adams, the pen of Jefferson, the sword of Washington are the notable individual contributions to the winning of our rights and our freedom. John Adams, breathing his last in Massachusetts on July 4th, 1826, said with satisfaction, “Thomas Jefferson still lives.” Actually, Adams was mistaken. Jefferson had passed away at the dawn of that fateful day.

We who are gathered here to commemorate Jefferson’s services through the great truths of Liberty and Freedom which he so expressively enunciated and vitalized, can now correctly declare, “Jefferson still lives” through his words and work that continue to influence and aid us in maintaining our country as a “Free and Independent” Nation.

Notes

1 Randall, 76.
2 Randall, 79.
3 Channing, 1.
4 Channing, 34.
5 Randall, c. 7.
6 Randall, 415.
7 Randall, 356.
HISTORY OF GASPEE HOUSE

Providence, R. I.

GASPEE HOUSE, 209 Williams Street, Providence, R. I., is owned by Gaspee Chapter, NSDAR. In order to explain why it is the chapter house and why it is so called, it is necessary first to tell the story of the British ship Gaspee.

This armed schooner was making life miserable for shipping in Narragansett Bay in the summer of 1772. One June day in that year she chased the sloop Hannah, which was on her way to Providence. The skipper of the Hannah knew every shoal and shallow on the bay, and he led the Gaspee onto the sandspit at Namquid Point, leaving the British ship stuck in the sand. The Hannah quickly sailed away to Providence and the word was spread to the townspeople.

The Meeting at Sabin's Tavern

About sundown the men began to gather at Sabin's Tavern at the corner of Planet and South Main Streets. Some went into the kitchen and started to mold bullets at the fireplace, but most of them met in the southeast room to discuss plans for an attack. The Gaspee would not float until early in the morning, when the tide would turn, so when it was quite dark eight longboats, filled with indignant townsmen, put out from Fenner's wharf across the road. Tradition says that they were joined on the trip down the river by boats from Bristol. They carried out their plans successfully and the Gaspee was burned to the waterline.

The Tavern Becomes the Arnold Residence

During the next year (1773) Mr. Sabin, owner of the tavern, died and the house was bought by Welcome Arnold for a residence. He was a prominent, prosperous citizen, and in time the house passed to his son Richard. Richard was a patriotic person and was fond of publicizing the fact that the so-called "Gaspee Room" was in his home; indeed, the house was called Gaspee House. Time passed, and about a hundred years later the house had fallen into a delapidated state; the bank foreclosed the mortgage and planned to demolish the building and use the land for business purposes. Progress had crept up South Main Street!

This was in 1889. At 209 Williams Street lived Mr. and Mrs. William Talbot. Mrs. Talbot was a granddaughter of Welcome Arnold, she had been brought up on the Gaspee story, and it was a shocking thing to her that the old house was to be destroyed. So her husband, with fine historic feeling, bought the building, but it had to be moved immediately, as the land was not included in the purchase. The house was in such bad condition that Mr. Talbot had the part with the Gaspee Room, the hall and stairs, and the room above cut off from the rest of the house and put on rollers; it was moved up the hill and carefully attached to the northeast corner of his own residence. Evidently the old kitchen could not be moved, or Mr. Talbot didn't want it, but he did have the timbers—riven lathes, with hand wrought nails—made into a mantel for the fireplace, so part of the kitchen where they molded the bullets is now in the Gaspee Room. Somewhere on the way the chimney fell apart, but the bricks were collected and used to rebuild it. The tiles and hearth are...
made from the old ones originally in the tavern, so most of the old building was still owned by a member of the Arnold family.

Organization of Gaspee Chapter

About this time the Daughters of the American Revolution was organized in Washington, and Mrs. Talbot was very anxious to form a chapter in Providence. Bristol, R.I., had already started to form a chapter, and six more had been accepted in other parts of the country. So Mrs. Talbot and her friend, Mrs. Ames, and some others met in the Gaspee Room, now used as a parlor in the Talbots' house, and started the first chapter in Providence. On January 11, 1892, it was formally accepted as—what else could it be called—Gaspee Chapter.

At first Gaspee Chapter met in the Gaspee Room, and other homes of chapter members but as time went on the membership increased until, in 1923, there were 360 members and it was physically impossible to get into the Gaspee Room or any other private house. Churches were not very satisfactory; some didn't allow refreshments, and that is usually an important part of a DAR meeting! The old Historical Society building was dark, unattractive, and unsuitable. Froebel Hall was nice but expensive. Then Mrs. Arthur McCrillis, the regent, appointed a committee (the Permanent Home Committee)

The auditorium. The chapter now has three flags, National, State, and DAR. At the front, on the platform, are three chairs appropriate to the period. A lectern, a desk for the secretary, and a piano are not shown. The chairs were given in memory of various persons, and each is marked on the back with a plate. The chandelier is another handsome addition to the room.

with the objective of finding a suitable home for Gaspee Chapter. Will you believe it; they searched and hunted for 5 years and could not find a thing!

A Chapter House at Last!

Historic houses were not available, and nothing seemed to present itself. They had about decided to buy a modern building, but in November, 1928, Mrs. Talbot, founder of Gaspee Chapter, passed away. When Mrs. McCrillis found out that the daughters would be obliged to sell the house, she knew at once that it must be Gaspee Chapter's permanent home. The chapter, of course voted unanimously to purchase it, and all that was needed was the money to buy it. The first money was raised by memorials, and bronze tablets were placed in the back of the auditorium, starting with little ones at $100. A very dear friend of Mrs. Talbot gave a large sum for Gaspee Room, where there is a large bronze plaque of the head of Mrs. Talbot in bas relief. In 1 year and 7 months the purchase price was raised, the house was renovated, repaired, and remodeled and on the chapter's 39th birthday the house was dedicated.

Governor Norman Case came and presented the chapter with a large silk Rhode Island State flag; another gift was a large United States Flag; and there was also a DAR flag, as well as other gifts. Rev. Francis Cotter, Dean of the Episcopal Cathedral of St. John, dedicated the room, and there were music and flowers, so it was a very joyful, happy time.

Considerable repair work was needed. A heating plant was installed, and an auditorium made from four small rooms. Steel beams were necessary to support the upstairs, new flooring was laid, and the rooms were decorated. At this time a little room in the basement was remodeled where small assemblies or C.A.R. meetings can be held. In laying the floor, a huge hole was discovered. No one knew it was there or what it was, but it cost $25 to fill it up to floor level.

A little later a tablet was placed at the corner of Planet and South Main Streets at the site of Sabin's Tavern.

Gaspee House Today

The entrance door to Gaspee House is the door of Sabin's Tavern, and the colored glass around it with the red grapes is a rather convivial note for a tavern, but it is quaint and interesting. The hall, with all its paneling, and the stairway and the room overhead are all part of the old tavern. The room at the left of the door is, of course, Gaspee Room, with the old fireplace made from the old timbers of the kitchen. While the dining room is not from the old tavern, the lovely narrow paneling is made from the shutters from the inside of Sabin's Tavern. One of the nicest features of the chapter's purchase was that Mrs. Talbot's daughters continued to live right in the house where they had always lived. It was a delightful arrangement, for it was like coming to a private home for a lovely party when the chapter met. They were such gracious hostesses and allowed the use of their beautiful old silver service and china. While much of the furnishing went to relatives after the deaths of the Talbot sisters, the house is still adequately furnished. Upstairs, in a front room, is the nucleus of a DAR museum; and next to it, in a small room, is the State DAR Library.

It would seem that Gaspee Chapter has indeed complied with the National Society constitution which includes in its purpose "the acquisition and preservation of historic spots," because it was in this house that one of the first acts of the American Revolution was plotted. It is, in reality, the birthplace of Liberty.
A LETTER and a newspaper article in themselves may mean little. However, in New Orleans this year sesquicentennial celebrations are being held honoring the then Gen. Andrew Jackson — later President Jackson. The newspaper article written by an old lady, who had attended affairs honoring General Jackson in 1828, and a letter written to my great-great-grandfather from the White House take on added significance because of their age and the high position that General Jackson attained.

With these thoughts in mind, I feel many Daughters may find much of interest in this bit of Americana, which came to light while I was looking through some family papers. I found a letter from President Andrew Jackson written to William M. Berryhill dated December 25, 1832. I also have a fine miniature of William Berryhill, who was my great-great-grandfather, but I knew very little about him; unfortunately, I had no interest in the family old folks’ talk during my early years. Now, with discovery of the Jackson letter, I deeply regretted my neglected opportunities and wished to learn more about William Berryhill and his friendship with Andrew Jackson. A cousin gave me a copy of a clipping from the Times Democrat of Nashville, Tenn., written by an elderly lady from River Bank, La., December 19, 1882 — this letter will be quoted at the end of this article.

In this letter a Harriet Berryhill was mentioned as accompanying the party from Tennessee to New Orleans — this Harriet Berryhill was my great-grandmother’s sister.

In an effort to delve deeper into the history of my family, last year, while attending Continental Congress, I was browsing in the Tennessee Room and had the good fortune to meet Mrs. Albert Whitley, National Chairman, Lineage Research Committee. When I spoke of the letter I had that President Jackson had written my great-great-grandmother she was most interested. As a result, Mrs. Whitley spent many hours searching records in Nashville to procure information on the Berryhill family. For her kindness it has been my great pleasure to present to her the Andrew Jackson letter for the Tennessee State Society. I am informed that the letter will be laminated and placed in the Tennessee Room at DAR National Headquarters this year.

The NSDAR is indeed fortunate in having such dedicated women as Mrs. Whitley who give so willingly and untiringly of their ability in helping others to search for their ancestors.

Miniature of William McLean Berryhill (1785-1836).
An Old Lady's Recollections of Gen. Jackson's Reception in New Orleans in 1828

Correspondence of the Times-Democrat

"RIVER BANK, LA., DECEMBER 19. If the many readers of your valuable and interesting paper are as fond of reading all that is in it as I am (even the children's letter to Mr. Punch), they may be interested in reading an old lady's recollections of her first visit to New Orleans more than 50 years ago, for if I live to see the 8th of January, 1883, it will just be 55 years since I first saw New Orleans. I was young then, Mr. Editor, and that visit was a great event in my whole life.

"In 1827, General Jackson and his family were invited by the people of New Orleans to come down and spend the 8th of January, 1828, in that city, which invitation was accepted, and on the 27th of December, the General, accompanied by his wife and other members of his household and numerous friends and acquaintances, took passage on the steamboat Pocahontas.

"Capt. Barnum, commander, Merritt Pilcher, clerk—both very clever officers. I think the boat was chartered by the city of New Orleans for the occasion, but am not sure; but I know the boat was furnished most abundantly by the city with everything good, and we fared sumptuously every day. Most especially did we luxuriate in the tropical fruits, which were a great rarity in Tennessee 50 years ago. I know I never had as many oranges as I could eat until I took that long trip.

"We were 13 days going from Nashville to New Orleans; it was not altogether because travel was so much slower than it is now, but because we had to take advantage of a rise in the Cumberland River to get over the shoals that stopped the boat in low water.

"After that our boat took it very leisurely, not wishing to reach the city until the morning of the 8th. We were to reach Natchez on the 4th, so we coasted along, stopping where and when we pleased. Indeed the young people of the party did not let a woodyard escape a visit. The boat no sooner touched the shore than we would be out rambling around seeing all that was to be seen; especially did we enjoy this fun and frolic as we drew nearer to the warm, sunny land where the long moss grew and the flowers were blooming; we would come back armed with moss and flowers in every fantastic way, and I dare say we imagined ourselves very charming.

"Mr. Editor, that was a most delightful voyage down the Mississippi, and memory in my old heart often looks fondly to my first trip on a steamboat, and my first visit to New Orleans.

"The most of us were intimate friends and acquaintances, almost like one large family, with General Jackson and his beloved wife at the head of it. We were going with our illustrious countryman, Andrew Jackson, to visit the scene of his renown; as the "Hero of New Orleans," he won a name and fame that is undying, and we were a cheerful, happy party.

"I was at that time a member of General Jackson's family—myself and a young lady from Nashville, Miss Harriet Berryhill, were the General and Mrs. Jackson's special charge, and a little cousin of mine returning from school to her home in Attakapas, whither I was bound on a visit after our visit to New Orleans.

"There were other young people on the boat, and we were all a good —— composed General Jackson's immediate suite were Judge John Overton, his life-long friend; Mayor Andrew J. Donelson, Mrs. Jackson's nephew and afterward President Jackson's private secretary; R. E. W. Earl, artist friend and companion of General Jackson, whose home was at The Hermitage; and General Sam Houston, who was then Governor of Tennessee and his aides, Generals Smith and Dunlap.

"They were all handsome, fine-looking, and sometimes along the route first one and then another would impersonate General Jackson by bowing their heads and waving their hands to those on shore who were on the lookout for our boat, and for a glimpse of Old Hickory.

"If their General was out on the guards, of course they got a bow from the real hero, but if he was inside no one disturbed him, but one of the gentlemen would give them this greeting and they would wave their hats as far as we could see them, much to their satisfaction and our amusement.

"On the morning of January 4, 1828, we arrived at Natchez, where there was firing of cannon, speechesifying, etc., I presume, but really I only remember the grand ball, and perhaps we did not get there in the morning. The ball and supper were just as handsome and grand as could possibly be on such an occasion, and every attention was paid to the General and his party by the citizens of
Natchez, and the great crowd of people gathered there from all parts of the country.

"At Natchez a committee from New Orleans met us and were our kindest caretakers from that time until we closed our visit and bade that gay city and her noble people a regretful farewell. Col. Morse and his son, Edward, and Mr. James Kennedy were the special attendants of the ladies, the two last named being gallant, handsome young men. Col. Morse was a most pleasant, lovable man, and we mourned his kindest caretakers from that time, I think, destroyed by fire.

"On the morning of the 8th, as our boat neared the city, thirty or more boats steamed up the river to meet the Pocahontas and escort her into port, and I assure you that was a very grand and imposing sight, 50 years ago—aYE, and so it would be now.

"We were first escorted to the battleground where the old hero was received with great enthusiasm by an immense throng of people—among them were many of his old soldiers and companions in arms. The ladies of the party did not go on shore, but were told that some very affecting scenes took place between the General and some who had fought by his side on that ground.

"When these ceremonies were over, we were escorted back to the city, where we were greeted by the shouts and hurrahs of millions of people, it seemed to me. Certainly never before that time, and never since, have I gazed upon such a vast multitude, not even when the Na-tie, or false hair had to be brought into requisition, and when those dear ladies got through with me I could scarcely believe it was myself I saw reflected in the handsome mirrors which were around us.

"Of the many ladies who devoted themselves heart and hand unceasingly to General and Mrs. Jackson, I remember particularly, Mrs. Alfred Hennen and her sister, Mrs. Stringer, Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Kennedy, Mrs. Penn, Miss Sarah Withers, and a host of others, good and lovely beyond description.

"Although General Jackson and the ladies of his family did not occupy the same home, they met every day and evening and went together, of course, to all the entertainments, and we were kept in a constant state of pleasurable excitement of seeing and being seen. I have forgotten all that took place during the 8th until the night came, and we went to the theaters.

"We first went to the American Theater (as it was then called), where Caldwell and his company acted. When General Jackson and his party walked into the house, the whole crowded assemblage of people rose and with loud cheers and greetings, welcomed the grand looking chieftain. These cheers were repeated and went up and up, until it seemed to me as if I was being lifted up and carried away to another world. After spending some time there, we went to the French Theater, where the same warm welcome cheered the great man. I remember very little about the plays.

"One man, I know, sang at the American, a Scotch song, Little Wot Ye Wha's a Coming, in which Jackson's name and Henry Clay's were brought in; he danced too while singing. I took it all off when I went home for the benefit of those who were not there. If you could see me now, you would not think I ever danced a step in my life. The French Theater had by far the most beautiful scenery, but all was in French, and the dressing and scenery were all I understood.

"I forget how many days we were in New Orleans and how they were all spent. We dined one day at Governor Johnston's—a most royal banquet it was. One feature of the grand occasion was something new to me. After we had partaken of all the different courses of the dinner, folding doors were thrown open and we were taken into another spacious room where the dessert was laid and served in most beautiful style.

"But the grandest of all the entertainments for the young people was the grand ball which came off, I think, on the night of the 10th. Such a grand display of beautiful ladies and handsome men, such magnificent dressing, such a blaze of lights, and such music, was grand beyond description to a young and unsophisticated country girl. But she enjoyed it, Mr. Editor, from the crown of her head to the ends of her toes. When I first entered the ballroom I was rather tiddy about dancing and afraid to venture, but after looking on a little while, I found the dances were simple cotillions, the old fashioned waltz, the German; the racquet and the heel-and-toe that you hear of now had not been introduced. Indeed, many fathers would not then allow their daughters to waltz with gentlemen. What would they think now? The ball wound up with a most sumptuous supper, and was in every way a grand affair—one of the romantic engagements of my youth, which will linger with me while memory lasts.

"We frequently met the beautiful Mrs. Grimes and her talented and agreeable husband. They were devoted to General Jackson. Every time I saw Mrs. Grimes she wore a different colored velvet dress and laces and diamonds to correspond. Part of the time while I was in New Orleans, myself and my little cousin were the guests of Judge Alexander Porter and his amiable sister, who had charge of his household. There I met my uncle from Attacapas, the father..."
of my little cousin. After my visit was over in New Orleans, I went home with them and spent a year in that beautiful country.

"And now, Mr. Editor, comes the saddest part of my story, for it is almost ended. I could have told this to you much better than I have written, and you can perceive I am no writer, but take it for what it is worth.

"We bade adieu to your grand old town and her noble, warm-hearted people on Sabbath evening, about January 12, 1828, and on Monday the boat landed at Plaquemine, where my uncle, his two little daughters, and myself took a most affectionate farewell of the dear old General and Mrs. Jackson, and the other dear friends, many of whom I never saw again.

"And for years, Mr. Editor, I could not hear a steamboat puff without tears filling my eyes. Alas, to my knowledge, there are none living who were with me on that trip, except an old colored maid. She is known as "Hannah Jackson." There may be some of them living, but those that I knew best and loved are all gone, every one.

"And now, Mr. Editor, goodbye. I hope and believe you are rich, I know you are generous and liberal, and have read too much of the 'Susie B' not to know that.

"Wishing you continued success and prosperity with your paper and a pleasant Christmas and a Happy New Year, I am,

Very Respectfully,
OLD LADY

NOTE

The "old lady" was Sarah Knox Sevier (1807–91) daughter of Mary Caffery and John Knox. She was married three times, first to Mr. Newton, second to Mr. Wilson, and third to Dr. Sevier —there were no children by the first two marriages, but there were six children from the third marriage to Dr. Sevier.

Americanism Award

(Continued from page 580)

ward helping foreign-born obtain employment and in 1945 had won the Red Cross citation "in recognition of distinguished support of Red Cross Service to the Armed Forces on the Battle Fronts of the World."

In his acceptance of the award, Mr. Marx stated:

I receive this humbly and in gratitude, for the work that I have done has been a needed balance for an immigrant suspended amid two civilizations who needed to find roots in a new country. I accept this medal for the meaning of the work and to honor the traditions of America. Without roots of worth there is little meaning for mankind, especially today, when what was known as "the Renaissance man" is rapidly vanishing from the earth, and the emphasis is on commerce rather than a balance of commerce and culture in the scope of the universe.

Born in Germany and an American citizen since 1930, Mr. Marx is vice president of Robert Reiner, Inc., of Weehawken, N. J., manufacturers of textile machinery. Because of his deep feeling for his adopted country, he has striven to preserve historical landmarks and culture and has expended boundless energy to keep alive the history of these United States. Once, while on a trip through Pennsylvania, he visited the Ephrata Cloister, where 500 soldiers from Washington's Army are resting in a mass grave, many of them victims of disease. Because the place was in a state of dilapidation, he appealed to the authorities in Harrisburg and began what was to be a decade of lecturing, showing films of the Pennsylvania Dutch country, and writing articles for papers and magazines, before the authorities assured him that the Cloister would be preserved as a State-supported museum. Today the Cloister is visited by thousands yearly.

Another of Mr. Marx's restoration projects is the 18th century King of Prussia Inn, threatened to be demolished by the State of Pennsylvania to make room for highways. At this inn George Washington attended Masonic rites.

At present his efforts are directed toward obtaining relief work for American Indian reservations, specifically the Cherokees of North Carolina, the Navajos of Arizona, and the Choctaws of Mississippi. His aim is to install on or near these reservations knitting mills to make authentic Indian-design clothing and, with the aid of Government-sponsored training programs, to help economic improvement of these original Americans.

Mr. Marx is the author of many books and newspaper articles, one of which, Baron von Stiegel and the Red Rose Festival, appeared in the June-July, 1964, issue of the DAR Magazine. The "Baron," founder of the town of Manheim, Pa., is looked upon as a benefactor in memory of whom the townspeople celebrate the beautiful Rose Festival each June. On December 4, 1772, von Stiegel, as trustee of the Manheim Lutheran Church, deeded to the church a plot of land, and in the deed was the famous stipulation that Stiegel and his descendants are to be paid "In the Month of June Yearly Forever Hereafter the Rent of One Red Rose If the Same Shall Be Lawfully Demanded."

The chapter program chairman, Mrs. John L. Bergen, introduced the guest speaker of the day, Joseph A. Fitzpatrick, prominent attorney of Teaneck, N. J., who, in observance of American History Month, spoke on the Topic, Washington's Retreat Through Bergen County. He elaborated on the exact line of march, naming the places in Bergen County that his audience knows so well. The speaker's vigor and use of imagery and color made the march a very vivid one as he mentioned every significant historic spot in Washington's march from Fort Washington to the Delaware River in that inauspicious winter of '76.

Dr. Neil presented vice regent and sponsoring member for presentation of the award, Mrs. Herman G. Gerdes, with a 25-year pin as member of the chapter; and with the installation of her sister, Mrs. John Myers of Salisbury, Conn., added a new member to the chapter.

Members and guests praised the committee that had planned and executed the program with such good taste and dignity, worthy of the subject in whose honor the award was presented, for through the patriotic interest and drive of this one man, countless numbers will be able to walk in the footsteps of many patriots to whom we owe our freedom.
THE KAIULANI IS COMING HOME

What Is the Kaiulani?
She is a 225-foot, three-masted bark with a steel hull built in Bath, Maine, in 1899 by Arthur Sewall & Company for a combination of Hawaiian interests, including the Wilcox family and the firm of H. Hackfeld & Company, and San Francisco interests, including William Dimond & Son and Pope & Talbot. She was built for the Hawaiian sugar trade and was named in honor of Princess Kaiulani (Bird of Heaven), the heir apparent to the Hawaiian throne until Hawaii became a republic in 1893. The ship was launched on December 2, 1899. The princess died earlier that year, March 6, at the age of 24.

Significance of the Gift
The Kaiulani is the very last of some 17,000 merchant square riggers built in the United States. No other hull survives anywhere. She is the only descendant of such great ships as the downeasters, Henry B. Hyde and Great Admiral, the clippers such as Flying Cloud, Staghound, and Great Republic, the East Indiamen of Salem, and the Northwest fur-trading vessels of Boston. Three centuries of American shipbuilding and commerce find in Kaiulani their neglected monument.

Nature of the Gift
The Kaiulani has been presented to the American people by the people of the Philippines as a symbol of the warm and lasting friendship between the two nations. She is the only descendant of such great ships as the downeasters, Henry B. Hyde and Great Admiral, the clippers such as Flying Cloud, Staghound, and Great Republic, the East Indiamen of Salem, and the Northwest fur-trading vessels of Boston. Three centuries of American shipbuilding and commerce find in Kaiulani their neglected monument.

Status and Plans for the Ship
The Kaiulani is now at the Ship Repair Facility, U.S. Naval Base, Subic Bay, Philippines, where she has been drydocked for purposes of a hull survey. Around July 1, 1965, the Kaiulani will be towed to the Philippine Navy Shipyard, Cavite City, Philippines, where actual restoration work will begin. The Philippine Navy has offered its shipyard facility at no cost to the Society. The National Maritime Historical Society will hire local labor, and the necessary materials will be donated by American companies. Restoration, which will take about 18 months, will be supervised in the Philippines by Capt. James Kleinschmidt, Director of the Society.

On completion of the refitting, the Kaiulani will be sailed to the United States through the Indian Ocean, around the Cape of Good Hope, up the East coast and to the Nation's Capital. The crew will be made up of a volunteer group of Americans, including some old-timers with square-rig experience and some younger sailing enthusiasts. It is felt that this last historic voyage home under sail will dramatize America's maritime heritage.

After the 4-month voyage home, she will be permanently docked at Washington, D.C., on the banks of the Potomac, where her masts will lend a nautical touch to the skyline of the city. The ship will then become a nonprofit maritime museum operated by the National Maritime Historical Society.

It is estimated that the restoration and voyage home will take approximately 2 years.

History of the Kaiulani
From the time of her launching, in 1899, until 1910, the ship remained in the Hawaiian-California sugar trade, with occasional voyages to Australia for coal during the off season. During this period she served also as a passenger packet between San Francisco and Hawaii, accommodating 10 to 12 passengers. In 1910 (by which time steamers had put most sailing vessels out of business) the Kaiulani was sold to the Alaska Packers Association of San Francisco and joined the last large sailing-ship fleet under the United

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The Old Stone Schoolhouse

By Gertrude B. Mentley
Minisink Chapter
Goshen, N. Y.

one of the charming features of our countryside here in America is rapidly disappearing from our landscape. I refer to the little one-room, country school house, where our boys and girls were educated in past days. These school houses have been closed or absorbed by our central school systems and have lost their identities by being sold for dwellings or for some other purpose.

With this article we show a very fine example of this type of school house. It is built of large stones quarried nearby and is situated on the road between Goshen and Florida, Orange County, N. Y. It was known as District No. 9, or the Borden District, because it was adjacent to a Borden creamery property and probably at one time had been a part of that property.

In the fall of 1939, the village of Goshen built a new central school and absorbed the surrounding districts. The trustees of the little stone school house advertised it for sale. A fund for the preservation of the school was raised by people interested in the school, under the sponsorship of Minisink Chapter, NSDAR. There was a large attendance at the sale, and the bidding was lively. The most prominent competitive bidder was a farmer, though only ½ acre of land was included in the property. The bid was quickly raised beyond the amount of the fund on hand. Our competitor desired to purchase the building for a dwelling on which he planned to install a wooden addition. One of our loyal Minisink Chapter members, Mrs. George H. Strong of Warwick, was determined to buy the school house. She said that it would give her more satisfaction than a mink coat. When the final accounting was made, it was found that she had bought the school house for $750. She added the required amount to the fund on hand and presented the purchase to Minisink Chapter.

There was no original deed. During the years the deed had been lost; and, in order to make the sale, the trustees had been obliged to give a quit-claim deed. The principal of the school wrote to the State Historian, who was at that time Alexander C. Flick, thinking that he might know the date of the school. Mr. Flick sent a very interesting reply. He said that Goshen had been settled in 1714, since there were deeds bearing that date. There might have been schools before the Revolution.

Noah Webster taught the first academic school in Goshen in 1782, and DeWitt Clinton was a pupil in the Academy. The town of Goshen was set off in 1788, and the village was incorporated in 1809. Cherry Valley had a grammar school as early as 1743, and Goshen may not have been far behind. The act of 1795 appropriated $50,000 annually for five years to aid localities to maintain schools. Orange County received £944 for its share to give to the towns. The Town of Goshen of course received its share and had to raise by taxation 50 percent of the sum received. It opened schools and elected school commissioners. Under this act, 1,500 schools were organized with 60,000 pupils, and it is certain that the progressive town of Goshen had its share. Under the law of 1812 the town of Goshen was divided into school districts, and each district was required to organize a school. Each district was also taxed to build a school.

We feel that our school was built under the act of 1795, because in April, 1795, and in March, 1796, there were advertisements for teachers for this school. Since the building was situated on the road between Goshen and Florida, George Washington was obliged to ride past the school in order to reach the cantonment of his army at Temple Hill and New Windsor during that last fateful winter of the war. There was no money to pay the troops or to buy supplies.

Tradition tells many stories about Washington and this school. How he used to stop for a drink of water from the well or to chat with the teacher or the children, how he used to throw pennies to the pupils. Because of the location, the stories may well have been true. Minisink Chapter is now using the school for its chapter house during part of the year. We cannot use it in winter. It is small, but room for extra chairs has been obtained by taking out more school desks and benches, which were fastened to the floor in position. There is an old, potbellied stove which we can use when needed. The romance of it all appeals to us, and our imaginations are stimulated as we hold meetings in a room that housed pupils in a school accustomed to hear tales of the Revolution at first hand. To them the Revolutionary War was a present-day happening. We are proud to have preserved this old building. We have fulfilled one of the reasons for our existence by preserving an old, historical building from destruction. Come, see us, and we will show it to you.
Harold L. Maynard

Harold L. Maynard, manager of DAR Headquarters and managing director of Constitution Hall, died suddenly on Saturday night, June 12, after a heart attack. He was assistant managing director of Constitution Hall beginning in 1944, and was made managing director in 1949. He had just returned home from the last event of the season at the Hall, the graduation exercises of Mount Vernon High School near Alexandria, Virginia.

In his capacity as top official of Constitution Hall, Mr. Maynard had been host to Presidents Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson when they attended functions there.

Surviving is his wife, Mrs. Zora Maynard, to whom deepest sympathy is extended by Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr., President General, the officers of the National Board of Management, all other members of the NSDAR, and the staff at National Headquarters.
Suggestions for Chapter Officers and Members

The success of a meeting of an organization frequently depends upon the ability of the presiding officer. A successful presiding officer is firm but not dictatorial. She controls others because she has learned to control herself. She can check or repress a talkative member without being rude. She commands the admiration of her chapter by the gracious manner in which she welcomes the members.

Some of these qualifications, especially graciousness, are natural with certain women, but all of them can be acquired by study and practice. Any woman who has been elected to office or who aspires to hold office should learn to think and to talk on her feet and should study parliamentary rules. The result will be poise and the ability to conduct a meeting with confidence and with dignity.

Nor should this knowledge be confined to officers present or prospective. Every member should be conversant with the rules that govern the conduct of the business of the chapter meetings.

It is not necessary to know all details of the Society's work to be a chapter regent; but, to have successful meetings, a regent should have a basic knowledge of correct procedure and well-planned agenda. She should have and be familiar with the Bylaws of her chapter. She should have a copy of the Bylaws of her State Organization and the Bylaws of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, and be somewhat familiar with their contents.

To be a successful regent requires a continuing study of the HANDBOOK OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY. An official HANDBOOK, published at least once in every administration, is available now in the 14th edition. The price is 50 cents. Orders, with remittance, should be sent to the Treasurer General, NSDAR, Administration Building, 1776 D Street, N.W., Washington 20006, D.C. Each officer and each member of every chapter would gain much if she owned and used the latest edition of the HANDBOOK. It is the only source book for a comprehensive idea of DAR work in all its phases.

The work of the National Committees is described in the HANDBOOK. The regent and members should pay particular attention to the Information for Chapters.

The parliamentary helps included under the Information for Chapters will be of great value during the entire term of office, whatever her office and whether her chapter is large or small.

Never need there be a question about the correct procedure for official functions by the regent or the chairman of the special event. The official procedure is given in the HANDBOOK, not only for State functions but for chapter functions as well. By using the information in the HANDBOOK, every officer and chairman can know the order of precedence for the receiving line, for the processional, for seating at a table, and for seating on a dais; there is also a paragraph on "Greetings."

Much time and money could be saved if the HANDBOOK were checked for answers to questions before inquiry is sent to the NSDAR in Washington. The National Bylaws and, yes, the State Bylaws should be read before sending questions probably answered therein.

The regent should pass on to her officers and chairmen the information she acquires from the State Officers and State Chairmen, as well as from the Officers and Chairmen of the National Society.

Before the first fall meeting, the regent will receive and members may purchase for 35 cents a DIRECTORY OF COMMITTEES for the NSDAR. The prime objective of the DIRECTORY is to supply information for ready reference. Do read the Foreword when you receive this DIRECTORY. It is a "must" for every regent.

A few suggestions for the individual member may encourage her in enlarging her usefulness in the meetings of the chapter. One common factor must govern every satisfactory meeting; it is fairness to the Society, to the chapter, to the officers, and to the members, each and every one. In the same way, graciousness will bring lasting results.

Meetings should be started on time, so members should be on time. Allow for travel time and parking time, realizing that some members must leave to pick up their children or relieve baby-sitters or attend to some other commitment. Members should sit as far in the front as they can, leaving the back seats for those who work and must come late. Do attend your chapter meetings regularly; it will be a better meeting if you are there. Do help the officers and chairmen by letting them know they can count on your presence and your interest, be willing to work in a congenial manner with the other members, considering them as friends working together for a common purpose. Do consent graciously to undertake any work or responsibility that you might be asked to handle.

Do participate in the business and in the discussions brought up in the chapter meetings, always abiding by accepted parliamentary procedure, which means first addressing the chair and waiting until you are recognized by the presiding officer before speaking and speaking briefly and to the point. If you know in advance that you are going to make a particular motion, write it out

(Continued on page 656)
It is my privilege tonight to bring greetings to you all, distinguished guests and Daughters of the American Revolution. In particular, we extend the warmest possible greetings to those members of Congress who are with us tonight. You have honored the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, greatly by your presence here, when your constituencies might have claimed you this Easter week. We are not unmindful that in your hands, in these perilous days of our Nation, rests the future of our Nation. We have great faith in your stewardship and in your firm intent to uphold and preserve the Constitution of the United States and the freedoms it secures.

I also want to extend a special greeting to those Daughters who are attending Continental Congress for the first time. One cannot leave these halls without a full awareness that no Daughter has ever conceded that patriotism is old-fashioned. For us, patriotism is a most solemn and pressing duty. Our first objective is now, and always has been, to do all in our power to help preserve our constitutional Republic—to keep America a bastion of freedom.

To this end we seek to "cherish, maintain, and extend the institutions of American freedom." It is our continuing purpose to foster the moral, spiritual and constitutional values on which our freedoms are based. This is a positive program which can engage the heart and mind of every Daughter.

Although my remarks are listed on your program as greetings, this is also the last report as your National Defense Chairman that I shall bring to the Congress. Permit me to say I have considered it a great honor to have served in this capacity during these past three years. I am deeply grateful for the fine cooperation and teamwork shown by both Chapters and individuals during this period and the years before. This is also an appropriate time to thank Chapters, individuals and friends of the Committee for their contributions to Dollars for Defense which have contributed substantially to the work of the Committee.

I cannot leave my post as Chairman without expressing my appreciation for the fine cooperation and teamwork shown during this period by the National Defense Committee staff.

Appreciation also must be expressed for the many letters of encouragement from members and nonmembers alike, from men and women from all walks of life, who write in to express the hope that God's blessing will attend the work of the DAR. It is a humbling experience to realize that there are many who look to us for leadership and give thanks for the undaunted patriotism of the DAR.

If we are to succeed in our purpose, our first task is to build patriotic leadership in the youth of the Nation, since it is they who hold its future destiny in their hands. With this in mind, the National Defense Committee has long sponsored awards of Good Citizenship Medals to outstanding boys and girls at the elementary, junior, and senior high school levels. Thanks to the efforts of the individual Chapters, almost 4,000 medals were awarded again this year in public, private, and parochial schools. We are proud in the knowledge that these medals are cherished by those who received them.

In making this report, it is not my purpose to burden you with statistics. You will understand that the work of the Committee cannot be measured in statistics. Through the National Defender, we try to provide you with information of current interest. The Magazine articles are written in the hope of providing...
background material of more lasting value. This year, four such articles were devoted to some aspect of the Constitution.

Whatever successes we may claim are only the reflection of your shared determination to hold high the gleaming banner of patriotism and to promote enlightened opinion so that self-government may work.

I speak of self-government, rather than democracy, deliberately. Self-government implies self-discipline, without which democracy cannot long endure. But it is self-discipline which is so conspicuously lacking today. As a people, we find ourselves reaching out for more and more government largesse, heedless of the fact that the velvet glove of beneficence hides the iron fist of potential tyranny.

The ancient virtues of thrift and integrity are no longer held in the high esteem they once enjoyed. We risk national bankruptcy because we refuse to discipline ourselves. We permit deficit to be piled on deficit, heedless of the accompanying inflation which has reduced the value of the dollar in thirty years by more than 50 percent. We have not hesitated to impose a back-breaking burden of debt and taxes on the youth of this Nation in order to provide security for the aged.

Is there anyone here tonight who can honestly say that we are leaving our children as great a heritage of freedom as we ourselves inherited at birth? Can we truly say that we are doing all in our power to preserve the "blessings of liberty"?

How is it, then, that we have permitted a handful of atheists to deprive our children of simple prayers in their schools? Is there not intense irony in the fact that we send our boys into battle with their chaplains and priests, but when it comes to preparing our children for the battle of life, we deny them mention of religion in their daily lives at school? Shall we now forget St. Paul’s statement: "Where the Spirit of the Lord is, there is Liberty"?

God does not grant freedom to those who will not defend it. Thus, the greatest threat to freedom in America today is the fact that the American people have a tendency to take freedom for granted. The Constitution of the United States has secured to the American people a degree of freedom unparalleled in history. But the Constitution of the United States cannot, of itself, guarantee freedom. Freedom cannot be handed down from generation to generation. Each generation must earn it to deserve it.

If this Nation is to meet the challenge of collectivism and communism, the American people must first understand the source of their own strength and freedom; they must understand the moral, spiritual and constitutional values on which their freedoms are based. Had they possessed such knowledge, the Constitution would not today be more honored in the breach than in the observance.

In one article on the Constitution, written this year, attention was called to the warning of Senator Harry F. Byrd, who said:

"We are being enticed into centralized government by Federal paternalism, forced into centralization by Federal usurpation of power, and driven to centralization under the burden of public debt. ...

"Make no mistake," said he, "excessive Federal spending in Federal aid and all other Federal programs is a lever of centralized power which may crush the blessings of liberty right out of the Preamble to our Constitution."

To underscore the significance of his warning, we also quote constitutional authority, Everett McKeage, who stated within the last year or so:

"It must never be forgotten that the United States is a dual form of government, and that it is an insoluble union of indestructible states. I agree with Thomas Jefferson that no greater tyranny could be visited upon the people than to subject them to a truly consolidated government. The core and spirit of a free society must be nourished by local autonomy. The road to centralization and consolidation is the inevitable road to tyranny. A free society could never survive in such a frame of reference."

The American system of government is based on principles that are eternal. But failure to reconsider and review these principles has played into the hands of men who seek to identify those principles with the "horse and buggy era."

The Constitution of the United States was designed to prevent tyranny, but only a watchful people, jealous of their freedom, can hope to preserve the freedom still secured by the Constitution. Let us never forget that the price of liberty is eternal vigilance.

Freedom is threatened today on another front—through disarmament and one-world propaganda which reaches even into our schools. During the past year, disarmament was the national debate subject in the high schools of the Nation. One of the main projects of your Committee last year was to make available to high school students carefully researched material on disarmament. Some 875 disarmament kits were distributed to high school debate teams, and we are happy to report that they were well received.

Disarmament as a means of ending war has no more logic than disbanding the local police as a means of ending crime. The Test Ban Treaty has been widely regarded as a long first step to disarmament. Hence, the material on that subject was brought up-to-date in the belief that the Treaty will continue to haunt us.

As we phase out our manned bomber program, this Nation is in the unenviable position, under terms of the Treaty, of relying increasingly on intercontinental missiles which are targets of massive propaganda which have not, and cannot now be tested from launching to detonation of the warhead. In his book, "Design for Survival," General Powers, former chief of the Strategic Air Command, commented:

"I submit that this is the first time in our history that much or even most of the Nation's striking power is to be entrusted to weapons that have never been tested operationally."

Today, the American people are targets of massive propaganda aimed at producing in them such fear of nuclear holocaust that they will accept disarmament and peace at any price—without thought for the consequences. No one can deny the awesome destructiveness of nuclear weapons, but is this any reason for meekly accepting the craven slogan,
I would like to speak to the graduating class on the subject, Responsibilities of the College Graduate Today. It did not seem necessary to address you on the opportunities and privileges which come to college graduates by their graduation. These opportunities and privileges are already well known to you and undoubtedly have been in your minds and in those of your parents and friends who have made the financial and other sacrifices necessary to maintain you at St. Mary's. This is as it should be, as the dedication of mind, body and financial resources necessary to achieve a college diploma justly and properly results in a greater opportunity and a special status in the community. You now have a position of leadership, and leadership inevitably brings responsibilities. What are those responsibilities? What are those responsibilities today?

To answer these questions, we should ask ourselves another question. What is the most precious, the most important thing you possess as a college graduate? I suggest that it is your freedom—your freedom as a citizen of this great Republic and of the great State of Maryland, your freedom from ignorance and narrowness of mind, your freedom to choose your life's work, your freedom to make your way in the world as you determine to be best, subject only to the rights of others to do the same.

Having received this freedom and now possessing it in its fullness, it is your responsibility to preserve it for yourselves and to hand it on, undiminished and un tarnished, to those who come after you. This responsibility is heavier today than in past generations, because the very concept of individual freedom is challenged as never before and, in many parts of the world, it does not exist. Even in our own Country, limitations on individual freedom are increasing. The subject of individual freedom is of immediate and vital importance today.

What is the American concept of the source of our individual freedom? This is set forth quite clearly in the Declaration of Independence. Our rights to life, to liberty and also to the pursuit of happiness—namely, our right to determine our own destiny and to use every lawful means to fulfill it—come from the Creator. We are “endowed by our Creator” with these unalienable rights. That great Founding Father, Thomas Jefferson, who largely composed the Declaration of Independence, left no doubt that governments were formed to protect and advance those God-given rights and no government had the right to take them from its citizens. Indeed, if a government attempted to take away these rights, it was the obligation of the citizen to resist this attempt by force and overthrow such a government. Relying on this duty and responsibility, the Signers proceeded to do just that—and the American Revolution began.

I might state parenthetically that I hope each one of you, beginning July 4, 1964, and on each Independence Day thereafter until the end of your lives, will read that great document, the Declaration of Independence, carefully to yourselves and to your families and contemplate this splendid statement of the American concept of government, and God-given individual sovereignty and rights.

This concept of God-given, unalienable rights came from the Judeo-Christian concept that as children of a loving and all-powerful Father each person was not only born of equal status, but possessed his rights and dignity from the Divine Father, the Creator. As applied to government, it meant that sovereignty, that is, the right and power to govern, was vested in the individual citizen—the people—and not in one person, or in an elite class, or in any group. This means that all governmental power is vested in the people and only those powers of government which are given by the people to those who compose the government are validly exercised powers. All undelegated powers remain in the people.

This concept was a truly revolutionary one in political philosophy. From the earliest times, the prevailing idea was that sovereignty was vested, as a divine right, in the king from whom all governmental power flowed. In theory this is the concept in England today. The Queen is the fountainhead of governmental power and all branches of government exercise governmental power by delegation from her, as absolute sovereign. The American concept was
exactly to the contrary of the established concept, and from this new and revolutionary concept certain results inevitably followed. What were they?

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First of all, the idea that the individual citizen was of equal status and had the power to govern himself, led to the conclusion that there should be a government of limited powers. Jefferson put this idea succinctly when he stated:

“That government is best which governs least.”

Secondly, there should be a written document evidencing precisely what powers the sovereign people delegated to those who would govern. This gave rise to the unique American system of written constitutions and the whole concept of effective constitutional limitations on the power of government. President Woodrow Wilson well stated that:

“The history of human freedom, has been the history of limitations on the power of government.”

Thirdly, the Government should be as close to the people as possible. Local matters should be handled at a local level of government, State matters at a State level, and only those powers really necessary to operate a national government should be given to the National Government. This produced the American federal system of States supreme at the State level and a National Government supreme at the national level, but only in the exercise of the powers delegated by the written Federal Constitution.

Fourthly, the Government should be divided into three independent branches—executive, legislative and judicial—not for efficiency in operation, but to limit and check the exercise of governmental powers.

Fifthly, the Government should be further limited by specific guarantees of individual rights which, as constitutional guarantees, might effectively be enforced by the individual citizen against the exercise of governmental power.

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As to the wisdom of having a National Bill of Rights, there was some disagreement, as Madison thought this was unnecessary in view of the fact that the National Government was a government of strictly limited powers and it could not deny these rights as the power to do this had not been delegated. When the problem was presented to Jefferson, who was then Ambassador to France, he wrote back his firm disagreement with Madison’s position, stating:

“Do not talk to me about the integrity of public officials. I say chain the politicians to the limitations of the Constitution, itself.”

These principles are so generally familiar to us, that we tend to take them for granted and forget that they are uniquely American. We also tend to forget that the practical application of these governmental principles in the adoption of our State and Federal Constitutions and the enforcement of their provisions by the judicial branch of the Government, resulted in the truly astounding growth and development of the new Nation.

It is hard for us in the affluent society of today to comprehend the situation which existed in 1789 when the Constitution of the United States came into operation. Most of the Continental United States was a wilderness and west of the Mississippi was owned by foreign powers. The 13 Colonies had little industry and little capital. The Confederation was bankrupt as a result of the War of the Revolution. Its currency was worthless, “not worth a Continental,” as the expression goes. The population was small and scattered. Hostile Indians were scalping settlers in Frederick County. From a material viewpoint, the situation was desperate and hopeless. With the establishment of Constitutional Government and the guarantee of individual freedom and individual property rights, the miracle of America occurred. In less than 300 years the continent has been subdued and developed; human ingenuity has created new devices for the production of goods and material benefits such as the world had never seen. Wealth in unprecedented amount was created. The people of the United States have enjoyed and now enjoy more leisure, more material benefits and more education than any people in the world. Nor have the American people kept these blessings for themselves. The oppressed peoples of the world have been welcomed to share our freedom as naturalized citizens and many millions have availed themselves of the high privilege of American citizenship.

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Why did this modern economic miracle happen in America and not in Russia, or China or Europe—all areas of great natural resources and much older civilizations? The answer is that in America there was for the first time in human history an effective limitation on the powers of government and a maximum of human freedom, with the opportunity for the individual to keep the property he had acquired by his own efforts and transmit this property to his children. For the first time the maximum of economic opportunity was open to all, and the result of one’s labor would not be taken from him by any person or by government. The free enterprise system was at its fullest operation. As men worked only willingly by inducement or reluctantly by force, the high inducements in America produced a land of plenty, conclusively demonstrating the superiority of free labor with high inducements to a system of forced labor, backed up by the prisons and the firing squad. The free enterprise system produces abundance; the slave system produces starvation and poverty.

The very uniqueness of the American system makes it impossible to “coexist” with nations which do not share the American philosophy or are directly hostile to it. Many of our difficulties in our foreign relations at the present time flow from a failure to understand this obvious fact.

As the leaders in the next generation, your primary responsibility is to preserve individual freedom as guaranteed by constitutional limitations.

This means an active interest is required in governmental affairs both as voters and as officeholders, where these principles may be directly upheld. Those of you who will be in the professions, keep the profession free from governmental restraint and pressure. Those of you in the teaching profession have a special opportunity to explain the theory and

(Continued on page 610)
ALIBATES FLINT was to primitive people of the Ice Age (circa 10,000 B.C.) and the Stone Age cultures down to 1850 A.D. what the finest and hardest steel is to the white man today.

Twelve thousand years before Europeans landed on the North American Continent, the aboriginal Ice Age hunters were making their Clovis points of flint, and were using it to pursue the giant prehistoric mammoth all over the Great Plains and what is now southwestern United States as a means of subsistence and survival. The finest material they used for their weapon points and implements was the rainbow-colored Alibates flint quarried on the Canadian River, 35 miles northeast of the present location of Amarillo, Tex.

Alibates Flint

According to the world's leading anthropologists, archeologists, and geologists, Clovis hunters were fashioning the fine and colorful flint into weapon points and implements 6000 years before the wheel was invented; 6000 years before the first writing appeared upon the face of the earth; 7000 years before the Biblical floods occurred in the Tigris-Euphrates valley; 700 years before the Great Pyramids of Giza were built in Egypt; 8500 years before King Tutankhamen was born in Egypt; 9000 years before the rise and fall of Greece and the rise of the Roman Empire; and 10,000 years before the birth of Christ.

Prehistoric cultures—that is, Sandia, Clovis, Folsom, Agate Basin, Plainview, Eden, Scotts Bluff, An- gostura, and Archaic—and historic Indian cultures (forerunners of the American Indian) (sketch on right), migrated into the valley of the Canadian River for the specific purpose of accumulating, crafting, and utilizing Alibates flint for razorsharp weapon points, knives, scrapers, awls, notched hammers, gravers, hoes, and many other tools necessary for their survival and existence (photo at right). The hunters' tools diminished in proportion as the size of the animals became smaller (see sketch).

Alibates flint has been found in quantity in the Clovis Culture mammoth kill site near Portales, N. Mex., in an area now used as a source of gravel. It has also been found in the vertebrae of a giant bison killed by Folsom man in New Mexico. These instances are a mere fraction of the proofs that substantiate the fact that it was used at least 12,000 years ago. Proof has
been established in areas of the United States too numerous to mention. According to Dr. Melvin M. Payne, Executive Vice President, National Geographic Society:

The scope and distribution of flint from the Alibates quarries is astonishing when one considers the distances involved and the great difficulty and danger in travel.

Mapping the Canadian River

In 1845, the American soldier-explorer, Capt. John C. Fremont, U. S. Topographical Engineers, ordered Lts. Abert and Peck (U.S.T.E.) to map the river\(^1\) that they later named Canadian. On this map dated 1845, the outcropping of Alibates flint is referred to as Agate Bluff. A record of some ruins nearby was made by a rancher in 1870, and a brief note was published about 1892 based on information by buffalo hunters.

In 1930, Dr. Charles N. Gould, Dr. Jesse Nussbaum, Floyd V. Studer, C. Don Hughes, and others established the Alibates quarries as a source of Folsom artifacts.

In 1938 the Panhandle Plains Historical Museum, Canyon, Tex., under a contract with the Works Progress Administration (WPA) excavated a 66-room prehistoric apartment house of contiguous rooms on the Alibates Creek. Yet unexcavated is at least a 100-house pueblo village clearly marked at ground level by large stones. From about 900-1300 A.D., an exceptional housebuilding sedentary culture, known as the Panhandle Aspect, Texas Panhandle Pueblo Culture, built the only pueblos made of limestone slabs and adobe, insulated and ventilated in their crude but effective manner. This type of pueblo is unique to the State of Texas.

Excavations revealed approximately 11,000 identifiable artifacts, now placed in the Panhandle Plains Historical Museum, Canyon, Texas. These artifacts came from widely dispersed areas: Olivelli shell beads (Gulf of Mexico and Baja California); obsidian flakes and tools (Wyoming, Montana); catlinite or pipestone (Minnesota); and stone implements, turquoise, metates, shaped and unshaped, oval basins, oval manos, bone implements, pottery, and basketry—all evidence of the priceless and rare element of American heritage covering a great expanse of time, relevant to a large area of the Country.

Near the ruins are petroglyphs carved into the flat rock surfaces of Alibates dolomite. They represent heads and hands, buffalo (bison), footprints, and other figures. Also graves have been found inside the ruins in slablined cists as well as outside on ridges near the ruins. Burials

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\(^1\) Kiowas and Comanches called the river the “Goo-Al-Pah.”

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are usually flexed or semiflexed. Mortuary offerings were seldom found.

On June 30, 1962, Stewart Udall, Secretary, United States Department of the Interior, attended the ground-breaking ceremonies of the Sanford Dam on the Canadian River. At that time, Henry E. Hertner, Chairman of the Alibates Project, presented to Mr. Udall a plan to preserve the Alibates quarry and the ruins of the Texas Panhandle Pueblo Culture.

On February 25, 1965, Mr. Udall recommended to Wayne Aspinall, ex-officio Chairman, all Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., the enactment of H.R. 881, 89th Congress, 1st Session, stating

To the best of our knowledge, no other site in the United States has been used so long or continuously by the Indians. We believe that the quarries and pueblo ruins afford an excellent opportunity to interpret a fascinating phase of this Country's prehistory, and that their significance warrants including them in the National Parks System.

On February 26, 1965, Mr. Hertner, and Lawrence R. Hagy, also of Amarillo, appeared before the House of Representatives Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation of the House Committee of Interior and Insular Affairs to testify for preservation of the Alibates flint quarry and associated archeological remains of the late prehistoric ruins of the Texas Panhandle Pueblo Culture. It was pointed out in testimony, as well as in two monographs (educational) compiled and distributed by Mr. Hertner, that the Alibates flint quarry is an outstanding prehistoric treasure illustrating past generations, which should be protected, preserved, and interpreted for present and future generations.

On April 5, 1965, H.R. 881 passed the House of Representatives by unanimous vote. It is soon to go to the United States Senate for action.

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A piece of local history—and the responsibility that goes with it—as well as a service-station site, was acquired by the Humble Oil and Refining Company with its purchase of a property in downtown Heathsville, Va. Graham Pembroke, area manager for the company in Virginia and West Virginia, says that Humble's plans include preservation of the Heathsville oak on the edge of the site—a town landmark for centuries. The standard plans and layout for the new station were changed to safeguard "one of the most beautiful trees I know of," Mr. Pembroke added, "and the tree is being repaired and restored. The two men shown on the lofty perches are tree surgeons, trimming and pruning the oak to improve its appearance and end the danger of falling limbs."

By tradition, the Heathsville landmark is the last of several famous white oaks in a section of the Wicomico Indian Trail, planted between two Indian settlements as guides and distance markers about 50 years before the town was founded in 1648. The new station will be literally in the shadow of the majestic tree. The company has also preserved a more famous tree—the Tarleton oak at Charlottesville—for nearly 40 years; it is also on service-station property. Banastre Tarleton was a British cavalry officer whose men raided Charlottesville in 1781 in an attempt to capture Virginia's Governor, Thomas Jefferson. Jefferson's leading role in preparation of the Declaration of Independence had caused the British to put a price on his head. Tradition and local legend say that the British cavalryman pitched his tent under the oak and that Jefferson avoided capture by having his horse shod backward, confusing his pursuers and throwing them off his trail.
Margaret White (Mrs. G. H.) Boutelle, a member of Gainesville, Fla., Chapter, devoted many years to teaching before her retirement as assistant professor of Education at the University of Florida. She served on various committees of the National Council of Teachers of English and as advisory editor of the English Journal. She was twice chairman of the Florida Council of Teachers of English and has been made honorary chairman for life. She has edited and contributed to State educational bulletins and written for educational journals. She is listed in Who's Who in Education and Who's Who of American Women.

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Margaret Gilliam (Mrs. H. W.) Brinkerhoff, Putnam Hill Chapter, Greenwich, Conn., has found great satisfaction in work with trainable retarded children at a special school in Greenwich (Milbank Ave.). She mixes affection with firmness in dealing with her pupils, and even continues her work after school as scout master in a troop that includes retarded Brownies and Girl Scouts.

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Ione Light (Mrs. John H.) Figg, former regent of Bloomington Chapter, Bloomington, Ind., shared with her husband the 1964 "best boss" award presented by the Bloomington Junior Chamber of Commerce. The Figgs are owners of John H. Figg, Inc., a wholesale food firm. Mrs. Figg is secretary of the board of trustees of the Indiana Federation of Women's Clubs and a past president of the Second Indiana District of the Federation.

Mrs. Stella Craft Tremble, regent of Sally Lincoln Chapter, Charleston, Ill., has achieved fame as a poetess. She started her career in 1953, and several thousand of her poems, stories, and articles have been published in national magazines. She has prepared four volumes of poetry. She is listed in the International Who's Who in World Poetry, published by the Cranbrook Tower Press, Ltd., of London, England. She is editor of a quarterly called The Prairie Poet, to which many leading American poets contribute. Her poems have been published in every State of the Union and in many foreign countries.

Loie (Mrs. F. R.) Bergstresser, La Puerto de Oro Chapter, San Francisco, Calif., has been a director of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce for 15 years and is also an honorary member of the Police Department in consequence of her work with widows, orphans, juveniles, and unmarried mothers, as well as the TV-Motion Picture Council of the North.

Mrs. J. Brown Herd, registrar of Alta Mira Chapter, Fresno, Calif., has organized an informal Sampler Club which meets at intervals to work on genealogical samplers. Mrs. Herd says that making samplers is a handicraft that is both pleasant and relaxing. Cross-stitch canvas is basted onto linen sampler cloth, keeping the threads in line with those of the fabric underneath. It has been found that, if the border is worked first, spacing of the designs and rows of lettering is simplified. To give the appearance of faded black, letters are worked with black and brown thread.

We feel that the following member of the Kate Duncan Smith "staff" should be recognized as a "newsworthy Daughter." She is Promoter's Peg of DAR, a registered Jersey cow of the KDS School Farm Herd; she has received special recognition from the American Jersey Cattle Club for production which far exceeds the average production level of all United States dairy cows.

This cow calved with her first calf at the age of 2 years and 2 months. During a lactation period of 285 days, she produced 8,840 pounds of milk and 399 pounds of butterfat. Her mature equivalent is estimated by the American Jersey Cattle Club to be 11,227 pounds of milk and 507 pounds of butterfat.

Miss Muriel Ada Glasson, regent of Michael Trebert Chapter, Port Angeles, Wash., has had a long record of achievement in education, including two Fulbright scholarships, one to The Netherlands and one to Burma. She is listed in Who's Who of America and Who's Who in the West and is a member of the International Platform Association. She is president of the Olympic Peninsula Orthopedic Auxiliary and president of Olympic Peninsula Home Economists and the recipient of a Sears & Roebuck Foundation award for service as a home economist. She also won an award from the International School of Art Association, permitting her to do research in arts and crafts in Mexico.

The great - great - great - great granddaughter of the man who said "Don't give up the ship" was selected as the outstanding Junior Member of the California State Society. She is Mrs. W. W. Hickman, mother of two and a member of Linares Chapter, San Diego. She was eligible for membership in the DAR as a descendant of Daniel Lawrence, who fought in the Revolution, as well as of Capt. James Lawrence, of "Don't give up the ship" fame.

Margaret Bradley (Mrs. Robert Franklin) Poole, widow of a former president of Clemson College, Clemson, S. C., has been selected as State mother of South Carolina for 1965. She is a member of Andrew Pickens Chapter, Clemson.
THE DICTIONARY states that a quilt is a bed covering made of pieces of material stitched together with a cotton or woolen padding.

To an American woman the word “quilt” means much more than that, because, whether she realizes it or not, the quilt is a part of her American heritage. The men built the cabins during the early history of our Country; they made the beautifully carved furniture and the pewter, but they did not make the quilts. Women made the quilts, and they were a necessity in every household in America.

I remember when I was a very young child that my grandfather occupied an easy chair beside the fireplace. He told stories of the Civil War to my grandmother and to me as we sat in our low rocking chairs. On the floor beside my grandmother was a large basket of quilt scraps, and she usually was busy making a quilt block.

During my high school years my father set up the quilting frames beside our windows so that my mother could do her own quilting. She was very particular about the women who helped her work on her quilts. She allowed only those who took the finest stitches and hid the knots to help her with her sewing.

Each of you has personal memories of this kind of needlecraft. Perhaps you have a family heirloom that has been handed down from a beloved grandmother. Or perhaps you, yourself, have made a quilt during times of stress and trouble or during the years of happiness in your own life. You, too, have your own memories of this part of our American heritage.

There are two kinds of quilts. The patchwork or pieced quilt is the oldest. This was the everyday bed-covering that was used in America before 1750. Later there was the appliquéd quilt, used only on special occasions and occupying a place of honor in the household. This was the one into which the frontier woman placed her tiniest stitches and on which she expressed her artistic ability in creating a bit of beauty for her home. Every woman, even though she lived in a very poor cabin or in a religious community that disapproved of beauty, maneuvered in some way to make one of these appliquéd quilts. She worked on it during the daytime when the light was bright. At night she stitched on her everyday quilts, made of darker materials, where she need not be so careful of her needlework.

History of Patchwork

The oldest piece of patchwork known to mankind dates back to 960 B.C. It lies in a museum in Cairo, Egypt. It consists of pieces of the skins of gazelles, dyed soft colors and stitched together to form a canopy that was held above the head of some Egyptian queen.

Hundreds of years before the...
in the north. The early Greeks and Romans stitched pieces of brightly colored silk together to make covers for their low beds. Many of these women were so artistic that a new kind of needlecraft was used—the art of embroidery. Many different kinds of stitches were used to decorate their pillows.

The Crusades were the means of carrying this handicraft into Europe. Knights coming home from wars in the Far East wore quilted jackets beneath their armor. They took home with them robes, banners, and heavy hangings for the castle walls. Their ladies soon realized that the quilted draperies kept cold winter drafts from the damp castles. They set their maids to work learning this new kind of needlecraft. Trade between Europe and the Mohammedan countries was increased by ordering silks and brocades that were made into hangings and coverlets.

By the time of Henry VIII, it was fashionable for women to wear quilted dresses of silk at court. Fine wires of silver and gold were often used for the stitching. Sometimes the quilting was covered with embroidery and jewels. Servants carried the heavy trains so the ladies could walk around. Queen Elizabeth did no needlework, but she loved this kind of handicraft. After her death, over one thousand dresses were found in her wardrobe. They were beautifully quilted and covered with bright embroideries or encrusted with pearls.

Mary, Queen of Scots, learned this art of needlework when she was a young girl in France. Later in life, after she was imprisoned by her cousin Elizabeth, she whiled away many lonely hours by making delicate and beautiful hangings for the walls of her room and coverlets for her bed. Elizabeth confiscated many of these, but some are still to be seen in an old castle in England.

William Shakespeare willed to his wife, Anne, a most unusual bequest, yet it was considered to be quite valuable. He willed her the second-best furniture, which was used in their bedroom. This included not only the heavy carved furniture but all of the bedding. Featherbeds, all of the everyday quilts, and the finer ones that were packed away in a large wardrobe, as well as the quilted bed curtains, were among the articles.

During the 11th and 12th centuries peasants used every scrap of their coarse homespun cloth. They sewed the scraps together to make warm coverlets for their beds. During the 16th century quilt patterns began to develop. In northern England geometrical designs, using the square, circle, triangle, and diamond, were stitched together to make new patterns. In the southern part of England and in France simple designs were drawn from nature, such as the floral, leaf, and star patterns. When settlers immigrated to America the women took with them, not only their bedding, but also many quilt patterns that had been handed down in their families for generations.

Pioneer women soon found that winters in the New World were so severe they needed heavy bedding as well as hangings for the doors and windows of their cabins. So every time a woman sat down to

An old proverb says that a woman makes quilts from her cradle to her grave. This was true during the early history of our Country. As soon as a little girl could sew a straight seam she began to work on a quilt top for herself. It was the custom that a young lady should have 12 tops ready to be quilted by the time she announced her engagement to be married. This was done by inviting her female relatives and friends to a "quilting bee." This was a great social event in the community. Even the women who lived in the religious communities were allowed to go, since they would not be idle. These pioneer women went early and stayed late, so that they could complete a quilt for the new bride-to-be before leaving. Everyone was interested in the young lady's choice of the pattern for her bridal quilt, which was the most important of all her bedding. Sometimes she chose a favorite floral pattern. Often she chose one called the Friendship Quilt. Friends made blocks of their favorite designs, embroidered their names in the corners, and sent the finished blocks to her home to be stitched together.

Quilts for All Occasions

Many frontier homes had mourning quilts, which were used after the death of a member of the family. When the days of mourning were over they were carefully placed in chests to be used again. A favorite pattern for these quilts was the Coffin Star design. Mrs. Julia Fleckinger of Maryland made over 150 coverlets during her lifetime.
One of her mourning quilts, made of black and white material, was used after the death of her husband. It has been handed down to a granddaughter, who said its name is the Midnight Star.

One very old quilt pattern often used on coverlets for children's beds was the Gray Goose. Almost every household owned a flock of geese whose feathers were needed for bedding. Mothers made these quilts to help their children overcome their fear of these flocks. No doubt they sang the old folk song, The Old Gray Goose Is Dead, while their children went to sleep.

Dutch housewives in New York were very proud of their skill with the needle and thread. During the winter they wore four or five beautifully quilted petticoats for warmth. Their dresses were looped up on one side to show the rich colors and designs.

Women in Pennsylvania took great pride in their lovely appliquéd quilts and used hearts, flowers, and the bird of good luck in their designs. During the days when it was customary for a minister to "ride the circuit," he occasionally took his wife with him to spend a few days in the homes of his flock. The Pennsylvania women scrubbed and scoured their guest rooms and put their very best appliquéd quilts on the bed for the minister's wife.

One young minister married a girl who disliked housework. She soon decided to go on circuit with her husband constantly. She knew she would have the very best of food to eat, she wouldn't have to prepare it, and she wouldn't even have to do any housework. It didn't take the Pennsylvania housewives long to realize what she was doing. When she visited the next two homes she found on her bed none of the bright appliquéd quilts but only the everyday patchwork kinds. She knew then that she was an unwelcome guest, so she had the good sense to insist that her husband take her back to her own home.

The Colonists in the South used lightweight material for their bedding. Wide bolts of silk and taffeta were ordered from foreign countries. Women put their slaves who were skilled in needlework to making intricate designs on spreads for their wide, carved beds. It was not usual for a plantation home to have 25 or 30 fine appliquéd quilts for their guest rooms. A bill of sale shows that George Washington bought 17 quilts for his wife, Martha, at a public sale. This means that quilts were a prized household commodity.

When the covered wagons began to roll across the Appalachian Mountains into the Ohio Valley women were permitted to take one of their prized possessions with them. Usually, this was the bridal quilt. Relatives and friends gave them patterns and scraps of material to take along. They knew these pioneer women were facing much danger and loneliness. They knew the comfort of sitting beside a fireplace and piecing a quilt, using familiar scraps of material from which the dresses of their friends had been made. Memories ease the loneliness of the wilderness.

A few years later barges moved slowly northward from New Orleans along the Mississippi and up the Ohio River, bringing bolts of materials that were placed in country stores. Women saved their butter and eggs to trade for bright calicoes to use in their quilts. Frontier women facing the hardships of the mountains of Kentucky and Tennessee devoted many lonely hours to this handicraft. Dyes were made from roots and bark for their homespun materials. Later cotton goods was color fast, and it was much easier to trade for this material than to weave it on looms. Many famous old patterns brought from the East were unchanged in design. Ambitious young pioneer women delighted in changing and improving patterns to suit their new environment. Now there is a great variety of designs through the Middle West.

**Designs Popular in the Middle West**

The most popular pattern among quilts is the star design, with its numerous variations. A book written on the art of quiltmaking lists 100 different star patterns. The Friendship quilt composed of squares executed by different individuals. The bride sewed these together into a quilt.
Among the unusual quilts seen at a recent exhibition in Kansas City was a silk autograph quilt. It had been made by Mrs. Hire Wilson, a pioneer of Fort Scott. She collected autographs of many famous people for 40 years. Among the names are those of Queen Victoria, Edwin Booth, Julia Ward Howe, and Jefferson Davis. A very old quilt in a museum in New York is worth thousands of dollars. It was made by Portuguese monks who were missionaries in India. The Queen of Portugal asked them to make a quilt for her to present as a gift. It took many years to complete, because it has very fine stitching in delicate and intricate designs.

The Historical Society of Oklahoma displays an interesting quilt in a museum. Pictures depicting historical events that occurred in the State were drawn on quilt blocks, then embroidered. The first is a scene of Coronado with his Spanish soldiers as they moved through that Territory. There is one of Napoleon signing away Louisiana and one of Andrew Jackson making a treaty with the Indians.

A member of the DAR treasures a quilt, made of pieces of silk in the late 18th century in Ely, England. The unique part of this quilt is the padding, which is stitched to the silk. The padding consists of letters written by the Colonists before and during the Revolutionary War to friends in England. As the material wears and splits, fragments of the letters can be read.

During the early history of our Country the more matronly quilt-makers in the community took special pride in using very tiny scraps of material. One woman in Missouri created competition by announcing that she had used 10,000 pieces in her quilt. Later a Mrs. Zoll of Poplar Bluff, Mo., established a world record; she had used 21,800 pieces. When Mrs. Jane Long, 78 years old, heard of this record, she began to make a quilt that established still a new record. It contains 38,000 pieces, and it took her 5 months to complete it. Mrs. Long has pieced over 200 quilts during her lifetime.

Pattern Names to Suit the Locality

Names given to quilt patterns throughout the years show that this art of needlework is clearly a part of our American heritage. When people settled along the Eastern Coast of America, patterns were inspired by nature, by occupations, and by people who were known and respected in the community. Such names as the Clam Shell, Ocean Waves, Storm-at-Sea, Saw-Tooth, The Dusty Miller, and the Log Cabin were used. Flower baskets and a variety of floral designs were motifs for appliquéd quilts. Others were taken from simple outdoor life, such as leaf and tree designs. Very old patterns, such as Rebecca's Fan, Sadie's Choice Rose, and Grandmother's Favorite were very popular.

An old quilt pattern that originated in the East was called the Wood Lily in the New England States. This quilt block traveled all over the country and the name changed as women adapted it to fit the flowers growing in different parts of America. In Pennsylvania it was called the Tiger Lily while down South it was known as the North Carolina Lily. North of the Ohio River the pattern was named for a small, flame-colored blossom that bloomed in the meadows—The Fire Lily. Women living in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois always made the petals of the flowers of bright red calico. After the pattern crossed the Mississippi River it naturally became The Prairie Lily. Farther west it was known as the Noonday Lily.

Quilt Patterns Have Their Own Legends

A story is told about an old quilt made from the Wood Lily pattern. During the Revolutionary War two sisters who were engaged to be married chose this pattern for their bridal quilts. They worked on their quilts while their lovers were fighting in the war so they would be finished before the young men came home. One soldier returned and married one of the girls. The other soldier was killed in battle. His sweetheart, whose name was Tabitha Smith, folded her quilt and laid it away in her trunk. She never married, hence it was never used. Years later she gave the quilt to a niece. It has never been washed for fear that the colors might fade, and it remains in excellent condition.

There is a story about the Bear's Paw pattern, the block that was common through Pennsylvania and Ohio.

Star design quilt made of diamond shaped patches, intended for a child's bed.

Radical Rose.
In 1836 a young man bought land about 30 miles south of Cleveland, Ohio. He cleared part of it, built a cabin, planted some crops, and wanted to get married. He had fallen in love with an attractive young girl in the neighborhood. Several times Job asked Mary Ann to marry him, but she kept him guessing about her acceptance. She wasn’t ready to settle down.

One day Job said to Mary Ann, “I am tired of waiting to find out whether or not you will marry me. I will ask you one more time. I’ll come to your house a week from today and give you one more chance. If you don’t want to marry me then I will look for another girl to be my wife.”

A week later Job started to walk through the woods to Mary Ann’s home. He noticed some flowers blooming near the path and decided to take her a bouquet. Carelessly he leaned his gun against a tree and stepped off the trail to pick the flowers. Suddenly, he heard a growl. Job looked up to see a huge black bear with her cubs coming through the bushes. He couldn’t reach his gun so he turned to run. He knew there was no more dangerous animal than a mother bear. As he heard her crashing through the bushes behind him Job had a thought that saved his life. He remembered that when a bear has cubs she is so heavy with milk she can’t climb a tree. Job ran for the nearest tree. Hastily he climbed while the big bear stood on her hind legs and shook the branches. Then she sat down to wait patiently until Job came down.

The hours passed. It became dark, but the mother bear still sat there. All night she sat, but about noon the next day she lumbered away with her cubs. Job hurried to Mary Ann’s home.

Mary Ann had spent a sleepless night, crying. When Job didn’t arrive she decided he had found another girl to become his wife. She was certain she would never see him again. When she saw him coming through the woods Mary Ann ran to meet him. She told Job she would be his wife if he still wanted to marry her. For her bridal quilt she chose the pattern Bear’s Paw and made it of blue and white print.

Many quilt blocks in the New England States had a distantly religious flavor to their names. The Garden of Eden, Solomon’s Temple, Crown of Thorns, and the Cross and Crown were used. The name of Jacob’s Ladder a very old pattern, changed several times. In Virginia it was called Stepping Stones while in Pennsylvania it was called the Tail of Benjamin’s Kite. After being carried westward it became the Trail of the Covered Wagon. Years later in Kentucky it was known as the Underground Railroad.

Another antique pattern that at first had a religious name, Job’s Tears, may have been named for a small plant that grew in the garden. An appliquéd oval motif, usually made of gray material, represented the small bean of the plant. These beans were strung and made into necklaces that were hung around the necks of babies, to help them with their teething. This pattern remained the same throughout American history, but the name changed with the years. Women could not vote, yet they knew and talked about political events; this is shown by the names of the quilts they made. Soon after the Missouri Compromise women realized that slavery was a serious problem in the United States, so they changed the name of the pattern, Job’s Tears, to The Slave Chain. In the 1840’s, when men from the North went to fight in Texas and Mexico, their lonely wives who quilted this pattern called it Texas Tears. The next change was made after the Civil War was over and people moved westward. It was called the Rocky Road to Kansas. About 1880, when the eyes of the Nation were focused on machinery and new inventions, the name was changed to the Endless Chain.

Queen Charlotte’s Crown

In pre-Revolutionary days a certain quilt pattern was called The King’s Crown. A few years later Colonists changed this name to Washington’s Quilt. The name of George III is familiar to Americans, but few have heard of his lovely wife, Queen Charlotte. She was so beloved by the women of Virginia that they named a new quilt for her. It was called Queen Charlotte’s Crown, and the name has always remained the same.

During the Revolution and the days when the United States was a young Nation, women found time for this kind of needlecraft because homemade bedding was still a necessity. New patterns were created, with such names as Yankee Pride, Boston Puzzle, Washington’s Plumes, and Martha Washington’s Wreath. A few years later Madison’s Patch, and Dolley Madison’s Star became popular. Then there was the Harrison Rose quilt and one named Old Tippecanoe. About this time two political parties had a heated dispute over the same rose pattern. Both claimed it. The dispute was never settled, so in one part of the East a quilt may be called the Democratic Rose, while another quilt with the same pattern may be called the Whig Rose.

Difficult events of the new Nation were designated by such names as the Whig Defeat and 54–40 or Fight. Once again the very old pattern called the Log Cabin again became popular and another along with it was named the Fence Rail. Lincoln’s Platform was an artistic design, and the followers of Stephen Douglas named the Little Giant for him. Two lovely quilts made by the Southern women were Alabama Beauty and Rose of Dixie.

An attractive quilt pattern that was popular in the mid-century for several years was the Radical Rose. After two years of fighting the Civil War one woman decided to use this block for her new quilt. She used a small bit of black material for the center of each rose. She said, “We’re fighting to free the slaves, so why not use a little bit of their color in our ‘Radical Rose’ quilts.”

As people moved westward after the war and again faced dangers of frontier life, women took their quilting frames with them. The Bleeding Hearts of Missouri and Kansas Troubles, as well as the Rocky Road to California remind us that life was still uncertain and troublesome. Other names given to some of the new patterns were Cactus Basket, Texas Treasure, Kansas Sunflower, and Pride of Iowa. Mrs. Cleveland’s Choice and Cleveland’s Tulips give information about the popularity of the President. Quilts named the Philippines and Hawaiian Flowers show the interest (Continued on page 652)

This excellent volume, by Walter O’Meara, is the first of a projected series of books on American forts to be issued by Prentice-Hall. Others in preparation are Fortress Louisbourg, Sutter’s Fort, Fort Laramie, Vincennes, Fort Niagara, The Forts of Mackinac, and Forts of the Upper Missouri. One wonders at the omission of Fort Ticonderoga, frequently termed “the key to the Continent.”

Ever since a friend of this reviewer described graphically disinterment of the skeleton of General Braddock in Pennsylvania, in his own childhood, novels and historical material on that portion of the French and Indian War have been of absorbing interest, particularly that centering about Fort Duquesne. Such novels as The Forest and the Fort and Toward the Morning, by Hervey Allen, were read many times. If you were to see the National Park Service booklet on Fort Necessity and note how French forts ringed those of the British, you would feel that a noose was being tightened around the British Colonies along the Atlantic coast portion of North America and that they might eventually be either decimated or pushed out to sea. The relationship of the Colonial wars in America to “power politics” in Europe becomes all too evident.

The author loses no time in projecting his account. In fact, Maj. George Washington is introduced on the first page of the first chapter, when he comes, an emissary of Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia, to demand possession of lands in the Ohio Valley, where the French had staked powerful claims. They had been busily exploring the country along some of the inland waterways, establishing forts, trading posts, and settlements and making friends of the Indian. Mr. O’Meara states, on page 13 “Whoever commanded the Ohio, it became clear, held the key, not only to the Ohio Valley itself, but to the basin of the Mississippi, and the water-sheds of the Illinois, Wabash, and Maumee Rivers as well. There were other roads to the interior, to be sure; the much traveled one, for instance, by way of Detroit and the Miami portage. But with the Ohio in their possession, the British could interdict these routes and cut Canada’s lifeline—Louisiana.” And on page 16 he comments. “The world was rushing toward global war, and the most explosive spot on the globe now happened to be the Forks of the Ohio.”

The balance of the book is devoted to action in and about that locality. Washington, young as he was, suggested an appropriate site for a fort there, and the French spent the winter of 1753-54 in constructing it—Fort Duquesne of the Blessed Virgin—which is described in great detail.

Washington led the small, ill-equipped troop dispatched from Williamsburg to—hopefully—conquer the powerful French army, snugly ensconced in a fort considered almost impregnable at the time. All along the way, wagons, horses, supplies, and reinforcements on which the young leader was relying failed to appear. The pathetic battle of Great Meadows Mr. O’Meara terms “the first great battle of a great World War.”

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“Better red than dead?” Let the answer be: A thousand times, NO.

The price of peace under disarmament would be world government under strict international controls. Moreover, surrender of control of the military to the United Nations would represent an abdication of sovereignty and leave this Nation defenseless. In which case, what would become of either the Constitution or the freedoms it has thus far secured?

These questions are not asked idly. A one-world government would, in effect, be a coalition government with the communists, and wherever there have been coalition governments, the communists have managed always to come out on top. Is that what we want for America? Again, the answer is a resounding NO.

We are presently engaged in what our President calls a “war against war.” The war in Vietnam would be reason enough to postpone all disarmament negotiations. There are other compelling reasons why this Nation cannot afford to let down its guard.

1. There is not a shred of evidence that the communists have abandoned their goal of world hegemony, or that the Soviet Union can be trusted to keep any agreement on disarmament or anything else.

2. It is folly to engage in disarmament discussions with Red China in possession of nuclear weapons and committed to the extension of its influence in all of Southeast Asia.

A third reason might be the announcement by the new Soviet rulers that one of the key tasks of the new regime will be “the strengthening of the defenses of our socialist powers.”

Observe, if you will, that the Soviet Union regards its own interests as being of paramount importance. Can we truthfully say the same? Is it not true that our own interests have long been subordinated to the United Nations? This thought is actually expressed in the preamble to the Test Ban Treaty which states that the goals of the Treaty are “in accordance with the objectives of the United Nations.”

This being the case, it should be of more than passing concern to the American people that the General Assembly, where the United States has one vote and no veto, is already claiming an attribute of world government—the power to levy assessments on member nations for its peacekeeping operations and the power to “legislate” into existence such new organizations and programs as the membership agrees upon.

Some months ago, in both the National Defender and a subsequent Magazine article, we pointed out that, as taxpayers and citizens of a presumably sovereign nation, we have a high stake in the debate now raging over Soviet refusal to pay its arrears for U.N. peacekeeping operations. Shall we now pick up the bill for defaulting nations? Shall the Soviet Union be allowed to rule the roost in order to prevent her from walking out on the United Nations?

Do we concede the right of the General Assembly to impose assessments for programs we may one day want to oppose? If so, we have gone a long way in conceding that the General Assembly of the United Nations is already a world government.

These are some of the questions the American people must ask themselves. No less important is the further question: How well are we actually prepared to defend freedom today? It is idle to speak of America as the “land of the noble free,” unless we are morally and spiritually prepared to defend freedom.

No army has ever been stronger than the people behind it, and no constitution is more enduring than the people who must make it work.

America is the bastion of freedom. It must be our constant endeavor in the future, as it has been in the past, to keep it so. The most challenging task before us is to keep America the “land of the noble free,” so that our children may continue to sing:

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

We are suffering today from practical results of the American system of individual freedom. The enemies of the American system are quite aware of the importance of the teachers in the ideological struggle. In 1919, a school teacher in Boston, Mrs. Marian E. Sproul, shocked many when she stated:

“Give us one generation of small children to train to manhood and womanhood and we will set up the Bolshevist form of the Soviet Government.”

We are suffering today from many in the Country who have received indoctrination in Marxist doctrines and in hostility to the American system. Resolve today that you will be faithful to your duty as American citizens and will communicate the principles of the American system to all who will listen. Proclaim it in season and out of season.

The second responsibility you have is in the exercise of this individual freedom in your own lives. This manifests itself in the free chance of our life’s work and how you perform that work. These choices are not only important to you but also to the State and Nation.

As our forefathers did in making any important decision, I hope, indeed, that you will ask for divine guidance in selecting your life’s work. Once you have made the choice, I trust you will believe that your choice is your true vocation in life. The sense of vocation is not by any means confined to the sacred ministry; it is applicable to other callings as well. Let your ideal for yourself be one of perfection in your chosen field. If you are called to the medical profession, do not be satisfied until you are the most competent, the most informed, the most skillful practitioner in your community. If you are called to the Bar, be determined that you will constantly improve your fund of legal knowledge, each case will be thoroughly and fully prepared and you will be the best lawyer in your community. If you are called to be a teacher, be quite sure to keep abreast of the latest skills in teaching and to learn ever more and more about your particular subject or specialty.
If you are called to the highest calling of all, namely that of homemaker and mother, may you teach your children the American theory and concept of government, the importance and blessings of individual freedom, the nobility of purpose of life and the counsels of perfection in carrying out those purposes. But above all, in whatever field you devote yourself, remember that the persons with whom you deal are indeed the children of a loving Heavenly Father and are, for that reason, your brothers, who are entitled to your best efforts and thought in the advancement of their concerns. Believe me when I say:

"The best is none too good."

These concepts will dignify and make noble many otherwise difficult and boring details in your professional life. The rewards may not always be great in material gains—although these usually follow this type of dedication and application—but the rewards to the spirit are of immense value.

Above all, avoid the spirit of self-righteousness and intolerance of other people and of their ideas, however unappealing to you. It is quite important that you maintain and cultivate a sense of humor which will carry you over many otherwise difficult times. In short, "Take your work, but not yourself, seriously." There must always be room for fun and the joy of living. Otherwise you will become stale, sullen and unattractive in your dealings with your fellow man. Be kind, be generous and be of good cheer.

To follow the counsels of perfection, much sacrifice of lesser things is involved. There will be many times when innocent pleasures will be given up for the advancement of the ideal. But the reward of faithful service and of high professional achievement is well worth it all and the end result is a happy, satisfied and productive life.

To these things are you called this day. May the Lord of the Universe give you the insight, power and strength to answer that call.

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**The Kaiulani**

(Continued from page 592)

States Flag. Her name was changed to Star of Finland. She made her last voyage to Alaska in 1927 and was retired.

In 1941, when the war created a shortage of ships, the Kaiulani was brought out of retirement, given her original name, and sailed with a cargo of lumber from Gray's Harbor, Wash., to South Africa and then on to Australia. There her career as a merchant vessel ended when her tall masts were cut down by the U.S. Army Transportation Corps at Sydney, Australia. The Kaiulani served in New Guinea waters throughout World War II as a towed coal barge.

According to the Army officer who supervised conversion of the square rigger:

"I had to give the orders to do the job, and I hated it! If any ship ever felt the stirrings of patriotism, it was that old wind-jammer. She sacrificed her beauty to get the job done."

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**Congress and Ebenezer’s Horse**

Members of the Congress may find solace in the monetary tribulations of their forebears of the Continental Congress.

Ebenezer Hazard, Continental postmaster at New York City during the Revolution, sought a special appropriation to purchase a horse.

It all began when General George Washington, to consolidate his defensive position, fell back from Long Island and abandoned the New York Harbor area to the superior strength of the British. Ebenezer Hazard had been delivering mail dispatches on foot. But now the American Army was off somewhere in New Jersey.

"The Post Office," he claimed, "hath need of a horse."

We may have lost something in translation from the official documentese of the day but in substance the word to Postmaster Hazard was:

"Sorry, don't you know there's a war on?"

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**Pre-Sorting, 1773**

The recent Post Office Department order that second and third-class permit holders pre-sort their mail by ZIP codes before it enters the postal system has precedent in early colonial annals.

The following passage is found in the 1773 diary of Hugh Finlau who succeeded Benjamin Franklin as England’s Deputy Postmaster General for the American Colonies:

"Acting Postmaster Antill (N. York) wishes that the letters sent from England by the Packet cou’d be sorted in London, each city its different bundle viz., N. York, Phila, Boston, Quebec, Montreal, &c; his reason for mentioning this wish is, that it often does happen that there is not time to assort them before the departures of the different riders or at least of some of them, by which means they lie in the office until next post day which makes eight days different to Canada for instance."
The 1st William Clifford came to Wiscasset, Maine. Published in Amherst, Mass., 1836. Copied by Mrs. William Seth Kenyon, State Chairman, Genealogical Records Committee, for Maine.

Marriages

Births
Andrew Chase Clifford, b. Apr. 24, 1820.
Samuel Goodrich Clifford, b. July 15, 1822.
Sarah Clifford, b. Nov. 4, 1823.
Fuller Gove Clifford, b. Aug. 21, 1832.
Children of Andrew Chase and Harriet S. Clifford:
Harriet Elizabeth, b. Sept. 3, 1846.
Anna Sumner Clifford, b. Aug. 6, 1849.

Deaths
Andrew Clifford, d. Apr. 13, 1837.
Betsey Clifford, d. Nov. 9, 1886, aged 86 yr., 10 mo., 27 da.
Andrew Chase Clifford, d. Feb. 15, 1857.
Fuller Gove Clifford, d. May 2, 1913.
Lillie Decker, d. Aug. 27, 1901.
Alfred E. Decker.
Frank F. Clifford.
Norman Clifford.
Ross B. Clifford.
Herbert Decker.
Harriet E. Clifford, d. Nov. 29, 1905.
Eva May Clifford, b. June 21, 1857.
Sarah Lillian Clifford, b. Jan. 5, 1858.
Emeline, b. Apr. 20, 1810.
Antoinette, b. Feb. 4, 1814.
Willard, b. Feb. 6, 1817.
Charles, b. May 17, 1819.
Granville, b. June 17, 1822.
Harriette, b. Mar. 22, 1824.
Sarah, b. Sept. 19, 1834.

Marriage
Samuel, Jr.
Andrew, b. July 20, 1799.
Isaac.
William.
Sarah, b. 1793.

Marriages
Isaac Clifford mar. Sarah Chase.
William Clifford never married.
Mary Clifford mar. Jeremiah Holton.
Diary of Rev. William Shaw of Allegany County, Md.

1801
Frederick Mack to Martha Simmons, Jan. 8.
William Neptune to Mary Poling, Jan. 15.
James Jordan (Jordon) to Elsey Buskirk, Jan. 26.
William Sigler to Grace James, Feb. 12.
Michael Spiker to Mary Koosn (Koonts), Apr. 7.
William Davidson to Elizabeth Barkshire, Apr. 23.
Michael Seyster to Jane Rogers, May 1.
John Hillers to Mary Spencer, June 2.
Joseph Medley to Lydia Smith, June 14.
Pzin Simpson to Mary Gordon, Aug. 9.
Richard Beinor to Elizabeth Duckworth, Aug. 4.
John Williams to Mary Lovet, Aug. 27.
Henry Duckworth to Abigail Tichina, Oct. 1.
John Hobititzel to Peggy Quary, Nov. 9.
Henry Myers (Myers) to Julia Snook, Nov. 17.
George Thistle to Ann Boyar (Beter), Nov. 26.
David Richards to Ann Lacy, Dec. 1.
Elias Gilpin to Lydia Ball, Dec. 1.
Peter Lowdermilk to Catherine Rusker (Recknor?), Dec. 8.

1802
Joseph Sapp (Lapp?) to Elizabeth Starnor, Jan. 21.
Mathew Ball to Elizabeth Athey, Feb. 9.
William Kiny to Ann Spicer, Feb. 11.
William Seford to Susannah James, Feb. 18.
John Stackpole to Mary Preston, Mar. 18.
John Maddin to Susannah Magruder, Mar. 23.
Joshua Odle (Ogle?) to Susannah Davis, Apr. 1.
Nathaniel Sticer (Spicer?) to Susannah Hoffman, Apr. 6.
John Barrack to Rebecca Odle, May 13.
Benjamin Long to Ann Athey, June 1.
Jacob Lyons to Jane Mosers (Moses), June 17.
John China to Elizabeth Dawson, Aug. 1.
Benjamin Williams to Jane Hood, Aug. 12.
Issac Shimer to Ann James, Aug. 24.
John Swger (Swaeger?) to Catherine Shimer, Aug. 24.
William Snook to Margaret Myers, Aug. 31.
Nichelus Paugh to Sarah Bray, Sept. 2.
John Elder to Rebecka Newmyer, Sept. 17.
Jacob Jacobs, to Mary Spencer, Sept. 19.
Henry Ingman, to Jane Morrison, Dec. 6.

1803
Thomas Thistle to Elizabeth Hoffman, Jan. 20.
David Hoffman to Elizabeth Jepe, Mar. 24.
Thomas Jenepr (Jempe?) to Ruth Coldington, Mar. 24.
Archibald Jones to Charity Myers, Mar. 29.
George Bruckburn (Buckburn?) to Sarah Paugh, Mar. 31.
David Howell to Susannah Johnson, Apr. 28.
David Miller to Sarah Myers, July 28.
Rosamond Long to Ruth Ricketts, Aug. 9.
Jacob Shook to Mary Stonecipher, Sept. 1.
Benjamin Casey to Sarah Ravenscroft, Oct. 1.
David Smith to Levinia Paugh, Nov. 17.
Samuel Fermonam to Charity Kight, Dec. 22.

1804
David Spitz to Temperance Bray, Jan. 3.
Martin Poling to Esther Beavers, Feb. 2.
John Corbus to Elizabeth Trollenger, Mar. 13.
William Long to Esther Seford (Lefford), Apr. 3.
William Young to Mary Enmison (Emerson?), June 14.
Frederick Ridenhour to Charlotte Thomas, June 25.
Jacob Rhodes to Sarah Reckner, Sept. 6.
Roger Poland to Ann Dickson (Dixon), Sept. 10.
Jesse Sharpless to Sarah Neupane, Sept. 13 (?).
Huston Reynolds to Margaret Loughridge, Sept. 20.
Zadock Elliott to Ruth Barnes, Oct. 25.
Jacob Jackson to Elizabeth Poland, Nov. 1.
John Parker to Mary Pritchard, Dec. 27.

1805
John Hollonybey to Margaret Poland, Jan. 31.
Michael Corbus to Mary Tuttle, Feb. 7.
Aaron Duckworth to Ann Beem (Becin?), Feb. 20.
William Wykoff to Mary Hellemes, Mar. 21.
Edward Denoyer to Catherine Longberry, Mar. 28.
Henry Gilson to Susannah Lovel, Apr. 2.
John Paugh to Ann Shipling, Apr. 16.
John Poland to Nancy James, Apr. 18.
Patrick Hamill to Mary Morrisson, May 12.
Ignatis Ricketts to Margaret Poland, July 2.
Jacob Woodring to Catherine Erb, July 30.
Jesse Young to Mary Brady, July 30.
Ezekiel Shimer to Zanedin Jones, Sept. 8.
John Gebhart to Ann Downey (Dorsce), Sept. 12.
Stephen Kimes to Sarah Wykoff, Sept. 19.
Peter Neff to Nancy Sigler, Oct. 3.
Carabene Poland to Susannah Jacobs, Oct. 3.
Isaac Wells to Susannah Miller, Oct. 10.
Isaac Workman to Catherine Anderson, Nov. 19.
Gabriel Jacobs to Margaret Jackson, Nov. 21.
John Burkivals (?) to Eleanor Paugh, Nov. 26.

1806
Andrew Corbus to Lydia Taylor, Jan. 26.
Daniels Mellemey (Mullaney) to Elizabeth Spicer, Jan. 28.
Shepherd Cordery to Eliza Kiles, Feb. 2.
Thomas Wilciarm to Eliza Funk, Feb. 11.
Doses Riddle to Mary Ball, Feb. 11.
John Funk to Eliz Loer, Feb. 13.
George Neff to Margaret Hellmes (r), Feb. 16.
7. Tune, Apr. 3.
9.cer, Sept. 4.
10. son, Aug. 12.
11. Apr. 27.
14. [ 1614 ]
15. 1809
17. John Workman to Abigail Combs, May 16.
18. George King to Susanna Hamilton, July 2.
20. Peter Siguen to Susanna James, Aug. 31.
22. John Stafford to Mary Sigler, Oct. 15.
23. Francis Rush to Nancy Colin, Nov. 7.
26. 1810
27. Isaac Workman to Lydia Merrill, Feb. 13.
29. John Martin to Sarah Ravenscroft, Apr. 10.
31. Thomas Davis to Mary Bray, May 29.
32. Richard McKenzie to Elizabeth Spealman, June 17.
33. John Wornock to Martha Wilson, Sept. 25.
34. 1811
35. William Neptune to Lydia Peeman, Jan. 1.
36. Robert Clark to Eliza Lairimore, Jan. 4.
37. David Richardson to Elizabeth Lynn, Jan. 29.
41. Henry M. Shriver to Mary Blair, Feb. 28.
42. Michael Paugh to Sarah Davis, Mar. 12.
43. William Ayers to Mary Shimer, Apr. 2.
44. James French to Jane Humblestone, May 2.
45. Jacob Smith to Rebecka Groves, May 14.
46. Walter Slicer to Mary Bruce, May 30.
47. James Wells, of Jas., to Nancy Poland, June 4.
48. William Wells, of Wm., to Sarah Wells of Jas., June 25.
49. Silas Hull to Hannah Waggoner, June 30.
50. Samuel Tomlinson to Polly Mathews, July 7.
52. William Fleming to Mary Waddell, Aug. 8.
53. Andrew Blurr (Bems-Blem?) to Elizabeth Miller.
54. John Harris to Eleonore McIntire, Sept. 4.
55. Jacob Crow to Margaret Winebrenner, Sept. 12.
56. Jacob Winters to Sarah Shriver (Shires?), Sept. 12.
57. John Barkus to Elizabeth Porter, Sept. 12.
58. Jess Spenser (Spensis?) to Catherine Hanssell, Oct. 27.
59. Adam Sipker to Ann Recknor, Dec. 5.
63. 1812
64. Archibal McCarty to Mary Ferby, Jan. 12.
65. George Humberston (Humbertson) to Lydia Winebrenner, Feb. 25.
68. George Duckworth to Olive Varnham, May 19.
69. Philip Myer to Julian Ball, May 19.
70. James Espy to Margaret Pollard, May 28.
71. George Miller to Margaret Parkinsson, June 28.
72. Daniel Sharpless to Russy Knotts (Russia), July 9.
73. David Workman to Elizabeth Robertson, Aug. 18.
74. Evin James to Lydia Wolf, Aug. 30.
76. William Spencer to Ann Larchhage (Loughridge), Oct. 6.
79. 1813
81. John Dawson to Polly Pesteman, Jan. 23.
82. James Mosby to Mary McCarl, Jan. 24.
84. Thomas Beeman to Catharn Wells, June 27.
85. John Hayes to Mary Calmes, July 5.
86. Daniel Ball to — Stalcup (Staley), Aug. 27.

Shank-Schencke-Fetzer—Want ances., parents, bros., sisters, dates, and places of Samuel Shank, b. 1811, lived at Kart-haus, Clearfield County, Pa.; moved to Marsh Creek, Center County, Pa. (believed orig. from Lancaster County, Pa.), mar. Annie Fetzer, dau. of Michael Andre Fetzer of Yarnell, Center County, Pa. —Mrs. Milton Klinefelter, 3 Woodview Road, Ellicott City, Md.

McRobert-Manford-Carter-Chambers-Jackson—(a) Want ances., parents., bros., sisters, dates, and places of Archibald Mc Robert, b. abt. 1730-35, Scotland (where in Scotland?), ordained in London in 1761, mar. in Va. in 1762, to Elizabeth Marshall; he and she wrote a family Bible to his dau. Elizabeth, who mar. Samuel Carter. (b) Want full inf. and Revolutionary service of this “Major” James Chambers, b. in Ireland (where in Ireland?), 1742, came to America bef. 1765, mar. in S.C., 1786, to Elizabeth Jackson, b. 1744 in Ireland. —Mrs. Herbert W. Morrison, 1306 6th St., Anacortes, Wash. 98221.

Bishop-Sluyter-Sleighter—Want ances., parents, bros., sisters, and places of Lewis Daniel Bishop, b. April 1773, Suffield, Conn., d. 1856, Castle Creek, Broome County, N.Y. Father was Lewis Daniel Bishop, b. 1710, possibly Surrey County, England; came to America, 1725, from France, d. 1780; mar. (1) Catherine (who?), d. 1801, Castle Creek, N.Y., mar. (2) Hannah Sluyter (Sleighter), b. N.Y., 1786, d. 1855, Vineland, N.J. Her father was said to be Rev. Eleam (Eli), Joshiah, Rev. Thomas. —Mrs. Sabrina C. Bishop, 1207 Sixth St., Asa, Martha, Margaret, Daniel Lewis, Henry Lewis.—Mrs. Hector A. Bishop, 6 Elmwood Ave., Buffalo, N.Y. 14222.


Brown—Corres. is desired with desc. of James and/or William Brown, Quaker emigrants from Podington, Bedfordshire, England, original founders of the township of Nottingham, County of Chester, Province of Pa.—Lt. Col. Harvey N. Brown, 1411 Devonshire Drive, El Paso, Tex.

Marsh-Leard-Dansby—Want ances., parents, bros., sisters, dates, and places of Jane Marsh, b. 1800, prob. North-umberland County, Va. Her mother (a widow) and five children (including Jane) moved from Northumberland County in 1813 to Abbeville Dist., S.C., near Cedar Springs Presbyterian Church. In 1817 she mar. Joseph Leard; two children—Samuel and Nancy Leard. Was a widow from 1822 to 1826, then mar. Isaac Dansby in Abbeville Dist., S.C., d. in 1884, English descent and Episcopalian.—Mrs. B. A. Hynum, 513 So. 4th St., Monroe, La.

DeHaven—Want ances., parents, dates, and places of Joseph T. DeHaven, b. possibly Winchester, Va., April 6, 1820. He had a son, John H. DeHaven, b. July 6, 1847, in Winchester, Va.—Mrs. Kenneth R. Shaw, 1207 Sixth St., Asa, Iowa.


Gill-Nunally—Want ances., parents, dates, and places of Jones Gill, b. 1764, Charles City, Va., lived in Henrico County, Virginia, Buckingham, Nelson, and Amherst Counties, Va., mar. Patience Nunally. Want inf. regarding her ances. and parents, etc.—Mrs. Harold B. Gill, P.O. Box 663, Orange, Va.


Cole—Want ances., parents, desc., dates, places, and all possible inf. on A. Cole, b. Nov. 18, 1770 (where?), mar. Martha (who?), b. June 10, 1774, New Hampshire (where?). Children (some born in Lower Canada): Mary, b. 1797; Aurilla, b. 1798; Calvin, b. 1801; Martha, b. 1802; Betsey, b. 1804; John, b. 1807, d. abt. 1850, Ill. or Wis.; Shalama, b. 1809; Asa, b. 1811; Tyler, b. 1814, d. 1886, Iowa; Relief A., born 1816; and Galen B., born 1819.—Josephine L. Harper, 4222 Beverly Rd., Madison, Wis. 53711.

Smith-Ivory-Hubbard-Tuell-Presley—Want anything on Capt. Challenge Smith, Sr. of Middlesex County, Conn. Also on Benjamin Smith, father of Sarah Smith, b. 1733, d. 1818, Conn. Also on Ivory families of N.Y., especially parents of Levi Ivory, of the Town of Huntington, Barnard, Ft. Edward, N.Y., 1824. Also anything on the Tuel families. And Wm. Dan. Presley of Va., especially Prince William, Loudoun, and Fairfax Counties, Va.—Mrs. J. Q. Motto, 204 Girard S.E., Albuquerque, N.Mex.

Donnell—Want ances., parents, dates, and places of William Donnell, b. Apr. 26, 1760, Guilford County, N.C., d. July 29, 1846, Wilson County, Tenn., and his first wfe. Jane (who?), also his last (2nd or 3rd wfe.) Elizabeth (who?). His ch. were: James, Robert, Adnah, Eleanor (El), Joshua, Rev. Thomas, Mary (mar. Carruth), Cinthia (mar. Donnell), Adaline (mar. Doak), Jane (mar. Davis), and Margaret (mar. Mc. Kee). This William Donnell proved Revolutionary soldier. In Tenn. was called “Capt. William” and signed “William. S. Donnell” to E. E. B. Barton, 4501 Lindell St., Louis, Mo. 63108.

Starr—Want ances., parents, dates, and places of James Starr, who lived in Barnesville, Belmont County, Ohio, in 1803; his sons were named Moses, William, Samuel, Jabez, and John.—Mrs. C. E. Baughman, 3013 S. Elmwood Ave., Sioux Falls, S.D. 57105.

Boykin—Want ances., parents, dates, places, and names of wifes of James Alexander Boykin, Jr., and bros. Byrd, Bazzle, and Sam, who all died in battles of Confederate Army, James A., Jr., moved to Texas in 1858 but returned to Clark County, Miss., to fight with brothers. Connecting families sought.—Mrs. Lester Boykin, Box 17, Mexilla Park, N.Mex.

Goddard-Cunningham-Bogard(1)—Want ances. and all inf. on the following: Thornton Goddard, mar. Polly Cunningham, Knox County, Tenn., Feb. 3, 1817: 10 children, third son, John William Goddard, b. 1825, d. Oct. 29, 1863, of Appomattox County, Va. —Mrs. Wm. B. Farrar, 3988 Belle Vista Dr. E., St. Petersburg Beach, Fla.

Benjamin-Harriss-Rimes—Want ances., parents, dates, and places of Hannah Benjamin, who mar. Ebenezer Harris, Oct. 29, 1751, Plainfield, Conn. Also of Hannah Benjamin, who mar. Daniel Harris, Feb. 10, 1771, Plainfield, Conn. Also full inf. concerning ances., desc., and parents with dates and places of William (Continued on Page 658)
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Freedom Versus Security by Margaret Chase Smith, U.S. Senator from Maine

(Continued from page 573)

In today's growing, but tragic, emphasis on materialism, we find a perversion of the values of things in life as we once knew them. For example, the creed once taught children as they grew up was that the most important thing was not in whether you won or lost the game but rather in "How you played the game."

That high-level attitude that stresses the moral side no longer dominates in this age of pragmatic materialism that increasingly worships the opposite creed that "the end justifies the means" or the attitude of get what you can in any way, manner, or means that you can.

There is an urgent need to reject the pragmatic cynicism that "the sin is not the crime but rather getting caught is the crime." We must reject the pragmatic condoning of wrong doing merely because "everybody's doing it." We must develop self-discipline instead of surrendering to self-indulgence.

We must do things because in our heart we know they are right—rather than not doing them because the mob might condemn us.

We must not be mental mutes with our voices stilled because of fear of criticism of what we say. We must not be dogmatic and callously sit in judgment against anyone who disagrees with us. Instead we must be able to see the other fellow's side of the argument, even if he vigorously disagrees with us. We must be tolerant. But we should not permit tolerance to degenerate into indifference and complacency.

If our Nation is to regain the moral fiber that it once had—and it must have if our way of life is to survive—then we must dethrone the glorified pragmatists who advocate cutting corners, who preach the propaganda of expecting "something for nothing," who espouse the doctrine that "the end justifies the means," and who caution against "getting involved" on matters of principle.

When we value security, we need to give greater emphasis to moral security and spiritual security. We need to return to respect and practice of fundamental truths and basic moral and spiritual values. We need to think more of others unselfishly—and less selfishly of ourselves.

And we have to start not with the next fellow but with each of ourselves individually in a frank, even if agonizing, self-appraisal aimed at self-discipline and self-reliance. We must start with ourselves—and the place we must start is right in our own homes.
MINUTES
NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT
REGULAR MEETING, APRIL 17, 1965

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. 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. Waston, Mrs. Kilbourne, Mrs. Cagle, Mrs. James, Mrs. Allen. Vice Presidents General: Mrs. Minton, Mrs. Morford, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Skillman, Mrs. Wilcox, Mrs. Rinsland, Mrs. Estill, Mrs. Merritt, Mrs. Birnbaum, Mrs. Shackelford, Mrs. Cash, Mrs. Tippett, Mrs. Ragan, Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Brooks, Mrs. Lovett, Mrs. Kennedy, Mrs. Grover. State Regents: Mrs. Geron, Mrs. Hoopes, Miss Anderson, Mrs. Westbrook, Mrs. Lyon, Mrs. Pratt, Mrs. Sturtevant, Mrs. Money, Miss McNutt, Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Thornton, Mrs. Bond, Mrs. Killey, Mrs. Chapman, Mrs. Haney, Miss Cowger, Mrs. Hume, Mrs. Holzer, Miss Wight, Mrs. Barnes, Miss MacPeek, Mrs. Zeder, Mrs. Hansen, Mrs. Rhodes, Mrs. Kemper, Mrs. Cox, Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Warner, Mrs. Lynde, Mrs. Finley, Mrs. Elmendorf, Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Cornwell, Miss Thomas, Mrs. Humphreys, Mrs. Spicer, Mrs. Sayre, Mrs. Wilkins, Mrs. Gressette, Mrs. Truax, Miss Harle, Mrs. Dick, Mrs. Dooley, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Farnham, Miss Johnson, Mrs. Barker. State Vice Regent: Mrs. Oslund, Idaho; Mrs. Olson, North Dakota.

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

Report of President General

On Sunday afternoon, January 31st, the day immediately following sessions of the first 1965 National Board of Management, a successful Museum tour and social event honoring members of both Houses of Congress was held. It was indeed gratifying to the President General to have a large number of National Officers and State Regents stay over to assist in hostessing. Such personal courtesy combined with the direct invitations extended in supplement to the official one issued, tangibly contributed to the acknowledged interest and enjoyment of many guests attending.

Monday, February 1st, was devoted entirely to clearing the desk of all correspondence and matters pertinent to the actions of the Executive Committee and National Board meetings.

Early Tuesday morning, February 2nd, the President General left by train for Philadelphia to attend the 70th Anniversary celebration of the Merion Chapter, Mrs. John David Rumbough, Regent. Upon arrival, it was a pleasure to be met and welcomed by Mrs. James Anderson, Chief Personal Page to the President General during his administration, at whose spacious home the lovely tea was held.

Upon return, the following week was devoted to special conferences held with representatives of the National Geographic Society and the press, in connection with publication and promotion of the new DAR Book.

Thursday, February 4th, the President General was the guest of Mrs. William H. Hasebroock, President, General Federation of Women's Clubs, at a reception and special 75th anniversary preview showing "The Story of Unity in Diversity"—the story of the General Federation of Women's Clubs in America.

The next day, February 5th, was spent in clearing the desk of correspondence and other important matters needing attention and consideration. That evening, the President General left Washington by plane for Miami to join Mr. Duncan for a brief, long postponed vacation to the West Indies, before starting on the final State Conference tour of this administration.

Enroute on Sunday, February 7th, the President General and Mr. Duncan, with their hosts, Col. and Mrs. Arthur U. Schrager, enjoyed the hospitality of Mrs. William A. Becker, Honorary President General, and Mr. Becker at a delightful buffet at their home in Daytona Beach.

Upon return to Washington on Friday, February 19th, that afternoon, by personal invitation of the First Lady, Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson, your President General attended a White House conference for women on the subject "Project Head Start", a special phase of the poverty program, designed to aid pre-school children, a project in which Mrs. Johnson expressed special interest and felt women could be particularly effective and helpful.

Saturday, Sunday and Monday, February 20-21-22, were all spent at National Headquarters catching up on accumulated correspondence and completing details on the 74th Continental Congress and the DAR Diamond Jubilee Book.

The evening of the 22nd, I accompanied Mr. Duncan to Leesburg, Virginia to attend a special banquet of "Friends of Lafayette." Honor guest and speaker was the Count de La Fayette, of Paris, France.

Tuesday night, February 23rd, the President General left Washington by train for the 69th State Conference of the Kentucky Daughters at Lexington, the Mary Desha Diamond Jubilee Conference. The official opening was on Wednesday morning, February 24th, with Mrs. Robert C. Hume, State Regent, presiding. A highlight, despite a blizzard, was the Dedication Ceremony of two commemorative plaques to Mary Desha, DAR Founder; one on a home occupied by her and the other a Kentucky State highway marker at the school where she taught. The event concluded with a wreath-laying ceremony at her graveside.
In addition, a Mary Desha pageant-fashion show was staged. Returning to Washington the morning of February 26th for a brief weekend at National Headquarters, your President General left again on Sunday evening, for attendance at the 56th Annual Conference of the Louisiana State Society.

It was a pleasure, with Mrs. Rudolph J. Holzer, State Regent, for the first time to attend the famous Mardi Gras Proteus Ball on Monday evening, March 1st and view the parade from the Pickwick Club, courtesy of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert C. Parker. Other delightful events provided by the New Orleans Daughters filled to overflowing the brief two-day stay in the romantic city. Accompanying the State Regent, I then flew to Monroe for the fine Louisiana State Conference.

I arrived in Jackson, Mississippi on March 4th for attendance at the 59th State Conference of the Mississippi State Society, for which the theme was NSDAR Diamond Jubilee. Mrs. Paul B. Johnson, Jr., First Lady of Mississippi, tendered a beautifully appointed tea at the Governor's Mansion, honoring the State Regent, Mrs. Fentress Rhodes and your President General. The Conference banquet featured an outstanding historic pageant—"Diamond Jubilee—DAR Seventy-five Years of Patriotic Service", authored by Mrs. Harry C. Ogden with Mrs. William R. Parks, Director; also an historic film "The Natchez Trace," was featured. At the conclusion of the Conference, the President General had the pleasure of installing the new State Officers.

Following a delightful luncheon as guest of Mrs. James R. Peaster, Jr., I left Jackson on Sunday, March 7th, arriving in Montgomery the same afternoon to attend the excellent 67th State Conference of the Alabama State Society at the Whiteley Hotel, presided over by Mrs. Richard Preston Geron, State Regent.

The next Conference visit was at Orlando, where the President General arrived in the early afternoon of March 10th to attend the well-attended 63rd Annual Conference of Florida Daughters. The sessions, March 11-13, were presided over by the State Regent, Mrs. George Elam Evans.

Despite other previous arrangements, it was necessary during the interval of March 12-17 for the President General to return to National Headquarters.

On Wednesday morning, March 17th, notwithstanding exceedingly unfavorable flying weather, the President General left National Airport for the 67th Georgia State Conference at Augusta, arriving at noon. The splendid conference was held at the Augusta Town House Motor Inn, Mrs. Benjamin Ivy Thornton, State Regent, presiding. A pre-conference reception honored the State Regent and the President General at lovely Meadow Garden, home of George Walton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, Augusta Chapter, hostess.

Sunday, March 21st, the President General drove to Columbia, South Carolina for the fine 69th Conference of the South Carolina State Society, Mrs. William M. Gressette, State Regent, presiding. Here, the social highlight was a lovely tea held at the Governor's Mansion, graciously hostessed by Mrs. Donald S. Russell, South Carolina's First Lady.

The splendid 65th Conference of the North Carolina Daughters opened in Durham on Thursday afternoon, March 25th, Mrs. Abner Milton Cornwell, State Regent, presiding. After the conference adjourned, March 27th, I left Durham to return to Washington to receive at a Special Museum Event, Sunday evening, March 28th, held especially for the American Newspaper Women's Club of Washington and guests, as well as representatives of newspapers in other cities. The attendance was high and enthusiasm was displayed. For many, this was the first visit to DAR National Headquarters. Appreciation was expressed for the informative tour and opportunity to view the numerous, predominant Americana items on display.

Unfortunately, I think you can appreciate the pardonable pride I felt in attendance at the 69th Virginia State Conference, March 30-April 1. To your President General it was a very special "coming home" after three years. Initial event was the Memorial Service in historic St. John's Church where Patrick Henry gave his famous "Give Me Liberty or Give Me Death" speech. An all-time high attendance together with an excellent record of achievement reported under my own most capable State Regent, Mrs. Robert Bruce Smith, Jr., bespeaks a tribute and compliment of the highest order. Completion of a volume of historic names and sketches of Virginia DAR Chapters was presented as a Jubilee project. Many extraordinary courtesies were incorporated into the conference program. The Executive Mansion was the scene of a lovely reception, notwithstanding the First Lady, Mrs. Albertis S. Harrison's recuperation from a recent operation.

It was a pleasure to be a guest at the outstanding 64th District of Columbia DAR State Conference, which opened at the International Inn, Monday, April 5th, with Miss Anna Mary McNutt, State Regent presiding. A reception honoring the President General preceded the Conference banquet on Tuesday evening, April 6th. A record attendance and a very splendid agenda attested the consistent good work of the District Daughters. This final conference visit was a climax to a seven-week State Conference itinerary. The many "extras" feting your President General will be long remembered.

In each State the President General's 2-hour Forum stressing the FULL DAR STORY, and amplifying the illustrious background of the National Society of which each is a part, was given and met with enthusiastic response, both attendance and attention-wise. This was most gratifying, as it was felt to be of benefit to the entire membership.

The President General gave an address at each State meeting on the theme "THE PEOPLE WHO KNOW THEIR GOD SHALL STAND FIRM AND TAKE ACTION." Also in each State, conferences or interviews with various news media-radio-TV-newspapers were held. I wish to compliment and mention especially the reports enjoyed at State Conference. Truly, all were most inspiring, revealing enthusiasm and fine support of DAR objectives. It has been an inspiration to your President General to have had the opportunity during the three years of this administration to personally note the excellent attendance at State meetings as well as the outstanding accomplishments of Daughters in all fields of DAR endeavor:—historic preservation, promotion of education and patriotic endeavor. The theme: KNOW—DO—TELL the FULL DAR STORY has borne excellent fruit.

Not only was it a pleasure, it was a source of gratification and inspiration for the President General during her three-year term to visit 49 States and the District of Columbia and it was a matter of keen regret that illness and death in the family resulted in cancellation of the anticipated trip to Hawaii.

Again, words are highly inadequate to express the gratitude and deep appreciation felt for the many courtesies extended during each of the official State visits. Beginning with the State Regents, including many current and past National Officers, everything possible on a personal, individual basis was done for my pleasure and enjoyment. In appreciation, I hold all very dear and shall continue to cherish special memories of each.

On April 9th, it was the President General's pleasure to be hostess for a tour of National Headquarters of the
Presidents of Women’s Civic and Service Groups of Alexandria, Virginia.

On April 16th, a delightful luncheon interlude honoring your President General at the Chevy Chase Country Club was enjoyed through the kindness of Mrs. Hugh Petersen, Museum Adviser.

During the period since the January 31st Board much time and effort have been devoted to the preparation of the 74th Continental Congress program. It is hoped that all attending the Congress will find pleasure in the sessions. This Congress features commemoration of the 75th Diamond Jubilee of the National Society.

Preparation of the DAR Diamond Jubilee Book has been time-consuming, requiring diligent effort. Deep and sincere appreciation rightfully go to Mrs. Mollie Somerville, and Mr. Jack Cooke of Judd & Detweiler, Mr. Frank E. Klaphor, Director Curator, and staff members for the compilation and completion of this exquisite publication which it is hoped will be a source of pride to all Daughters and a valuable item of information to the public. It is felt this publication will receive a ready welcome by members and the public, alike. All 50 States and the District of Columbia are represented.

The Dedication of the DAR Library Expansion Project will take place on Tuesday morning, April 20th at noon, following adjournment of the program.

Appreciation is expressed to the following Daughters who have acted as representatives for the President General on several occasions when she could not appear: Mrs. Dorothy W. S. Ragan, Vice President General, National Organizations Committee meeting at the Treasury Department, February 4th; Mrs. Elliot C. Lovett, Vice President General, wreath-laying ceremony at the National Jefferson Memorial, commemorating the 222nd anniversary of the birth of Thomas Jefferson, April 13th; Mrs. Ellsworth E. Clark, Treasurer General, Conference for non-governmental organizations, Department of State, March 16-17.

It is with deep regret that I report to you the passing of the Chairman of Finance Committee and Past Treasurer General, Miss Marion Ivan Burns, on February 23rd.

The days in the short interval since return from State Conferences and the 74th Continental Congress were heavily scheduled with special conferences and interviews, including numerous presentations to the Library and Museum, the receiving of two delegations to National Headquarters and the important pre-Congress Press Conference. These items will be either reported in specific Officer or Chairman reports or will reflect in the program and publicity attendant to the 74th Continental Congress.

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 outstanding cooperation during this administration, 1962-65. I trust you feel these years have been constructive and that the memory of association on this Board will be a happy one!

MARION MONCURE DUNCAN, 
President General.

At the conclusion of her report, the President General presented Mrs. Mollie Somerville, staff historic researcher, and Mr. Jack Cooke of Judd & Detweiler, with an expression of special thanks for their long hours of devoted service in the preparation of the book, "In Washington ... The DAR Story."

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

Following the January National Board of Management meeting this officer remained in Washington and assisted in the well planned Museum reception for Congressmen and their families. This Special Museum Event, the last of this season and of the administration was very fine and this officer felt it added greatly to the prestige of our National Society.

Early in February your First Vice President General was invited to be part of a committee to judge the history essays for our local area.

Later in the same month attended the Delaware State Conference held at the Hotel duPont in Wilmington.

In March this officer went to Knoxville to attend the Tennessee State Conference. Having three days between the adjournment of the Tennessee State Conference and the opening of the Texas State Conference, this officer went to Memphis to visit Mrs. Hillman P. Rodgers, Honorary State Regent of Tennessee, our first visit since State Regency days. During this brief but very delightful stay it was this officer’s pleasure to meet some of the members of Mrs. Rodgers’ chapter who called at Davies Plantation. It was also a privilege to see the restored log cabin built and formerly owned by Mrs. Rodgers’ ancestors, given by her to the Zachariah Davies Chapter for use as their chapter house.

Arrived in San Antonio in time to attend a beautiful dinner party hosted by Mrs. Edward R. Barrow, honoring the State Regent of Texas and this officer. Included were the Texas State officers and other guests of the conference who had arrived prior to the opening of the meetings.

Both conferences were very fine, well planned, informative and with excellent reports and programs. The gracious hospitality and kindness shown this officer in both States will long be remembered.

It is always a source of regret that more State invitations cannot be accepted because of conflicting dates.

After a two weeks’ absence from home mail is always a problem and it was just that at this time, but eventually the accumulation is conquered and the desk cleared.

My thanks again to all for the fine yearbooks and newsheets sent to my home; all are so much appreciated, and my thanks to you, Madam President General, for your kindness and graciousness during these three years.

BETTY NEWKIRK SEIMES, 
First Vice President General.

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

Report of Chaplain General

Your Chaplain General had the pleasure of serving as hostess at “Rosalie” on March 19th and the memories of the dinner and attendance at the Annual Confederate Pageant will long be treasured.

Plans are complete for the Chaplain General’s Breakfast on Easter Sunday morning, laying of wreaths at Arlington and Mount Vernon, the Memorial Service, and the ceremony for the Dedication of the Christian Flag to be held in the Kansas Chapel on Monday, April 19th at 4 P.M. with Mrs. Robert Chesney in charge of arrangements.

Again State Regents are urged to fill their boxes for
the Memorial Service and encourage their delegates to attend all special events planned for Easter Sunday. Appreciation is expressed to the President General for her thoughtfulness in opening the President General's Reception Room to the delegates after the Memorial Service.

Sincere gratitude is expressed to Miss Grace Witherow, chairman of the Breakfast; Mrs. L. I. McDougle and other members of the Memorial Service Committee; to Mrs. Erma Ash, Miss Jean Jacobs, Mrs. Virginia Rupp and to all who have been of help to the Chaplain General during her term of office. Memorial flowers given by the following friends will add much to the beauty and dignity of the Memorial Service on Easter Sunday: Mrs. Vaughn A. Gill, Mrs. William J. Wilkings, Mrs. Roscoe O. Illyes, Mrs. Russell Cooke, Mrs. Albert G. Peters, Mrs. Charles Randolph, of Illinois; Streator Chapter, Illinois; Mrs. George C. Skillman, New Jersey; Mrs. Roy H. Cagle, North Carolina; Lady Fenwick Chapter, Connecticut; Mrs. Ellsworth Clark, Treasurer General; Accounting and Records Office.

JANET M. JOHNSON,
Chaplain General.

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

Report of Recording Secretary General

The minutes of the January Board meeting were prepared for publication in the DAR Magazine and proof-read. Minutes and verbatim transcript were indexed and recorded.

The amendment to the Bylaws proposed by the National Board of Management was prepared for distribution to the chapters.

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

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

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

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

Since my last report to the Board 2,780 membership certificates have been prepared and mailed to members. All requests for research have received prompt and careful attention.

It has been a joy and great pleasure to serve on this Board under the gracious leadership of our President General. The memory of it will live forever.

MARTHA SUTTLE IRWIN,
Recording Secretary General.

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

Report of Corresponding Secretary General

Since my last report to this body 3023 Proposed Amendments were mailed (February 8, 1965) in addition to the continued flood of daily mail which is handled through this office. There is no decline in the number of letters requesting information, help and advice, and it is with pleasure that I assure you that these letters continue to receive courteous and as prompt attention as is humanly possible.

Many inquiries as to membership are received and you are well aware of the fact that replies to these inquiries are accompanied by copies of all the free material authorized by our National Society. These should stimulate and encourage even the most casual letter-writer to pursue possible membership and it is our earnest hope that this is exactly what happens.

Our Chief Clerk, Mrs. Eldred M. Yoehim, has been handling the important work of this office almost single-handed, but we now have an assistant for her, Mrs. Regina Ashmore, and it is hoped that this will spread the labors more evenly.

I might add that during these three years, Mrs. Yoehim has sent out 61,991 pieces of official mail from headquarters—all of this free material, in addition to the many hundreds of letters plus those that come to my home.

At the moment, the important end-of-the-year business for the Honor Roll Committee is being handled in the office of the Corresponding Secretary General. Mrs. Biel is a welcome and hard-working visitor there, and we hope with her that this is going to be a banner year for her committee.

The Business Office, under the able direction of Mrs. Erma Ash, Chief Clerk, one of the busiest in the building, is now at its busiest as it prepares for Continental Congress. As you know, material for which there is a small charge, goes out through this department—and there is a steady increase in requests for this material—but added to this daily and ever-growing routine are the manifold activities necessary to help Congress run smoothly.

As we enjoy and admire the efficiency of our beautiful Continental Congresses let us take time out now and again to pay a small tribute to the dedicated staff which makes these annual gatherings matters of pride for us all.

It is with deepest regret that I hereby record the sudden and untimely death of our past Treasurer General, Miss Marian I. Burns.

I am happy to report to you, however, that the affairs of these two departments under the office of the Corresponding Secretary General, are in fine working order, and credit for this excellent state of affairs must be given to our President General, our Personnel Chairman, Mrs. Dowdell, and our two Chief Clerks, Mrs. Yoehim and Mrs. Ash.

For each one of you, I wish in closing, a happy and brilliant future.

ADELAIDE LAWRENCE CUFF,
Corresponding Secretary General.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Ellsworth E. Clark, presented the following report on membership: Deceased, 462; resigned, 78; reinstated, 121.

Mrs. Clark moved that 121 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Harris. Adopted.

Mrs. Clark read the report of the Treasurer General.

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 twelve months ended February 28, 1965, and the supporting schedule thereto.
### SUMMARY STATEMENT OF CURRENT AND SPECIAL FUNDS

FOR THE PERIOD MARCH 1, 1964 to FEBRUARY 28, 1965

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<th>Cash Receipts</th>
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<td>22,533.50</td>
<td>12,057.68</td>
<td>43,164.83</td>
<td>43,164.83</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>State Rooms</strong></td>
<td>3,778.42</td>
<td>11,335.25</td>
<td>11,861.25</td>
<td>3,252.42</td>
<td>3,252.42</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Special Funds</strong></td>
<td>909,793.68</td>
<td>730,462.23</td>
<td>739,582.64</td>
<td>85,500.00</td>
<td>986,173.27</td>
<td>742,353.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Current and Special Funds</strong></td>
<td>1,953,073.34</td>
<td>1,461,293.05</td>
<td>1,355,283.00</td>
<td>2,059,083.39</td>
<td>1,633,699.41</td>
<td>425,383.98</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(A) The current fund balance at February 28, 1965 included 544,042.50 received for 1965 dues which was not available for operations until March 1, 1965. In addition approximately $21,676.00 in dues and fees had been received from applications for membership and will not be available for operations until the applicants are admitted to membership.

(B) The DAR Magazine fund balance at February 28, 1965 included 17,530.69 for the printing of the February issue. The itemized invoice for this amount was not received until March 11, 1965 and was, therefore, paid after the close of the fiscal year.
# Schedule of Investments
## As of February 28, 1965

### Current Fund
- U.S. Treasury Bills (Maturity value $900,000.00 due at various dates in April and May, 1965) $891,346.14

### Special Funds
- National Defense Committee $5,000.00
- Eastern Building and Loan Association 891,346.14
- Charles Simpson Atwell 5,000.00
- 194 shares Detroit Edison Company 3,375.60
- 445 shares Texaco, Inc. 5,600.00

### Combined Investment Fund
#### U.S. Government Securities:
- U.S. Treasury 4.125% Bonds, due 2/15/74 $32,686.50
- U.S. Treasury 4% Bonds, due 6/15/78-83 $15,796.13
- U.S. Treasury 3 1/4% Bonds, due 6/15/95 $10,027.81
- Federal Land Bank 3 1/4% Bonds, due 5/1/71 $60,602.78
- International Bank for Reconstruction 3 1/4% Bonds, due 10/1/81 $13,562.75

#### Corporate Bonds:
- Appalachian Electric Power Co. 3 1/4% Bonds, due 12/1/70 $12,862.50
- Commonwealth Edison Co. 4 1/2% Bonds, due 3/1/87 $10,290.00
- Georgia Power Co. 4.875% 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 5/1/71 $35,737.50
- Northern Pacific Railway, Lien and Land Grant Bonds, 4%, due 11/1/97 $31,513.75
- Northern States Power Co. of Minnesota 4.375% Bonds, due 6/1/92 $24,390.00
- Pacific Gas & Electric Co. 3% Bonds, due 6/1/74 $14,102.50
- Pennsylvania Power & Light Co. 3% Bonds, due 10/1/75 $12,150.00
- Southern California Edison Co. 4 1/4% Bonds, due 2/15/82 $15,505.00
- Union Electric Co. of Missouri 3.375% 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
- 81 shares Arkansas-Missouri Co. $1,458.00
- 800 shares Caterpillar Tractor Co. $16,556.52
- 250 shares General Electric Co. $15,187.50
- 300 shares General Foods Corp. $5,536.75
- 365 shares General Motors Corp. $6,057.07
- 37 shares General Telephone of California $790.87
- 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
- 25 shares Kaiser Steel Corp. $590.62
- 5 shares Missouri Public Service Co. $525.00
- 23 shares Missouri Utilities $603.75
- 25 shares National Biscuit $1,478.12
- 306 shares National Gypsum Co. $15,244.62
- 31 shares Obear-Nester Glass Co. $837.00
- 700 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
- 1 share Texaco, Inc. $87.75
- 13 shares The Home Insurance Co. $916.50
- 200 shares Utah Power & Light Co. $7,022.76
- 300 shares Virginia Electric & Power Co. $5,658.00
- 25 shares Wagner Electric Corp. $550.00
- 508 shares Washington Gas Light Co. $14,910.51
- 25 shares Wellington Fund $376.25
- 800 shares Wisconsin Electric Power Co. $19,391.06

### Total Investments
- 891,346.14
- 1,633,699.41

### Uninvested Principal Cash
- 64,111.31
- 2,076,810.91

### Notes
- 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 February 28, 1965

Receipts:
- Contribution from the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution
- Employees contributions
- Net income from investments

Total receipts

Disbursements:
- Insurance premiums
- Portion of Society contribution paid to employee withdrawing from fund
- Employees pension

Total disbursements

Excess of disbursements over receipts

Balance, March 1, 1964

Total balance, February 28, 1965

Balance consist of:
- Cash—The Riggs National Bank
  - Trustees Account
  - State Mutual Assurance Company Account

- Investments:
  - U.S. Treasury notes, 3.75% due 8/15/67
  - U.S. Treasury bonds, 3.85% due 5/15/68
  - U.S. Treasury bonds, 3% due 2/15/95
  - Uninvested cash

Mrs. Clark read the report of the Finance Committee.

Report of Finance Committee

The Finance Committee met April 14, 1965 to examine a record of the vouchers signed by the Chairman and Acting Chairman covering expenditures made from March 1, 1964 through February 28, 1965. This record was found to be in accord with that issued by the Treasurer General for the same period.

Vouchers signed by the Chairman and Acting Chairman were in a total of $949,034.03.

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. Leonard C. McCrary, Chairman of the Auditing Committee, read the report of the Auditor.

Edward J. Burns, Jr.
Certified Public Accountant
1100 6th Street, Southwest
Washington, D. C.

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

We have examined the recorded cash receipts, disbursements of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and of the Trustees—Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution Pension Trust Fund for the fiscal year ended February 28, 1965, and verified the resulting balances of investments. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such auditing procedures as we considered necessary under the circumstances.

In our opinion, the accompanying reports of the Treasurer General and of the Trustees—Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution Pension Trust Fund summarize fairly the recorded cash receipts, disbursements of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and of the Trustees—Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution Pension Trust Fund for the fiscal year ended February 28, 1965, and the cash balances and investments at that date. Cash receipts and disbursements do not include disposition and acquisition respectively of securities except for gains and losses thereon.

Edward J. Burns, Jr.
Certified Public Accountant

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

I have the honor to submit the following report of the work of this office since my last report, January 30, 1965:
Number of applications verified, 1,521; number of supplements verified, 391; total number of papers verified, 1,912. Papers returned unverified: Originals, 8; new records verified, 86; permits issued, 624; letters written, 3,036; postals written, 1,497; photostats (pages) 5,505. Number of applications verified, 1,521; number of supplements, 8; new records verified, 86; permits issued, 624; letters written, 3,036; postals written, 1,497; photostats: pages, 1,317 = 5,268 pages; pages of data, 237; total page verified, 8; new records verified, 86; permits issued, 624; 1,912. Papers returned unverified: Originals, 16; supplements, 16; new records verified, 86; permits issued, 624; letters written, 3,036; postals written, 1,497; photostats (pages) 5,505.

Lucile D. Watson, Registrar General.

Mrs. Watson moved that the 1,521 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 January 30th to April 17th:
The resignation of Mrs. Thelma Yates Sharp as Organizing Regent in Senatobia, Mississippi has been received. Through their respective State Regents the following four members At Large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents: Mrs. Emily K. Ethridge, Alcoa, Alabama; Mrs. Helen Lee Haile Boles, Clovis, California; Mrs. Mary Schmucker Kornetzke, Edgewood, Maryland; Mrs. Marie Brown Powell, El Reno, Oklahoma.
The State Regent of Kansas requests the authorization of a chapter in Liberal.
The State Regent of California requests that the organizing regency of Mrs. Mary Janet Pugsley Maas be changed from Menlo Park to Atherton.
Through the State Regent of North Carolina General Joseph Winston Chapter requests permission to change its name to Colonel Joseph Winston.
The following chapter is presented for official disbandment: Major Green Hill, Loulsburg, North Carolina.
The following two chapters have met all requirements according to the Bylaws and are now presented for confirmation: Hindostan Falls, Shoals, Indiana; Las Pampas, Pampa, Texas.

Florence C. Harris, Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Harris moved the confirmation of four organizing regents, authorization of one chapter, change in location of one organizing regency, change in one chapter name, disbandment of one chapter, confirmation of two chapters. Seconded by Mrs. Clark. Adopted.

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

Report of Historian General

Your Historian General makes this last condensed report to this Board, realizing the pleasure it has been to have served with this Executive Committee and the National Board of Management, knowing that the business of our Society in the capable hands of our gracious President General, Mrs. Duncan, has been our insurance for wise action. It was my privilege to act as one of the guest hostesses on March 19th at beautiful Rosalie in Natchez, Mississippi, where Mrs. Fentress Rhodes, State Regent, graciously was hostess. March 23rd through 25th, I enjoyed snow and sunshine in Nashua, New Hampshire while attending the well organized New Hampshire State Conference, Mrs. Charles E. Lynde, State Regent. I was sorry to be unable to accept all invitations to State Conferences.

Accessions since our February Board report number 8. From: Office of the President General—
(a) Letter addressed to Miss Eugenia Washington, signed by "Fannie P. Tangeman", dated June 8, 1895—concerning membership.
(b) Handwritten letter by Miss Eugenia Washington to "My dear Anna"—dated July 1, 1896, regarding filled-in application of Miss Tangeman.
(c) Membership card of Mrs. Olive P. Whitehall Bell, National Number 54393, dated June 20, 1906, signed by Miss Mary Desha, Recording Secretary General.
(d) Copy of 1905 Constitution and Bylaws belonging to Mrs. Bell.
(e) Commencement number of "The Delineator", May 1896, containing article on DAR. Presented to the President General by Mrs. Alexander Hay, Honorary State Regent of Washington State.
(f) Beautifully illustrated Memorial Album dedicated to Mr. & Mrs. Parks Lee Hay, prepared by "Stay and See" Committee, Greater Macon Chamber of Commerce for Nathaniel Macon Chapter, Georgia, DAR on the restoration of the "Johnston-Felton-Hay House", Macon, Georgia. Presented to the President General by Mrs. Virginia W. Terry, Nathaniel Macon Chapter, Georgia.

DELAWARE found their 1st State Governor's signature inscribed upon a colonial 20 shilling note bearing the signature of Dr. John McKinly. It was presented by the State Historian, Mrs. Margareta W. Chadwick.

With this presentation we need but seven signatures to write completed on this interesting project: Colorado, John L. Rout; Florida, William D. Mosely; Georgia, John Adam Treutlen; Missouri, Alexander McNair; North Dakota, John Miller; South Carolina, John Rutledge; Utah, Heber M. Wells.

From Pennsylvania came the Passport of William Crawford Chapman of York, Pennsylvania, issued to him by the State Department, 1849, which he carried with him to and from California via Cape Horn. Presented by his granddaughter, Mrs. Ethel C. E. Lut, Philadelphia Chapter.

My deep appreciation goes to Mrs. Florence Daum, Chief Clerk in Historian General's office for her aid during these past three years.

In these past three years an increasing interest has been shown in American History Month in number of spot announcements used, in number of schools—Junior High Schools—participating in the American History Month Essay Contest in 5th through 8th grades. This year, as you know, the title was "Historic Trailways." I would like to read excerpts from this essay.

Roberta Kilbourn, Historian General.

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

Report of Librarian General

As always, at this time of the year, my report will be brief because of the more detailed one to Congress. I am sure all of the members will enjoy seeing and using the beautiful expansion to our library.

In addition to the Expansion Program the states and chapters have continued their interest in the library through the many contributions of books and pamphlets they have
sent during the year, also contributions to the rebinding and microfilming funds.

Indiana gave a typewriter table which was presented in loving memory of Mrs. LaFayette LeVan Porter, Indiana State Regent, NSDAR 1940-1943 by Members of her Board.

Since my February report we have received 125 books, 52 pamphlets and 10 manuscripts.

BOOKS

ALABAMA


ARIZONA


Historical Markers placed in Arizona by the Arizona Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. 1961. From Arizona DAR.

CALIFORNIA


DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA


Following 3 books from Mrs. Elizabeth Randolph Keim Kutz through Army and Navy Chapter:


Following 2 books from Mrs. Donald Q. O'Brien through Army-Navy Chapter:


Leaders of the South Carolina, U. S. A. Harry H. Rogers.


FLORIDA

Following 2 books from Fort San Nicholas Chapter in memory of Harriet Meier Israel:


ILLINOIS


NEBRASKA


INDIANA


IOWA

Iowa Society Daughters of the American Revolution Year Book of the Sixty-Fourth State Conference 1963-64. (2 copies) From Iowa DAR.

KANSAS


LOUISIANA


MARYLAND

Alleghany County Revolutionary War Bounty Land. 1964. From Mrs. John T. Carper II through Cresap Chapter.


Maryland Symbols. Elmer M. Jackson. 1964. From the compiler through Peggy Stewart Tea Party Chapter.

Guide to Genealogical Records in the National Archives. Meredith B. Collyer, Librarian. 1964. From Mrs. Lewis B. Romaine through Chey Chase Chapter.


MASSACHUSETTS


Massachusetts Historical Society. History of German and English Settlers in Massachusetts of German Descent. 1951.

William S. Hathaway & Mrs. George W. Davis through Chapter.

MICHIGAN

Detroit Society For Genealogical Research Magazine Compilations Volumes 1921-1931. From General Richardson Chapter. Following 2 books from Dr. Ethel W. Williams:


MINNESOTA


NEW JERSEY

Biography of Eliza Kent Kane. William Edler. 1855.

David Forman Chapter.


Demarest through David Demarest Chapter.


NEW YORK


Allen R. Lay through Geo-What-Haft Chapter.

Fiske and Fisk Family. Frederick C. Pierce. 1964. From Salt Chapter.


M. Gully through Bearbrick Chapter.

OKLAHOMA

The Book of McKee, Raymond W. McKee. 1959. From McKee Chapter.


OREGON


Pennsylvania


Ancient Roots of Story County, Iowa. Famed by In the Shadow Between 1632 and 1630. Frederick L. Wells. 1964.


Ranger Emigration to Virginia and to the Settlements in Town. R. A. Broom. 1962.


Pittsburgh, the Story of an American City. Stefan Lorant. 1964. From Switzerland.

RHOE ISLAND


Philip Gereardy of New Amsterdam, Landlord of the City and His Rhode Island Descendants. Charles R. Bolling. 1964.

John M. Whalen in memory of her Aunt, Mrs. Thomas T. Knowles through Cimarron Chapter:


PAMPHLETS

ARIZONA

Delaware
The Old Hollingsworth Plantation in Mill Creek Hundred, New Castle County. C. A. Weslager, 1961. From Delaware DAR.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Westmoreland County, Va., 1653-1933. 1953. From Virginia W. Sherman.


FLORIDA

Idaho
Genealogy of the Singley Family. Guy S. Singley. 1964. From Old Fort Hall Chapter.

ILLINOIS

INDIANA
Blue River Township History. From Hoosier Elm Chapter.


MARYLAND
A History of Jackson Twp., Harrison County, Charles N. Dorne. From Miss Maude Dorne through the Hoosier Elm Chapter.

Kentucky
Bits of Mason County Heritage. 1964. From Limestone Chapter.

Maine

Massachusetts


MARYLAND

New Jersey
Holland Township 85th Anniversary 1879-1964. 1964. From General Lovett Chapter.

New York

A Crazy Family Chiefly Concerning Benjamin Lewis Croslay of Hashol C dert, Emerson C. Kelly, 1957. From Miss Cynthia E. Morse.

Nineteenth Anniversary Observance of the Curriers Congregational Church, N.Y., 1844. From Harris S. Dougherty through Abigail Fillmore Chapter.

North Carolina

North Dakota

HISTORICAL SKETCHES OF EARLY LEHAN, N.H., Ethel R. Millen.

Pennsylvania
A Genealogy of One Branch (King & Queen County) of the Cooke Family. Descended from Mordecai Cooke. Stephen R. Turner. From Mrs. Robert Ingalls through John Wallace Chapter.

Descendants of Jehu Burket. 1940. From Mrs. Walter C. Buckett.

Rhode Island

Tennessee
Historic Treasure Spots of Knox County. Nannie L. Hicks. 1964. From Simon Harris Chapter.

Other Sources
North Carolina

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

Report of Curator General

The reception on the 31st of January, at which were present many United States Senators and Representatives, their wives and friends, proved very successful, especially with the assistance we received from many National Board members. The visits following, as well as the number of letters from Congressmen, assisted greatly in our endeavors toward awareness of DAR across the land. Hawai'i's floral contribution was a high note on the handsome table. The early evening tour of March 28th was an extra one for many United States Senators and Representatives, and the number of visitors following, as well as the contribution was a high note on the handsome table. The visit of Mrs. Mabel Van Dyke Baer through Monticello Chapter.


Caleb Sheldon Aylesworth & His Descendants. Owen R. Aylesworth. 1964, From the compiler.


Following 5 manuscripts from Mrs. Laurence P. Richmond through Ann Arundel Chapter.

Heads of Families 1810 Census of Campbell County, Ky. 1964. From Capt. James McConkey, 27th Regiment, Maryland Militia War of 1812, through Mrs. William N. Harrison.

For the past few months have brought through the states a total of $6,137 for Friends of the Museum.

To the Museum Fund contributions totaling $2,812.52, representing 44 states, numerous chapters have honored our President General in this way.

Truly important are the following additions to our Museum Collection of Presidential and First Ladies memorabilia: President and Mrs. Millard Fillmore, a Staffordshire platter; President and Mrs. Franklin Pierce, two lockets and a folio containing a most interesting letter; President and Mrs. Warren G. Harding, 5 pieces glassware, fan, cookbook, and Dresden plate.

New Jersey DAR honored its Regent with a handsome embroidery of historic note.

We just received a tole tray through the Monument Chapter of Minnesota. This treasure is attributed to the work of Paul Revere. With this contribution, Mrs. Allyn K. Ford's name will join our Benefactors list.

The generous gift through Wisconsin of 9 Oriental rugs are items to enhance the reception areas of Memorial Continental Hall.

The acquisition of a pair of Philadelphia side chairs, such as are illustrated in The Philadelphia Blue Book of Furniture, will appeal to the advanced collector. An American breakfast secretary cabinet has been added to our Museum collection.

The rarities of English salt glaze, cream ware, and Whieldon pottery are noteworthy.

An American silver water pitcher came from a noted Texas collection.

An English Liverpool jug with historic interest comes from Virginia, and another from a Minnesota member is also greatly appreciated.

The real interest which our Period Rooms continue to create is wonderful. The magnificent installation by the Massachusetts Daughters benefits all, and the attention with furnishings continues importantly.

The Pennsylvania DAR has brought true a dream which our Director Curator has had for almost a decade. This alcove now is a considered compliment to our whole organization. The most recent addition of a French porcelain vase decorated with a likeness of Thomas Jefferson, as well as a mask of Benjamin Franklin, was acquired for this area. The vase has a history of being a gift early in the 19th century by Jefferson to the Bache family. A Sheraton marble-top table and an 18th century Chippen-dale mirror have also been recently acquired.

The paint, curtains, and one antique lighting fixture added by Virginia to the third floor corridor of Memorial Continental Hall are compliments of note. The newly installed entrance gate and frame for descriptive label is for your consideration as improvements for all State Rooms.

The chandelier from Virginia Daughters will, when hung outside our Board Room, be another embellishment for the area.

Delaware DAR has acquired 2 colored engravings of Indians belonging to the Delaware Tribe.

West Virginia Room has been newly painted and acquired an 18th century fire screen.

Dimity glass curtains add much to the Kentucky State Room.

New York Room recently inherited a large and beautiful English rose lustre tea service. Also, dimity curtains have been added.

Texas has been freshened with new paint honoring the Diamond Jubilee, and we are still in pursuit of an antique lighting fixture.

Alabama DAR has had the lace curtains from Kate Duncan Smith home restored and rehung in its Room.

Indiana has received dimity curtains as well as furniture from the Vaughan collection to enhance it.

MANUSCRIPTS

IDAHO

Story of the Buck Family. Lulu Ferbauer. From Old Fort Hall Chapter.

MINNESOTA


NEW JERSEY

Herrington Cemetery Records, 1823-1861. From Mrs. Marie Willman & Mrs. Clara James through Polly W Eckoff Chapter.

OHIO

Following 5 manuscripts from Mrs. Laurence P. Richmond through Jonathan Dayton Chapter.

Wills of Richards, Michael and Jones Families.

Bible Records of Samuel Ritchie, Sr. & Jr.

Bible and Cemetery Records of the Van Ness Family, Fla.

Melvin Madison Bigelow Line of Descent.

Van Ness, Richmond & Guernsey Family Data.

OTHER SOURCES


Data on Feller, Allen, Gillespie and Other Families. Forest S. Feltes. 1965. From the compiler.

CHARTS

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Chart of the Washington Family. From Mrs. William N. Harrison through Martha Washington Chapter.

Adladed-Diddle Family (Welsh Origin) and Variants. A. W. Diddle. 1964. From Mrs. Mabel Van Dyke Baer through Monticello Chapter.

MARYLAND

Chart of James Webb (1705-1771) and Mary Edmonston. From Mrs. Allyn K. Ford through Arundel Chapter.

PHOTOSTATS

VIRGINIA

Partial Genealogies of the Stratton, Dax, LeGrand, Carvon and Walker Families. From Kate Waller Bartlet Chapter.

MICROFILMS

OTHER SOURCES


The Curator General, Mrs. Roland M. James, read her report.
A rare American Beau Brummel has been loaned from the Vaughan collection to the California State Room. Missouri lace curtains have been restored. A pair of French porcelain and bronze candlesticks and brass stool were added.

Illinois Room is enhanced with an 18th century pole screen having contemporary needlework panel.

To Tennessee Room has been added an American pedestal table as a loan from the Museum collections. Maryland DAR has contributed dimity curtains which do much for the interior.

Oklahoma has acquired an important piece of marked American 19th century pottery for the Kitchen, as well as an 18th century salt box.

The Awards this year are for the following: Minnesota—gifts; New York—money; Virginia—Friends.

The Executive Committee has honored Mr. Frank E. Klapthor by adding Director to his title. I should, in particular, like to thank him and each member of my staff for the attention and cooperation which I've had these three years, which I sincerely feel have contributed much to the Museum growth and, therefore, the DAR.

May I thank you, Madam President General, for this opportunity and privilege of service and your leadership.

Best wishes to you all.

MUSEUM GIFTS

ALABAMA—$10; Friends $86.50
ALASKA—$5.
ARIZONA—$5; Friends $110.
ARKANSAS—$10.
CALIFORNIA—$126; Art $3; Friends $220.
COLORADO—$39; Friends $40.
CONNECTICUT—$17; Friends $136.50.
DELWARE—$5; Art $2; Friends $145.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—$82.50; Friends $325.
Plate, English Liverpool pottery, c. 1800, Mrs. William H. Morell, Columbia Chapter; 2 books, "A Wonder Book" and "The Magic Nuts" for New Hampshire Room, Miss Cleo A. Warren, Deborah Knapp Chapter; American spoon, 1888, White House Association; Bronze Medal, Benjamin Harrison, 23rd President of the United States Inaugural March 4, 1889, Martha Harrison Williams, Mary Washington Chapter. Book, "American War Medals and Decorations" (Ref. Library), and steel scissors, 1830, Miss Mabel E. Winslow, Descendants of '76 Chapter.

FLORIDA—$91; Friends $148. American spoon, c. 1820, by Goodhue, Boston, and American salt spoon, c. 1840, H. Hotchkiss, Mrs. Freda Avant Jay, Seminole Chapter.

GEORGIA—$109; Friends $256.50.
ILLINOIS—$39.92; Friends $211.
INDIANA—$20; Friends $276.

KANSAS—$44; Friends $172. Sugar tongs, English, 1816, Mrs. William H. Miller, Topeka Chapter.

KENTUCKY—$10.50; Art $1; Friends $391.
LOUISIANA—$71; Friends $452.
MAINE—$19; Friends $14.
MARYLAND—Friends $256. Night caps (3), belonged to Sally Weed Lockwood, born 1805, Mrs. Alfred Roberts, nonmember.

MASSACHUSETTS—$31.50; Art $6; Friends $180.
MICHIGAN—$43; Friends $206.
MINNESOTA—$33; Friends $128. English Liverpool jug, 2 qt. size, c. 1820, Mrs. Edna Dugan Culbertson, Maria Sanford Chapter.

MISSISSIPPI—Art $1; Friends $164.50.
MISSOURI—$35.50; Friends $36.
MONTANA—$9.
NEBRASKA—$34.25; Friends $2.
NEVADA—$1; Friends $60.
NEW HAMPHIRE—$72; Art $6; Friends $237. Two gold lockets, initialed "FP" for Franklin Pierce, President of the United States, one with lock of hair and photographic likeness of Benjamin Pierce, age 10, and folio, papier maché, c. 1850, with hand written letter (6 pages) addressed to Hon. Franklin Pierce, Misses Mary and Susan Pierce, Eunice Baldwin Chapter.


NEW MEXICO—$30.50.
NEW YORK—$243.50; Friends $225. Gold ring dated 1776, 6 buttons, 18th century, Knapp Chapter. Black cotton lace shawl, mid-19th century, and 3 spoons tea size, American, c. 1840, Mrs. Regina Fuller Walrath, Fort Rensselaer Chapter. English Staffordshire, 27 pieces pink lustre, c. 1810, bequest of Miss Charlotte Lownesbery, Oyster Bay Chapter.

NORTH CAROLINA—$104.50; Friends $327.50.
NORTH DAKOTA—$15; Friends $1.
OHIO—$47.50; Friends $134. American glassware, 7 pieces, presented in 1921 to President and Mrs. Warren G. Harding; book, "Tried & True Recipes" by Elizabeth B. Bashinsky, belonging to Mrs. Warren G. Harding, White House, Washington, D. C.; black ostrich fan with tortoise sticks, belonging to Mrs. Warren G. Harding, Harding Memorial Association, Marion, Ohio.

OKLAHOMA—$43; Friends $183. Covered crock, impressed John W. Bell, Waynesboro, Pa., and salt box, English 18th century, Oklahoma State DAR.

PENNSYLVANIA—$177; Art $6; Friends $96.
RHODE ISLAND—$11.
SOUTH CAROLINA—$36; Friends $16.
TENNESSEE—$39; Art $1; Friends $86.

VERMONT—$11.

VIRGINIA—$105; Friends $148; Black silk apron worn at reception for Gen. Lafayette, New Bern, N. C., 1825, and hand-forged nail from Old Pohick Church, Mrs. John W. Brookfield, Fairfax County Chapter. English Liverpool jug, c. 1814, Alma Stover Price (deceased) in memory of her husband, Mr. Mark L. Price, Dr. Elisha Dick Chapter. Colonial artifacts (4 wooden pegs and 5 iron nails), Miss A. Böhmer Rudd, Bermuda Hundred Chapter, in honor of Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, President General, and the DAR Diamond Jubilee.

WASHINGTON—$4.

WISCONSIN—$15; Friends $135.50.

MUSEUM PURCHASES

Gold fob, 18th century, intaglio likeness of Benjamin Franklin; 8 jelly glasses, c. 1790, belonged to family of Governor Littleton Tazewell of Virginia and Judge Waller of Williamsburg, Va.; English Whieldon pottery 18th cen-
tury, 10 pieces; English creamware 18th century, 6 pieces; English salt glaze 18th century, 2 pieces; English Wedgwood 18th century tea caddy; pair Chinese Export helmet cream jugs, 1790; pair of important Philadelphia side chairs belonging to Tench Tilghman of Maryland; Chinese Export glugget, c. 1780, having coat of arms of Massachusetts Chase family.

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

In December letters were sent to State Regents and National Chairmen with a few suggested changes in preparing reports for the last year of this administration. Your cooperation in getting reports in on time is appreciated.

Unlike some of the other officers whose year's work is now completed, the work of the Reporter General is not finished until after all reports given at Continental Congress are edited, retyped, then submitted to the Smithsonian Institution.

There is a gradual decline in the number of grave records being received; to date there is a decrease of 222 over last year. This is not because of lack of interest but due primarily to many having been previously reported and it is becoming increasingly hard to find the locations of Revolutionary graves.

Along this line may I add that the State Historian reports only these records to the Reporter General. All other reports of a historical nature must go to the Historian General.

In a few states the State Historian prepares the annual report to be included in the Smithsonian report, however, this report should be signed and submitted by the State Regent. Likewise reports must be sent to the office here at National Headquarters.

There will be a combined meeting of the Historian General and Reporter General in the office of the Historian General, Monday, 8:30 to 10 A.M.

May I, too, express my pleasure in serving as a member of the Executive Committee. These have been three happy years.

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

The National Parliamentarian, Mrs. Herberta Ann Leonardy, was recognized and expressed her joy in working with the National Board of Management for the past three years.

Mrs. Edward R. Barrow, Chairman of the DAR School Committee, read her report.

Report of DAR School Committee

From January 1, 1965 through February 28, 1965, a total of $59,434.49 has been sent through the office of the Treasurer General to Tamassee and Kate Duncan Smith DAR Schools.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
The combined totals from this year's periodic reports, presented for the October, 1964, and the January 30, 1965, meetings of the National Board, and including this report, are as follows:

March 1, 1964 through August 31, 1964

Tamassee ........................................ $16,442.20 including the National annual appropriation of $5,000 for each school
Kate Duncan Smith ................................. 25,752.98
Total for first half of fiscal year .................. $ 42,195.18

September 1 through December 31, 1964

Tamassee ........................................... $21,287.37
Kate Duncan Smith ................................. 23,989.80
Total for last four months, 1964 .................... 45,277.17

January 1 through February 28, 1965

Tamassee ........................................... $37,420.41
Kate Duncan Smith ................................. 22,014.08
Total for first two months, 1965 ................. 59,434.49

Grand total for fiscal year 1964-1965 .......... $146,906.84

Amounts sent to each of the schools follow:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tamassee</td>
<td>$16,442.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kate Duncan Smith</td>
<td>$25,752.98</td>
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<tr>
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<td>22,014.08</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

of $11,823.43. This is encouraging, as the project of accreditation cost the school many thousands of dollars. Large sums of money were borrowed, and still must be repaid with interest, so let us hope for continuing interest and continuing increase in the contributions made to Kate Duncan Smith.

Mr. A. B. Bradford reported that KDS received $14,314.27 direct from the contributors, and Mr. W. L. Jones reported that Tamassee received $23,472.58 direct; these sums did not go through the office of the Treasurer General. We can be somewhat cheered by these additional amounts to the schools—particularly in the case of Tamassee, but must bear in mind that large amounts were received direct last year, too, so these direct gifts do not change the picture very much.

Great improvement in facilities and extension of services have taken place at both schools, and higher standards of education and training have been achieved. Let us be particularly mindful of the tremendous effort that has been put forth this year at Tamassee, in the successful renovation of All States Dormitory, and at Kate Duncan Smith in attaining accreditation; and let us manifest our pride by giving bigger and better support to our own two DAR schools.

JANE E. BARROW, Chairman.

Mrs. George Hartman, Chairman of the Library Expansion Committee, read the final report of the committee.

Report of Library Expansion Committee

Last year, this committee promised that if you would vote us the “go” signal and give us the funds to pay the bills, we would have an enlarged Library for you when you returned to Congress this year. You have done both, so we proudly announce that the Library Expansion renovations are complete and will be dedicated at noon on Tuesday. You are all invited to the brief ceremony in the Library.

As reported last year, following the initial exploratory tests, it was found necessary to reinforce the supports of the main floor bookstacks to properly carry their weight. This was in addition to the construction of two new columns and the reinforcing of existing ones to maintain the added weight of the new balconies. To meet these requirements, forty additional steel supports were added at basement level and fourteen drilled foundation piers were constructed. Thus, we are assured by the DC Building Inspectors, the engineers and architect that this added construction will provide more than adequate support for all our needs.

Construction began May 29, 1964 and during the entire work period the Library maintained its regular schedule. This was accomplished by placing a plastic ceiling at balcony level which permitted construction work to proceed above while Library activities continued below. Only for two weeks in March, when the books were being moved and cleaned was this schedule interrupted.

Duplication of the balcony railing caused delay. The basic design was cast in iron, in one city, while decorative portions were fashioned in aluminum in another, then both were shipped to Washington for painting and assembling. The mahogany edging and brass finials of the original railing were refinished to correspond with the new and all are a handsome addition to the Library.

The response to the project has been splendid—all fifty states, France and Mexico contributed. All items, except one-half of the “D” Street railing, some bookstacks and lamps have been reserved. Anyone interested in purchasing these may apply at the Library Expansion Office.

My thanks to all for your wonderful support, also to Mills, Petticord & Mills, architects, William P. Lipscomb, builders, Mr. Harold Maynard, supervisor of the buildings, Miss Dee Reddington, secretary and my loyal committee, Mrs. Donald Adams, Mrs. John Biscoe, Miss M. Catherine Downing, Miss Anna Mary McNutt and Mrs. Joseph B. Paul. All helped make this report possible.

Madam President General, thank you for permitting me to have a part in this much needed improvement to our Library.

ETHEL D. HARTMAN, Chairman.
Mrs. Paul Greenlease, Chairman of the DAR Magazine Committee, read her report.

Report of DAR Magazine Committee

March 1965 brings us to an all time high for subscriptions; 49,099 is the total for March before expirations. In April the figure reached 49,342; 50,291 copies of the April issue were mailed from the National Publishing Co.

After studying the subscription figures for the last ten years one can readily see that subscriptions have taken an upward surge in the last year. In August 1962 subscriptions reached a peak at 39,735. From that time until April 1964 when we had 45,698, a gain of 5,963, it remained much the same, fluctuating somewhere between 35,000 and 40,000. We now have begun to see the results of our first October subscription month contest and other promotional programs, such as our complimentary copies to new members and to our congressmen. In March 1965 after another successful contest and in spite of a raise in the subscription price we gained another 3,379. A total gain for the three years of over 9,342 subscriptions. With the previous administration having a gain of 5,000, this administration having a gain of 10,000 we have every reason to assume that the next administration may be able to reach 60,000.

Much to our surprise the necessary raise in the price of the subscription brought about practically no adverse criticism on the part of our membership. We reached this conclusion from the reports that we receive. From 130 reports the consensus seems to be that the Magazine is much improved and the readers are thoroughly enjoying it. From Connecticut the following comment was made: “We like the present format as it is”; from Massachusetts, “seems much improved”; the New York chairman reports from Maryland, “your material is excellent”; Delaware, “the Magazine has shown marked improvement with many features of general reader interest”; from Maryland, “your material is excellent”; Delaware, “the Magazine is improving each year— I think that it represents the best value of any magazine on the market today”; California, “we think it splendid”; and from Missouri, “I don’t know how many people tell you about the tremendous strides which have been made in the Magazine—but I hear comments all the time here in St. Louis and they are all very complimentary.”

From the above comments and from the fact that since the raise in the subscription price was announced after the October Board meeting, our subscriptions have gone up over 10,000 we can safely say that our readers are happy with the Magazine and do not object to the $3 subscription price.

The October Subscription Month contest brought in 6,049 new subscriptions from 1,405 chapters. Contests such as these not only stimulate the membership but pay off well, $400 invested in prizes brought in $12,000 in subscriptions. At the present time 62 congressmen are receiving paid subscriptions. Of the 50,291 magazines mailed by the National Publishing Co. in April, 4,874 subscriptions are going to libraries, schools, doctors’ offices, etc.

I regret that it was not possible for me to continue with my plan to work in the office during the summer of 1964 to help install a new filing system, not only because of personal problems which prevented my being in Washington, but because our financial position at that time did not warrant such an expenditure. We must realize that as long as our subscriptions continue to climb so will our expenses. As our subscriptions increase our printing bills will increase. Our salaries will continue to rise. In November 1960 our salaries amounted to $2,682.82, in November 1964 salaries were $4,916.81.

I urge future chairmen to work on the problem of a better filing system. We must improve our office procedure if we are to expedite routine work and “speed up” the production of the Magazine. This will be an expense but an expense that will pay off in time. Our format which has been given a professional look has been praised by our readers from every part of the country. I urge the next chairman to continue with this policy. The work of a professional lay-out not only enhances the appearance of the Magazine but adds much to our readers’ enjoyment. Much of the material we use is similar to that which was used in the past. It is just presented in a more attractive way.

I also recommend that the next Magazine Committee pursue our efforts to become listed in the Readers Guide to Periodical Literature. May I express my appreciation to Miss Winslow who has given my reports for the past year, to Mrs. Checchia and her staff for their efficiency and of course to our President General who has given many hours of her time toward the improvement of this magazine. It has been a pleasure to work for and report to this board for the past three years. Madam President General, I do appreciate the opportunity you have given me to serve the society in this capacity.

VERA L. GREENLEASE, Chairman.

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

Report of DAR Magazine Advertising Committee

WITH ADS WE REALLY DID THRIVE IN ’65. The total figure for 1964-65 is $79,096.14, a gain of slightly more than $2,000 over last year.

The March issue sponsored by Texas, Ohio, Connecticut, Illinois, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts brought in a record-breaking total of ads amounting to $19,506.

The District of Columbia, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri and Arkansas were responsible for the April issue and added another $10,453.

Of course miscellaneous and regular advertisers helped to swell these figures in both months. As has been said before, these ads help immeasurably during the less productive months and more regular advertisers are earnestly desired.

The May issue sponsored by Delaware, Maine and Minnesota has gone to press and with regular and miscellaneous advertisers, the figure is $2,236.30.

The competition among the various states in their respective membership categories was keen. This year only ads obtained through the chapters or states were counted, thus making it fairer to all states.

For states with membership under 1,000: 1. Nevada, 2. Arizona.

Membership 1,000-4,000: 1. Mississippi, 2. District of Columbia.

Membership 4,000-8,000: 1. Virginia, 2. Florida.

Membership over 8,000: 1. Texas, 2. Ohio.

In this category Texas deserves special commendation for in these three years it has accounted for $17,364 worth of advertising.
The three chapters selling the most advertising were:
1. John Alexander Chapter—Virginia
2. John McKnight Alexander Chapter—Texas
3. Ralph Humphreys Chapter—Mississippi

Nine states belong to the 100% Club. These may be identified by blue and white ribbons similar to the gold and silver for the Honor Roll.

The calibre and quantity of our advertising continue to improve and there is a good balance between the ads depicting our patriotic, historical and educational objectives and that of the free enterprise system.

To each member of the National Board of Management my sincerest thanks for your cooperation and support. A chairman may present the best plans in the world, but unless she obtains interest and help “in the field” she gets nowhere. All of you have helped to send Magazine Advertising forging ahead, an accomplishment of which each can be justifiably proud: $221,441.69 is the result of
Money Was the Key in ’63
Ads Were Galore in ’64
and
With Ads We Did Thrive in ’65

IDA A. MAYBE,
Chairman.

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

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

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

To recommend to Continental Congress: To authorize the transfer of $2,000 from the Current Fund to the DAR Good Citizens Committee. Seconded by Mrs. Howard. Adopted.

To recommend to Continental Congress: To authorize the transfer of $3,000 from the Current Fund to the Junior American Citizens Committee. Seconded by Mrs. Sayre. Adopted.

That the request of Mrs. Barbara Rounds of Stanford, California for renewal of her medical scholarship be granted and that the amount of $300 be appropriated from the Caroline E. Holt Educational Fund. Seconded by Mrs. Lyon. Adopted.

That, conditional upon matriculation in an accredited school, a nursing scholarship in the amount of $300 be granted Miss Kathy Blackburn, M. C., 22 Wyoming Avenue, East Liverpool, Ohio, to be appropriated from the Caroline E. Holt Educational Fund. Seconded by Miss Finley. Adopted.

That a nursing scholarship in the amount of $300 be granted Miss Lorraine Siko, 72 Andrew Street, Trenton, New Jersey, to be appropriated from the Caroline E. Holt Educational Fund. Seconded by Mrs. Brooks. Adopted.

That the Trenton Emblem Company, 123 Mercer Street, Trenton, New Jersey be granted permission to use the NSDAR Insignia in the manufacture of bronze plaques. Seconded by Mrs. Kilbourn. Adopted.

That a nursing scholarship in the amount of $300 be granted to Miss Alice Leming, Ward Avenue, Crosswicks, New Jersey, who has been accepted as a student at Mercer Hospital School of Nursing, Trenton, New Jersey, to be appropriated from the Caroline E. Holt Educational Fund. Seconded by Mrs. Skillman. Adopted.

Mrs. Clark read the estimated budget.

**ESTIMATED BUDGET FOR THE CURRENT FUND FOR FISCAL YEAR 1965-66**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ESTIMATED RECEIPTS</th>
<th>ESTIMATED DISBURSEMENTS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balance, February 28, 1965</strong></td>
<td>507,204.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1965 Dues</strong></td>
<td>558,492.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fees and dues of admitted members</strong></td>
<td>80,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Supplemental fees</strong></td>
<td>8,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Estimated Receipts</strong></td>
<td>$1,153,696.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Salaries</strong></td>
<td>450,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Appropriations for Committees:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committee Maintenance</td>
<td>7,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAR Manual</td>
<td>15,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAR School</td>
<td>10,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Good Citizens</td>
<td>2,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junior American Citizens</td>
<td>3,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lineage Research</td>
<td>11,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Relations</td>
<td>20,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Defense</td>
<td>20,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pension and Retirement</td>
<td>18,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office Operations</td>
<td>441,696.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer to Investment Trust</td>
<td>46,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building utilities and supplies</td>
<td>35,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Legal and auditing</td>
<td>7,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing of resale material</td>
<td>10,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage</td>
<td>30,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Federal Insurance Contribution Act</td>
<td>18,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance</td>
<td>10,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Estimated Disbursements</strong></td>
<td>1,153,696.62</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

JUNE-JULY 1965
Mr. Irwin moved the approval of the attached estimated budget for the fiscal year 1965-1966. Seconded by Mrs. Cash. Adopted.

The vote on the budget was by ballot. Mrs. Seimes, Mrs. Minton and Mrs. Killey were appointed tellers. Mrs. Seimes, Chairman, reported 79 votes cast; 79 votes in favor of the motion, and the budget was declared unanimously adopted.

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

Mrs. Seimes presented to the President General an exquisite diamond and sapphire bracelet from the members who had served on the National Board of Management during Mrs. Duncan's administration. The gift was accompanied by a beautifully designed book containing individual personal messages.

The President General asked leave to open the gift during the luncheon recess, and the meeting recessed at 12 M.

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

The President General opened the meeting with an expression of her warmest thanks for the beautiful gifts—both bracelet and book—from those who had served during her administration.

Announcements were given relating to the schedule and program of Continental Congress.

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

**Supplemental Report of Registrar General**

Number of applications verified, 19; total number of verified papers reported to Board Meeting today: Originals, 1,540; supplementals, 391; total, 1,931.

LUCILLE D. WATSON, Registrar General.

Mrs. Watson moved that the 19 additional applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society, making a total of 1,540 admitted on this day. Seconded by Mrs. Harris. Adopted.

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

**Supplemental Report of Organizing Secretary General**

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

The following eight chapters have met all requirements according to the Bylaws and are now presented for confirmation: Captain Nathan Watkins, Mountain Home, Arkansas; Faxon D. Atherton, Atherton, California; Wayne Prairie, Fairfield, Illinois; Sagamore, Leawood, Kansas; Brigadier General Perry Benson, Easton, Maryland; Captain Henry Whitener, Fredericktown, Missouri; Great Valley, Paoli, Pennsylvania; Winyah, Georgetown, South Carolina.

FLORENCE C. HARRIS, Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Harris moved extension of time for one chapter; confirmation of eight chapters provided the telegrams of organization are received by four-thirty. Seconded by Mrs. Watson. Adopted.

Mrs. Killey moved that Mrs. Dorothy W. S. Ragan, Vice President General, take greetings and best wishes from the National Board of Management to the London and Paris chapters at the time of her visit. Seconded by Mrs. Gressette. Adopted.

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

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

The meeting adjourned at 2:30 p.m.

MARTHA SUTTLE IRWIN, Recording Secretary General.

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**SPECIAL OCTOBER SUBSCRIPTION MONTH CONTEST**

OCTOBER will again be MAGAZINE SUBSCRIPTION MONTH. This applies to any NEW subscription that is received in the Magazine Office during the month of OCTOBER. Remember that does NOT include renewals and it cannot include any subscriptions turned in at any other time of the year.

Prizes for this Special Contest are as follows:

**State Prize**—$100.00 will go to the State that has the greatest increase in NEW subscriptions, per capita, during the month of October.

**Chapter Prize**—$50.00 will go to the chapter in each Division that has the greatest increase in NEW subscriptions during the month of October. This prize will also be awarded on a per capita basis.

**Subscription**—$3.00 per year.

All chapter chairmen are urged to give programs on the Magazine. Encourage gift subscriptions to local school and church libraries, doctors' and dentists' offices, U.S.O., and other groups where reading rooms are maintained.
MINUTES
NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT
REGULAR MEETING, APRIL 24, 1965

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. William Henry Sullivan, Jr., President General, presiding.

The Chaplain General, Mrs. Fred Osborne, read Scripture and offered prayer. The assemblage joined in the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, led by Mrs. Nelson Kilbourn, First Vice President General.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Charlotte W. Sayre, called the roll, and the following members were recorded present: National Officers: Executive Officers: Mrs. Sullivan, Mrs. Kilbourn, Mrs. Osborne, Mrs. Sayre, Mrs. Stewart, Miss Thomas, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Peters, Mrs. Lange, Mrs. Forrest, Mrs. Morse, Mrs. Champieux. Vice Presidents General: Miss Downing, Mrs. Estill, Mrs. Merritt, Mrs. Birnbaumer, Mrs. Shackelford, Mrs. Cash, Mrs. Tippet, Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Brooks, Mrs. Lovett, Mrs. Kennedy, Mrs. Grover, Mrs. Hoopes, Miss Johnson, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Killey, Mrs. Howland, Mrs. Finley, Miss Cowger, Mrs. Lynde. State Regents: Mrs. Geron, Miss Anderson, Mrs. Westbrooke, Mrs. Lyon, Mrs. Bain, Mrs. Byrnes, Mrs. Scott, Miss McNutt, Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Thornton, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Chapman, Mrs. Haney, Mrs. Huffman, Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Tobin, Mrs. Crane, Mrs. Barnes, Mrs. Tolman, Mrs. Zeder, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Shelley, Mrs. Kemper, Mrs. Cox, Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Warner, Mrs. Cougle, Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. Reilly, Mrs. Cornwell, Mrs. Kietzman, Mrs. Humphreys, Mrs. Spicer, Mrs. Walz, Miss Malmstead, Mrs. Gessette, Mrs. O'Brien, Mrs. Dick, Miss Pollard, Mrs. Utz, Mrs. Farham, Mrs. Galbraith, Mrs. La Mack. State Vice Regents: Mrs. Sawyer, New Hampshire; Mrs. Olson, North Dakota.

Mrs. Jones moved that 7 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Barnes. Adopted.

Mrs. Jones moved that the President General, NSDAR, the Treasurer General, NSDAR, and Clerk to Personnel be named the three Trustees for the Insured Pension and Retirement Plan. Seconded by Mrs. Cornwell. Adopted.

The Registrar General, Mrs. Albert Grover Peters, read her report.

Report of Registrar General

I have the honor to report 68 applications presented to the Board.

EVELYN COLE PETERS,
Registrar General.

Mrs. Peters moved that the 68 applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society. Seconded by Miss Downing. Adopted.

The Organizing Secretary General, Miss Amanda A. Thomas, read her report.

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Your Organizing Secretary General herewith submits the following report from April 17th to April 24th:

Through the State Regent of Nevada Toiyabe Chapter permission to change its location from Verdi to Reno.

AMANDA A. THOMAS,
Organizing Secretary General.

Miss Thomas moved the change in location of one chapter. Seconded by Mrs. Warner. Adopted.

The Librarian General, Mrs. Herbert Dwight Forrest, gave a brief, informal report. She brought to the attention of the members again the need to have State and Chapter Librarians as well as individual Daughters request cooperation of professional librarians by contacting their local libraries asking them to write the H. W. Wilson Company, 950 University Avenue, New York 52, New York, publisher of the Index of Periodical Literature, to include the DAR Magazine on the next list of publications indexed.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Sayre, read the minutes of the Friday morning, April 23 meeting of Continental Congress, which were approved as read.

Mrs. Sayre moved to authorize payment of the bill submitted for the services of the Fire Department personnel during the 74th Continental Congress. Seconded by Mrs. Kemper. Adopted.

Mrs. Sayre moved to authorize a contribution of $300 to the Boys' Club of the District of Columbia Police for services during the 74th Continental Congress. Seconded by Mrs. Evans. Adopted.

A drawing was held for Banquet Seating for 1966.

The Board reviewed the proposed Honor Roll requirements for the year 1965-66.

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

The Chaplain General, Mrs. Osborne, gave the benediction, and the meeting adjourned at 10:30 a.m.

CHARLOTTE W. SAYRE,
Recording Secretary General.
State Activities

NEW HAMPSHIRE

On March 24, 1965, at 10:30 a.m., the New Hampshire Daughters of the American Revolution opened their 64th Annual 2-day State Conference in Nashua, N.H., at the Garrison Motel, where all meetings, meals, and rooms were under one roof, with ample parking for cars nearby. During the preceding night a heavy spring snowstorm had created a winter wonderland for New Hampshire and guests arriving from near and far.

Mrs. Charles E. Lynde, Manchester, State Regent, called the Conference to order, and the State Chaplain, Mrs. Harry Chorney, gave the Invocation. Next the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, led by Mrs. Forrest F. Lange, National Vice Chairman, Flag of the U.S.A. Committee, and The American’s Creed, led by Mrs. Joseph E. Woodes, State Treasurer, were given. Hon. Mario Vagge, mayor of Nashua, greeted the Daughters and praised them for their prayers, creeds, and strength of organization. Mrs. Frank R. Austin, regent of Matthew Thornton Chapter, Nashua, one of the hostess chapters, also welcomed the New Hampshire Daughters and their guests. Other hostess chapters were Anna Keyes Powers, Hollis; Capt. Josiah Crosby, Milford; and Molly Aiken, Antrim. The State Vice Regent, Mrs. Nile E. Faust, graciously responded to the “Welcome.”

Other State Officers present and not previously mentioned were Mrs. Spencer S. Furbush, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Leland M. Partridge, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Kurt Winters, Registrar; Mrs. Lawry W. Churchill, Historian; and Mrs. Christian Rist, Librarian. All State Officers read their reports during the morning.

Honored guests included Mrs. Nelson Kilbourn from Sterling, Kan., Historian General, who, in a fine address to the assembly, said “that women play a major role in preserving the history of the Country.” She also said that they encourage the study of true United States history in the schools by sponsoring historical essays in the grammar grades and by giving awards to the top history students in high schools. The Americana Room at National Headquarters keeps safely on file valuable historical manuscripts, signatures of all Presidents, First Ladies, and nearly all first Governors, and a collection of letters and other data prepared by various European rulers written at the time of the Revolution.

Another honored guest, Mrs. George Baylies, Scarsdale, N.Y., National Chairman of Membership, pleased all with her report of the increase in DAR membership, particularly Junior memberships. Other honored guests were two State Regents, Mrs. Ralph A. Killey, Illinois, and Mrs. Harmon Money, Delaware. Mrs. David W. Anderson, Manchester, Honorary Vice President General, urged all to keep their Country beautiful and free. Mrs. Anderson is, in addition, an Honorary State Regent of New Hampshire. Also present and honored were Mrs. Edward Storrs and Mrs. Forrest Lange, Honorary State Regents.

A special announcement at the morning session was the appointment of Miss Ruth Chisholm, Keene, Senior President of the New Hampshire C.A.R.

The afternoon session convened at 2 o’clock after “Our Own” buffet luncheon was held in Manchester Hall. State Chairs read their reports. The New Hampshire DAR song, Beautiful New Hampshire, written by Margaret Bent, Abigail Stearns Chapter, was sung, and the assembly recessed to prepare for the Memorial Service honoring those members who had passed on during the last year.

An impressive processional including State and chapter Pages, the State Chaplain, and chapter chaplains began the service. Mrs. Clayton Nettleton played the march and also accompanied the soloist, Mrs. Francis Peterson, who sang, Eye Hath Not Seen by Gaul and Crossing the Bar by Dudley Buck. The roll was called by Miss Abby Laton, chaplain of Matthew Thornton Chapter. As each name was read, a Page put a white or red carnation in a center bouquet, and many times a member from the deceased’s chapter read a tribute to the departed one. A hymn, Abide With Me, by the congregation, benediction by the State Chaplain, and the Recessional closed the service.

In the late afternoon Mrs. Lynde, State Regent, held a “Round Table” for those DAR who were going to Continental Congress.

Wednesday evening’s banquet was quite a special occasion. To celebrate the 75th Diamond Jubilee Year of the Society’s founding, the majority of the Daughters and their guests wore the beautiful costumes, hats, and jewelry of the Gay Nineties era. Awards of bonds were presented to the three high school senior girls who won the State Good Citizens contest. They were Miss Karen Brown and Miss Patricia Walker, from different high schools in Manchester, sponsored by Molly Stark Chapter; and Miss Cynthia Schacht, Antrim, sponsored by Molly Aiken Chapter. The Outstanding Junior award went to Mrs. Mary Marcotte Gline, Keene, sponsored by Ashuelot Chapter. Mrs. Gline’s parents, dressed in lovely old-time clothes, were present. Mrs. Marcotte is also an Ashuelot member. For entertainment William Stockdale, a well-known New England lecturer-traveler, presented a film, Back Roads, U.S.A. He described beautiful and interesting spots from the Kancamagus Highway in Northern New Hampshire to little known locales in California.

To start the second day of the conference at a breakfast, former Congressman Louis C. Wyman was the speaker. He very dynamically explained his topic, My Country,
He stressed the fact that American voters need to know more than they are told about many things, such as the Communist military build-up in Cuba, Communist fishing trawlers’ activities off our shores in international waters, and possible Communist space warfare.

At the regular second morning session chapter regents gave their reports in the order of their chapter’s founding, and all other regular business was conducted.

The luncheon emphasized American Indians, with authentic decorations and a talk with slides by Miss Bernice Gove, Hooksett, about her summer work with North Dakota Indians.

New Hampshire Daughters have always been favored with beautiful music at their State Conferences. This time Mrs. Clarence Whitney, a member of the State Symphony Orchestra, played two outstandingly lovely ‘cello solos. She was accompanied on the piano by Jo Millet.

Mrs. Harry Chorney, State Chaplain, installed the newly elected State Officers except the State Regent and Vice Regent. The new officers are: Regent, Mrs. Nile E. Faust, Hopkinton; Vice Regent, Mrs. Randall A. Sawyer, Nottingham; Chaplain, Mrs. Harry Parr, Hampton; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Fred Philbrick, Newmarket; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Richard H. Hoyt, Concord; Treasurer, Mrs. Bernard Streeter, Keene; Registrar, Mrs. Kunt Winters, Keene; Historian, Mrs. Donald R. O’Hara, Wolfeboro; and Librarian, Mrs. Walter R. Peterson, Peterborough.

Five resolutions, besides the courtesy ones, were voted by acclamation. They dealt with limitation of Federal executive power, changes in school textbooks, and possible Communist space warfare.

The Fall Meeting of the New Hampshire Society was held in Keene, N.H., at the United Church of Christ, October 1, 1964. The hostess chapters were: Ashuelot, Keene; Abigail Stearns, Walpole; Mary Varnum Platts, Rindge; Old Number Four, Charlestown; and Peterborough, Peterborough. The Ashuelot regent, Miss Ruth Chisholm, welcomed the DARs and friends. Mrs. Nile Faust, State Vice Regent and Senior National President of C.A.R., was specially honored.

Other honored guests present were Miss Katherine Matthies, Honorary Vice President General from Connecticut; Miss M. Catherine Downing, Vice President General from Delaware; Mrs. George C. Skillman, Vice President General from New Jersey; Mrs. Charles C. Haig, Past Treasurer General, Honorary State Regent, District of Columbia and candidate for Office of President General; Mrs. B. Howell Bond, State Regent of Hawaii; Mrs. Charlotte Sayre, State Regent of Pennsylvania; Miss Amanda A. Thomas, State Regent of Ohio; Mrs. Foster E. Sturtevant, State Regent of Connecticut; Mrs. Bernard D. Dooley, State Regent of Vermont; and Mrs. Robert L. Crane, State Regent of Maine.

Mrs. Charles E. Lynde, State Regent, called the assembly to order. Rev. Robert W. Little, pastor of the United Church of Christ, Keene, gave the Invocation. The Pledge of Allegiance and The American’s Creed were led by Mrs. Leonard Rowell, State Chairman, Flag of the U.S.A. Committee. Mrs. Theodore Rohr, State Chairman, American Music, led the singing of The National Anthem. Hon. Robert L. Mallat, mayor of Keene, welcomed the Daughters to his city, and Mrs. Nile Faust responded fittingly to the welcomes.

Following the other customary formalities, Miss M. Catherine Downing gave a most interesting talk about the The New Look in Our DAR Library.

A delicious luncheon was served in the church dining room by the Spire Club of the First Baptist Church.

The afternoon session included music by the Keene High School music department, remarks by State Chairmen, the report of the Registration Committee, and the report of Mrs. Florence Morey, State Chairman of the Resolutions Committee. The latter were voted and passed.

After adjournment, Daughters and honored guests were received at a reception and tea, held in the beautiful home of Mrs. Kurt Winters, State Registrar.

From Our Bookshelf
(Continued on page 609)

After a series of engagements won by the French, it was reassuring to reach the latter portion of the book and its British victories under Forbes and Bouquet, following the building of Fort Pitt.

The book concludes with a description of plans for restoration work at Fort State Park in Pittsburgh. We note that—"Of the original fortifications, nothing now remains but the red brick blockhouse—the oldest building in Western Pennsylvania—that Bouquet erected in 1764 as a redoubt to protect the flood-weakened defenses of Fort Pitt. It will stand unchanged on its original site" (page 256). To Daughters, it is even more interesting that the blockhouse, presented to Pittsburough Daughters by Mrs. E. W. H. Schenley in 1894, was given with the admonition:

"You are to preserve and keep this relic of a bygone past and to gather and preserve all obtainable history and tradition in regard to it." This has been faithfully followed by the Fort Pitt Society, created for the purpose (see DAR Magazine, vol. 98, 1964, p. 917).

ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY:

An examination of this book is almost as good as a visit to Arlington itself. Now that it has become a center of national interest since the burial of President John F. Kennedy, it is a “must” for visitors to our National Capital. The only comparable occasion drawing myriads of sightseers to the cemetery was the interment of the first Unknown Soldier in November, 1921. The cemetery now includes the graves of about 127,000 members of the United States Armed Forces.

The history of the George Washington Parke Custis estate and its use as a residence for Robert E. Lee and his family (his wife was Mary Custis) furnish an effective background. Titles of the chapters are self-explanatory: “A Shrine on the Potomac,” “Privates and Presidents,” “Known But to God,” “Memorial for the Nation’s Heroes,” “The Custis-Lee Mansion,” “The Burial of a President,” and “The Eternal Flame.”
LEBANON (Lebanon, Pa.) presented an Americanism medal to a prominent naturalized citizen, Henry Levin, at its November meeting in the auditorium of the Young Mens Christian Association.

Miss Christine A. Seltzer, vice regent, introduced the speaker, Mrs. George J. Walz, National Chairman of Americanism and DAR Manual for Citizenship and Pennsylvania State Regent-elect. Mrs. Walz spoke on the Americanism projects of the Society, particularly the Americanism classes and naturalization courts—an activity in which Mr. Levin is active. In presenting the award, she congratulated Mr. Levin on his civic work—teaching in the night school for prospective citizens; presentation of Flags to schools, Scout troops, and other organizations; work with veterans; and his acting as master of ceremonies at the naturalization court. Mr. Levin, a native of Lithuania, came to this country at the age of 5; was educated in the schools of Harrisburg; and is now a resident of Lebanon, where he has been in business for over 40 years. He served in World War I with the 320th Field Signal Battalion and is 40 years old. He served in World War I with the 320th Field Signal Battalion and is now a resident of Lebanon, and a member of Abraham Lincoln Chapter.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN (Lincoln, Ill.) and Lincoln Woman's Club members met on February 17 at the clubhouse in Lincoln. This is an annual event of the two organizations. Abraham Lincoln Chapter had the privilege of presenting the program for the joint meeting.

Mrs. Verna Brown of Minneapolis, Minn., a member of Fort Snelling Chapter of Minneapolis, presented the program. Mrs. Bjornaraa, formerly Grace Elizabeth Gehlbach, is the daughter of Mrs. L. Roy Branson of Lincoln, Ill., and a member of Abraham Lincoln Chapter. Mrs. Bjornaraa is prominent in musical circles in Minneapolis and Duluth. She is a coloratura soprano and a concert artist of high caliber. She has been soloist with both the Minneapolis and Duluth Symphony Orchestras; was recently guest soloist in the 31st annual Norway Day celebration in Minneapolis; has sung in the Pilgrim Congregational Church in Duluth; and has presented programs for numerous musical clubs in the two cities. Her voice, according to the St. Paul Dispatch, has sometimes been compared to that of Lily Pons.

Mrs. Bjornaraa, a graduate of Lincoln College, has a B.A. degree from the University of Minneapolis, and a B.S. degree from the University of Minnesota. The guest artist gave a polished performance of old English songs, French songs and selections of American Music. Accompanied by Mrs. David Hanger, an accomplished pianist, Mrs. Bjornaraa manifested her understanding of music; her flair for musical expression and great feeling charmed her large audience.

Mrs. Bjornaraa and Mrs. Hanger were presented by Mrs. Asa Barnes, chapter vice regent. Mrs. Homer Watson Alvey, regent, spoke briefly about the annual meeting of these two organizations and in behalf of Abraham Lincoln Chapter thanked the president of the club for the invitation extended to the chapter members.

JOHN DAVIS (Abilene, Tex.) The accompanying photograph shows Mrs. Bernie Chesley McCrea, chapter regent, standing just outside the window of Grissom's store at Abilene. Mrs. McCrea sponsored this patriotic window for John Davis Chapter on both Flag Day and Independence Day. The window was decorated by Ray Reeves, decorator for the store, and Sid Grissom, manager, gave the chapter a prominent window on the main thoroughfare of Abilene.

The chapter's object was to tell the public that our Society's motive is patriotic, educational, and historical. The display consisted of a 5- by 8-foot Flag that had flown over the Capitol in Washington, a gift from Congressman Omar Burleson of Texas; pictures of Martha Washington, Abraham Lincoln, James Monroe, Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, Preamble to the Constitution, and Flag Raising at Iwo Jima, as well as framed copies of the Declaration of Independence, the United States Constitution, and the Pledge of Allegiance. Posters listed all patriotic holidays. A small bust of George Washington rested on a stand. There were also copies of the DAR Magazine showing various patriotic articles, and a booklet compiled by Mrs. McCrea, How to Respect and Display the Flag.

Ed Wishcamper, editor of the Abilene Reporter-News, wrote and published a story of the Flag on the editorial page of the newspaper.
AARON BURLESON (Longview, Tex.). As part of its observance of American History Month, the Aaron Burleson Chapter presented two history awards at its regular meeting in the home of Mrs. Lee Butter. These awards are called the Emma Keasler history awards and are given each year to the boy and girl winners of the essay contest conducted by the chapter in memory of the late Mrs. Emma Keasler and held in the Junior High School in Hallsville. Mrs. Sidney J. Keasler, chairman of the essay contest, made the presentations and announced that 70 to 80 students had competed in the contest and all the essays were so good that the judges had a difficult job to decide the winners. The essays were read and awards were presented to Becky Schlangen for her essay on The Chisholm Trail and to David Kyser for his essay titled The Santa Fe Trail. Their mothers and history teachers were present to hear the essays read.

American History Month activities began with the signing of a proclamation by Gov. John Connally in the presence of Mrs. Walter G. Dick, State Regent, and other DAR State Officers. Mrs. E. L. Foerster was named chairman of the event for Aaron Burleson Chapter and worked in cooperation with Mrs. John C. Robbins, Jr., chairman for the Captain William Young Chapter, and Mrs. Syril A. Parker, President of Christian Rheinhard Society. Mrs. Roy E. Massengill, regent, called attention to the work done by the committee; to the splendid editorial, Inspiration of History, which appeared in the Longview Morning Journal; and to the spot announcements on local radio and TV stations. The program, given by Mrs. C. C. Holloway, was a review of Paul Revere and the World He Lived In, by Ester Forbes. It was a very interesting account of the life of Paul Revere and his part in the events leading up to the American Revolution—Cornelia Ann Holmes (Mrs. Roy E.) Massengill, regent.

RAINIER (Seattle, Wash.). Early on a July 4 morning one is taken back to Colonial times with the scene at Rainier Chapter House. The house is a replica of George Washington's Mount Vernon home; and patriotic Daughters, wearing white wigs and colorful dresses of the Colonial period, may be seen scurrying about with United States Flags, DAR banners, Washington State flags, red, white, and blue streamers, and masking tape, as they decorate automobiles that will be entered in the July 4 American Legion parade.

The seven Seattle chapters participate in this, each entering a car. Daughters of the American Revolution signs, for both sides of each car (DAR-blue lettering on white sign cloth), were painted and given by a patriotic friend as a gift for the annual parade. Other friends have been most generous in loaning flags, a lot in white to decorate the float, convertibles, etc. Children of the American Revolution enjoy decorating the C.A.R. automobiles in which they ride. Their enthusiasm, a sign of youthful patriotic endeavor, is an important part of the parade.

For the past two years, the chapters have entered a patriotic float, which precedes the decorated automobiles along the parade route. Chapter members have worked many hours designing these floats and bringing them to fruition; they have added historical significance to the parade.

In keeping with the nationwide "ringing of bells" program in 1963, the "Liberty Bell" float was entered. Two C.A.R. members rode on the float—Karen Berg, Vice President, Western Region, and Mary Beth Petersen, Princess Angeline Society.

Pictured is the July 4, 1964, Statue of Liberty float. Chapters are: Rainier, Sarah Buchanan, Lady Stirling, University of Washington, Olympia, Mary Morris, and Chief Seattle.

Refreshments have been served at the chapter house following the parade.

—Nona Respess (Mrs. Earl C.) Glant.


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Parade.

Statue of Liberty float on July 4, 1964, Seated (l. to r.) Craig Tolman and Mary Beth Petersen. (Both hold offices in C.A.R., Princess Angeline Society, sponsored by Rainier Chapter. This society has won five Patriotic Education Week ribbons and is third-time winner of the National Merit Award, Gold Ribbon Certificate. Mrs. Basil B. Bond is senior president.) Standing: Mrs. Joseph H. Smyth, regent, University of Washington Chapter; Mrs. James Bowers, regent, Rainier Chapter; Mrs. Newman H. Clark, vice regent, Rainier Chapter; and Mrs. Earl C. Glant, chairman, Flag of the United States of America Committee, Rainier Chapter. In background, Rainier Chapter House.

NEW NETHERLAND (New York, N. Y.) Mrs. Lilian Rhyne Ernst regent, has appropriately celebrated its Charter Day annually with a luncheon in the historical landmark, Fraunces Tavern. This is the oldest building in New York City and the place where Gen. George Washington bade farewell to his troops at the close of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Lyle J. Howland, then New York State Regent, was the main speaker for our 35th Anniversary, talking in her usual stimulating and entertaining way.

Lady Malcolm Douglas-Hamilton, president of Citizens for Freedom, made stir-

* this month ... We Congratulate These Chapters

SEVEN SEATTLE CHAPTERS

Washington

★ participate in the July 4 American Legion parade, each entering an appropriate car or float. Children of the American Revolution are featured on one of them.

LYCOMING

Pennsylvania

★ has compiled two volumes of information on area residents and their ancestors and presented them to the Pennsylvania Historical Society and four libraries.

LOS ANGELES

California

★ in cooperation with the Kenmore Association, has a pre-Christmas "Drop-in Luncheon" that raises funds to send a boy or girl (in alternate years) by jet to Washington each spring for the annual C. A. R. meeting and a tour of historic places in Virginia.

DESCENDANTS OF '76

District of Columbia

★ has sent copies of the DAR Diamond Jubilee Book, "In Washington . . ." to all of its out-of-town members.

KESEASKICK AND 14 WEST-CHESTER COUNTY CHAPTERS

New York

★ celebrated Constitution Week last year with a gigantic display of antiques and memorabilia of the Revolutionary period at John Wanamaker's store in Yonkers.

★ Limit five chapters per month.
ring remarks, directed at combatting communism. Edward J. Byrnes, Past President of the Sons of the Revolution, described Fraunces Tavern, past and present. The organizing regent, Mrs. Everett Barnes, was memorialized. A beautiful birthday cake was artistically displayed in the traditional DAR colors. The tall blue tapers that surrounded the cake were lighted by chapter officers. The first candle honored Mrs. Barnes, the others, regents succeeding her.

On our 36th Anniversary it was our privilege to have New York's Vice Regent, Mrs. Edward J. Reilly, who gave a most enlightening and inspiring address. She paid tribute to Mrs. Paul G. Clark, our revered charter member, who always serves as chairman of our luncheons. Robert Pierce, Past President of the Empire State Sons of the American Revolution, delivered a very engrossing and witty speech.

This year, our 37th Anniversary, the birthday cake was highlighted by the original charter of the chapter. United States Flags were reverently placed around the cake and in front of the charter. This ceremony was in charge of Miss Helen Marie Meyer and Master Douglas Ernest Woodward, members of the Lighthouse Harry Lee Society, C.A.R., sponsored by the New Netherland Chapter and the first C.A.R. society to be formed in New York City.

Cyril Gray Cogswell, Executive Secretary, Sons of the Revolution, gave us the history of the Sons of the Revolution, which was most enjoyable.

On the Thirty-Seventh Anniversary, we had as our speaker Mrs. James K. Polk, New York State Corresponding Secretary. Her very enlightening topic was The DAR Story. The function commemorated the Diamond Jubilee of the National Society, and the regent was honored. Greetings were delivered by Mrs. Wm. H. Sullivan, Jr., Past Vice President General and Honorary State Regent. Mrs. Frank H. Parcells, Honorary State Regent and Past Organizing Secretary General, also gave greetings and praised New Netherland Chapter for its past record and the regent, Mrs. Rhyne Ernst, for her efforts. James B. Gardiner, Past President of the Empire State Sons of the American Revolution, addressed the assemblage, complimenting the DAR on its accomplishments, objectives, and large number of members.

Special music was provided by David Bell, baritone, who has appeared in London and Paris and has also toured the United States with Sigmund Romberg. His accompanist, J. T. Hanson, concert organist, has played all over the United States and has toured Australia.

The first slice of cake was cut by the beloved Mrs. Sullivan, after which Happy Birthday to New Netherland was sung by all present. This "ceremony" was followed by a lineal descent roll call, which yielded many interesting deeds of heroic ancestors. Leroy Campbell, a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, officiated. It was appropriate that "Dr." Henry W. DuBois should be dressed as Gen. George Washington, in the uniform of an officer in the Continental Army and that he should deliver Washington's Prayer in his inimitable way. Mrs. Elaine Dickson, of New York, daintily portrayed Betsy Ross and presented lines with the "original" 13-star Flag. The New York Daily News covered the function and chose to publish a photograph of this skit in its Sunday edition.

The highlight of the program was a colorful pageant, Fashions of Yesteryear, presented by Charles Hatch Lownsbery, artist and designer, who provided exquisite and authentic costumes with appropriate attractive accessories, such as shoes, hats, parasols, bags, and scarves. The charming models were members and friends of the chapter.

The group was the largest DAR assemblage to gather at this landmark, Fraunces Tavern. Attending were regents, past regents, presidents, past presidents, and other notables representing the patriotic Societies and other clubs of the metropolitan area.

On the Thirty-Sixth Charter Day luncheon of New Netherland Chapter: (L. to r.) Mrs. Edward J. Reilly, State Vice Regent of New York; Mrs. Lillian Rhyne Ernst, regent, New Netherland Chapter; Robert Pierce, Past President, Empire State Sons of the American Revolution.

Others on the dais were: Mrs. Leroy C. Campbell, curator, Jumel Mansion, Washington Headquarters; Mrs. Harry D. Farrar, New York State DAR Treasurer; Mrs. Kirby Halloway, National Vice Chairman, DAR Good Citizens; Mrs. Ivan T. Johnson, National Chairman, Genealogical Records Committee; and Mrs. G. James Vieth, New York Senior President of C.A.R. The following DAR regents and past regents were present: Miss Nellie Black, John Jay Chapter; Mrs. Florence Cummings, Matinecock Chapter; Miss Laura Ebell, Saghetiehoos Chapter; Mrs. Rachel Missill, Battle Pass Chapter; Mrs. Linford Hazard, Cranford, New Jersey, Chapter; Mrs. Donald Kellog, New Rochelle Chapter; Mrs. Laurence Cupillas, Mary Washington Colonial Chapter; Mrs. Charles Todd Lee, Harvey Birch Chapter; Mrs. Jas. B. Miller, Bohemia Chapter; Mrs. Robert Perret, Oyster Bay Chapter; Mrs. Harry Semans, Golden Hill Chapter; Miss Eleanor Smith and Mrs. Reginald Wand, both of the Ellen Harden Walworth Chapter.

LYCOMING (Williamsport, Pa.). By searching through family Bibles, graveyard inscriptions, and veterans' records, Lycoming Chapter has compiled a large body of information on area residents and their ancestors, which it has presented to the James V. Brown Free Public Library. The information is contained in two volumes compiled by Mrs. James G. Liddle, chairwoman of Genealogical Records and Lineage Research of Lycoming Chapter: Lycoming County, Pennsylvania, and Miscellaneous Bible Records, vol. V. and Revolutionary War Veterans Interred in Pennsylvania, vol. I. Copies of these two volumes have also been given to the Pennsylvania Historical Society, the Pennsylvania State Library, the New York Public Library, and the New England Historic Genealogical Society.

These volumes are the most recent additions to a large body of genealogical information the chapter has collected for the Brown Library through painstaking research. In addition, Mrs. Liddle has obtained for the library duplicate copies of holdings from the Pennsylvania Genealogical Society in Philadelphia.

The veterans' records collected from such sources as headstone inscriptions, burial records, include each veteran's name, dates of birth and death, his organization, rank, and company, and the name of the cemetery in which he is buried.

Greater detail is offered in the Bible records. A typical entry includes the name of the original owner of the Bible, interim owners, present owner, and publication date. It also gives a physical description of the book. Each entry also shows the main family line, together with allied family lines, by listing marriages, births, marriage-license registrations, birth records, death records, notes of newspaper clippings found in the Bible, and copies of correspondence used in the research. Where possible, the genealogy is traced back to the ancestors' arrival on this continent.

The addition to Mrs. Liddle, chairwoman, the Genealogical Records Committee of Lycoming Chapter includes: Mrs. R. L. Reeser, Mrs. Robert C. Ault, Miss Helen Ten Broeck, and Mrs. Paul D. Bailey (Lineage Research).
Jean Nicolet (DePere—Green Bay, WIs.) entertained 250 members and guests at its traditional Colonial tea at the YWCA on February 20. This was the twelfth Colonial tea; the first such tea was held in 1934, when several members, dressed in Colonial costumes, presented a short drama portraying ladies of 1776. For many years the tea was held annually. More recently, it has coincided with the tenure of the regents.

The guests were greeted by members attired in Colonial costumes. The speaker for the program was Mrs. L. Fay Bramer, past regent of Perrin-Wheaton Chapter, Wheaton, Ill. Mrs. Bramer presented a fascinating feminine procession of the Ladies of the White House. Mrs. LaBaron Austin gave musical interludes during the tea. Sharing the platform was Mrs. Andrew Clausen, chapter regent, and Mrs. Lee Blood, chairman of the day.

In keeping with the theme of the day, one tea table was decorated in a George Washington motif, with miniature cannon, sword, and a simulated Mount Vernon. The second table was of the Martha Washington theme, with a heart-shaped pewter vase of red roses, suggesting "first in the hearts of his countrymen."

The past regents present were Mrs. L. D. Thompson, Mrs. H. W. McCravy, Mrs. L. F. Blood, and Mrs. F. N. Troxbridge, Sr. Standing: (L. to r.) Miss Nan Workman, Miss Fredericka King Heath, and Mrs. O. D. Lambeau.

The accompanying photograph taken in the library's Pennsylvania Room, shows Miss Catherine Shulenberger, assistant librarian (center), accepting the books for the James V. Brown Public Library from Mrs. James P. Lamanon, regent of Lycoming Chapter (left), and Mrs. James G. Liddle, Genealogical Records Committee chairman.

Lycoming Chapter, through its Genealogical Records Committee, recently contributed $150 to the DAR Library Expansion Project, honoring Mrs. Duncan. In March the chapter entertained the winners of its Good Citizens awards. A winner from the senior class of each of the eight high schools in Lycoming County received her award during a program arranged by Mrs. Glen Russell, Good Citizens Committee chairman.

Coming chapter events include a luncheon in May to be addressed by C. Daniel Little and the annual Flag Day program at the home of a chapter member in Montoursville. Rev. Francis R. Bell, pastor of St. Luke's Lutheran Church, will be the speaker.—Mary E. Riddell.

Jonathan Dickinson (Delray Beach, Fla.) honored its organizing regent, Mrs. William Tibbetts Webb, at its February 12 meeting for contributions to her Country and the world around her. Thirty-seven of her years were spent outside the United States. She and her husband, a civil engineer with the Army Engineer Corps, traveled in the West Indies and South America while he built bridges, sugar mills, roads, and railroads. During their 20 years in Brazil, she started the only school in that country that taught in English. Its students were American, English, and Canadian children who returned to their own countries for college. Her husband died there, she sold the school which still operates, and came to Florida to be with her family. At the request of Barnard College she went to the Dominican Republic to teach American children on sugar plantations. She stayed 8 years during World War II. "I hated living under a dictator," she said.

Since she returned to Florida and Delray Beach, she taught at Gearhart Day School, starting the high school section, served 5 years as librarian of the Delray Beach Public Library, then did private tutoring.

Mary organized the Jonathan Dickinson Chapter in 1950 and served in many capacities. It has grown from 15 to 53 interested members under her guidance.

She served as member and president of other organizations, all working for the betterment of the town, its citizens, and its children. Her ancestors were pioneers, passengers on the Mayflower; generations lived in Plymouth, Mass., until her maternal grandparents went west through the Erie Canal to Illinois. Her father emigrated from Wales to New Jersey and westward to meet and marry her mother. Mary was brought up in New York, educated at Barnard School for Girls, and Barnard College and did graduate work at Bryn Mawr. She herself pioneered in foreign countries. Now she is again trying something new—a retirement home in Lakeland, Fla.—and is looking forward to more DAR meetings with new friends.—Betty Reed.

Past regents of Jean Nicolet Chapter attending Colonial tea on February 20. Seated: (L. to r.) Mrs. L. D. Thompson, Mrs. H. W. McCravy, Mrs. L. F. Blood, and Mrs. F. N. Troxbridge, Sr. Standing: (L. to r.) Miss Nan Workman, Miss Fredericka King Heath, and Mrs. O. D. Lambeau.

MECKLENBURG DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE (Charlotte, N.C.). Our chapter decided to tell the DAR Story in the following manner:

Conceived from the 6th Resolution adapted at the State Conference, Charlotte, N. C., 1962, regarding teaching AMERICANISM in our public schools, stressing these points. A. Respect for law and order; B. Character and ideals of the founders of our Country; C. Duties of good citizenship; D. Respect for National Anthem and Flag; E. Respect for State and National Constitution.

These aims, plus the North Carolina Seminar in Charlotte, August 30, 1962, on the study of the Cold War, united the study of Americanism vs Communism.

The chapter decided to sponsor an ESSAY PROJECT; a copy of the proclamation was sent to all senior high schools in the county. We tried this two years. The first year was not very successful. There was one essay by a senior that was very good, but did not comply with the requirements. It was so good, though, we felt that she should be rewarded and invited to appear at our chapter meeting, at which time it was used as a program for Constitution Week. A local radio station taped it for a 15-minute broadcast, since she would not be available for the period as she was going away to college.

Our second year was much more successful. We had 50 responses from 5 of our high schools. We presented the three bonds with a certificate of merit, made up on our chapter stationery, certifying her name, school, participation in the special project of our chapter, on Americanism vs. Communism, our commendation of her essay, her title, and her award, date and location. Signed by chapter regent, and chapter chairman. The three Government bonds were awarded, plus three honorable mentions and two special mentions. All eight received the merit certificate. We received an outstanding letter of thanks from one of the award-winning boys.—Kathleen Foard (Mrs. J. Frank) Karkey.

Hostesses in Colonial costume for Jean Nicolet tea: (L. to r.) Mrs. Andrew Clausen (regent, 1963-65), Mrs. Oscar Evenson, Mrs. Charles Clausen, and Mrs. Roger Ullman (treasurer).
CAYUGA (ITHACA, N. Y.). December 20, 1964, marked the " charter" birthday of Cayuga Chapter. However, the organization meeting had been April 27, 1894, so it was in April, 1964, that the chapter commemorated its 70th Birthday, assisted by first chapter president and the officers. The following article was in the *Ithaca Journal* and was written by Mrs. Patricia Nordheimer, Women's Editor.

**Daughters of the Revolution Observe 70 Years of Their History in Ithaca**

A letter from Mrs. Helen M. Boynton to Mrs. Harriet D. Ireland of Ithaca in 1892 set in motion the founding of Cayuga Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, here 70 years ago. The organization meeting, held April 27, 1894, finally took place at Fairlawn, home of Mrs. J. B. Sprague, a landmark that still stands at the northwest corner of S. Albany St. and N. Titus Ave. Mary Chase Gannett signed the chapter's charter as Recording Secretary General. Charter members echo the names of a Tompkins County history book: Bostwick, Treman, Appar, McElheny, Fuertes, Hyde.

The first regent of Cayuga Chapter, Mrs. Ireland, conducted the project of locating graves of all the Revolutionary soldiers buried in Tompkins County and publishing a list of them. A continuous interest in soldiers was demonstrated by a Mrs. A. Hasbrouck, who later enlisted the sale of $650 in Liberty Bonds to the chapter and another $20,000 throughout the community through the persuasion of her committee.

To perpetuate the sense of history among young people, the chapter began offering its history essay prize for high school students in 1898. Prize winners in the most recent event of this competition were recognized at Boynton Junior High School within the last few weeks.

In that early year, the Daughters held weekly *Mornings in History*, based on studies from Fiske's *History of Colonial Times*. And, according to DAR archives "for the purposes of elucidation (the colony) was shown in many pictures another side from the Loyalists standpoint." Illustrating similar bipartisan consideration, prizewinner of this year's essay competition had written about Benedict Arnold as a patriot of the minority persuasion.

In the dawn of Cayuga Chapter, the title "Daughters of the American Revolution" could be applied literally to two women. One of them, Julia Brown Lanterman of Peruville, was the daughter of Ebenezer Brown, Revolutionary soldier who was bodyguard to George Washington. He received a gift of 600 acres of land in Lansin, Township in recognition of his bravery, and it was on this homestead that Cayuga Chapter, DAR's first "Real Daughter" grew up. The chapter's second "Real Daughter" was Emily Ingerman of Peruville, was the daughter of Samuel Peters and others, who saw the 'sassy' other side from the Loyalists standpoint." Illustrating similar bipartisan consideration, prizewinner of this year's essay competition had written about Benedict Arnold as a patriot of the minority persuasion.

The story of 70 years of DAR is a story of keeping a continuity between the present and the American past. Members still dress up for a Washington's Birthday costume party. They still foster patriotism by holding historical essay contests. They still talk about the ancestors who helped free America from Great Britain. They still contribute toward the American Indians and education of children from the hill country. They still give Flags away and fete the community's newly naturalized citizens.

This year, Cayuga Chapter will hold its 70th Anniversary observance with a luncheon at the Statler Inn. A candle will be lighted for each decade, and the regent will, once again, cut the birthday cake.—*Edma H. (Mrs. W. Lester) Richards*.

**LOS ANGELES (Los Angeles, Calif.)**

One of the loveliest "pre-Christmas" parties in our city each December is the Continental Drop-In Luncheon given by Los Angeles Chapter and the Kenmore Association at the home of Mrs. E. George Luckey, The Kenmore Youth Project, as it is called, was started at the suggestion of Mrs. Luckey in 1957. It is a "lift" that is passed on to others.

The story of 70 years of DAR is a story of keeping a continuity between the present and the American past. Members still dress up for a Washington's Birthday costume party. They still foster patriotism by holding historical essay contests. They still talk about the ancestors who helped free America from Great Britain. They still contribute toward the American Indians and education of children from the hill country. They still give Flags away and fete the community's newly naturalized citizens. Hence, the "idea" burst into bloom! The award: A round-trip "jet flight" to Washington, D.C., where the young person selected—a girl one year and a boy the next—attends the National Convention and goes on an escorted tour of many historic places in Virginia in addition to Kenmore.

Collateral benefits of the project have been, not only the wonderful "press" we have received during the years concerning the DAR and C. A. R., but the fact that each recipient of the trip has been given a spiritual and patriotic "lift" that is passed on to others.

Regents who have served the chapter since the project was started in 1957 are: Mmes. Allan L. Leonard, Olander L. Hammond, Gordon Lee Mann, Earle R. Vaughan, and Robert Crowell Rives. These regents have assisted in every way in making the Kenmore Youth Project successful.

For the entire 8 years, Mrs. Mann has served as Public Relations chairman, and Mrs. Edward W. Slocum has been in charge of ticket sales. Members, many in Colonial gowns, always assist as hostesses. In these 8 years, we have earned and expended for our undertaking, a total of $3,665.65—and the "intangible values" have been beyond price!

**IRONDEQUOIT (Rochester, N. Y.).**

On May 13, 1964, Irondequoit Chapter celebrated its 70th Anniversary with a luncheon for the Century Club. The tables were decorated with flowers in DAR colors. Sixty-nine guests attended. Included were State Chairmen, the State Historian, and representatives from most of the 15 chapters comprising New York's District VII.

Three 50-year members—Mrs. William J. Arbus, Mrs. Frederick Barnum, and Mrs. Henry L. Dusky—were presented with their pins and certificates by the State Regent, Mrs. Lyle J. Howland. Mrs. Howland was guest speaker for the day. She was presented with a silver DAR to be upon engraved with the dates 1894–1964 and the chapter by the members of Irondequoit Chapter. Mrs. W. Coburn Seward and Mrs. Sanford G. Slocum were cochairs of the affair.

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Irondequoit Chapter (charter 68) was organized with 16 members February 15, 1894, by Mrs. William S. Little. She was also the first regent. The membership included eight “Real Daughters” and Susan B. Anthony, a life member. Since Miss Anthony’s birthday falls on the same day as the founding of the chapter, she is also honored on Founders’ Day. The Chapter Day is Flag Day, and the chapter color is Indian red. Mrs. Little served as chapter regent until 1899. In 1895, the Irondequoit Society, C.A.R., was organized by one of the members, Mrs. George Elwood. In 1902 Mrs. Little was elected New York State Regent.

From its early days, the chapter has been active in civic affairs. In 1910, wishing to purchase a chapter house, the chapter was incorporated as “The Irondequoit Chapter.” The first chapter house, on Spring Street, Rochester, was not adequate for the membership, so in 1920, the present chapter house at 11 Livingston Park, Rochester, was purchased. In 1960 a historical marker was placed on the chapter house grounds by the County of Monroe.

During the years, Irondequoit Chapter has received many honors. One of its most outstanding members was Ethel Vance (Mrs. John P.) Mosher, who lived to be 92 years old. She passed away July 26, 1961, in Fairport, N.Y. Mrs. Mosher was the composer of the C.A.R. Creed, a Senior State President, New York C.A.R. from 1919–34, an honorary member of the New York C.A.R. Board for life, and Vice President General, NSDAR, from 1927–30. Mrs. Donald M. Babcock was New York State Regent from 1950–53, Mrs. Harold L. Burke, a past regent, was State Chairman of DAR Schools from 1956–59, State Director for District VII from 1959–62, and is now State Vice Chairman of District VII of the DAR Good Citizens Committee. Mrs. A. Irving Frankel, a past regent, was State Vice Chairman of Public Relations for District VII for 1962. Mrs. Chester M. Wallace was Senior New York State President of C.A.R. from 1962–64. She is now Senior National Vice President of the Eastern Region, C.A.R. Other State Officers in C.A.R. are Mrs. Charles E. Gates, Senior State Organizing Secretary (1962–66); Mrs. Robert W. Standish, Senior State Registrar (1962–66); and Mrs. Vernon E. Jones, State Director for District VII (1964–66).

Irondequoit Chapter has remained united over the years. This may account for its leading membership in New York State. The chapter participates in nearly all DAR projects. It gives a yearly memorial scholarship to Tamaassee, has sixth grade medalist and DAR Good Citizen program, has an .civicate C.A.R. Grandmothers’ Committee, a Junior Group called the Genesee Group, a National Defense Committee, and many others.

As Marian Hunter Wright, historian in 1904, wrote “We hope to increase the usefulness of the chapter from year to year, and while we reverence the past we shall ever try to live up to the ideals of present day patriotism feeling that this is the highest tribute that we can pay to the memory of our honored ancestors.”—Mary (Mrs. Robert W.) Standish, regent.

Mrs. Lyle J. Houland, New York State Regent, presenting 50-year pins to Mrs. Mary E. Dusky (l) and Mrs. Frederick Barnum (r.)

CUMBERLAND COUNTY (Carlisle, Pa.) proudly celebrated its 70th Anniversary May 22 at a luncheon meeting at beautiful nearby Allenberry. Miss M. Catherine Downing, Vice President General, the guest speaker, Dr. Jane Van Ness Smead, whose mother was one of the organizing members May 8, 1895, gave a brief history of the chapter. Mrs. George J. Walz, State Regent, installed the incoming officers. Regents and members from neighboring counties were guests.

Cumberland County Chapter has been on the Honor Roll for 10 consecutive years. Last year three State certificates were received. This year, the regent, Miss Anna E. Read, has received notice that the State Membership Certificate will be awarded for the highest net increase in membership. With 13 points for Honor Roll, the chapter will be entitled to the Star Award.—Anna E. Read.

KESKESKICK (Yonkers, N.Y.). In May, an idea germinated and grew in the mind of Mrs. T. Arnold Rau, regent of Keskeskick Chapter, to celebrate Constitution Week in such a way as to rouse the latent interest in our great heritage of freedom and our Country’s beginning, which seems to lie dormant in so many of our people. The idea was to present a patriotic exhibit of precious mementoes of the Revolutionary era, in conjunction with John Wanamaker’s store in Yonkers. Every year this store takes note of every notable figure and event of the Revolutionary era. This year, the idea was to exhibit the stories of the great men and women of our history—photostats of our forefathers’ pictures, and letters from Federal Hall Museum, including many interesting letters, invocies, etc., from the Massmore Kendall collection of Americana. A model was included of Alexander Hamilton’s home (now a national shrine) soon to be moved to the spacious grounds of City College, New York City—a model of the original Federal Hall where Washington took his oath as President of the new Nation. Other sources of Americana; Phillipse Manor House in Yonkers, Hudson River Museum in Yonkers, Washington’s Headquarters in White Plains, and the Yonkers Historical Society.

Mrs. Rau, regent of Keskeskick, attracted no little attention when she was met on the streets enroute to Wanamaker’s carrying a Revolutionary rifle and powder horn—though not a hunting season, either.

The collection from Federal Hall was loaned to us by Gardner Osborn, curator, S.A.R.

Wanamaker’s presented its own beautiful collection of Charles Lefferts’ original paintings of different events in the life of Washington and of the Revolution. Also a model of the White House before the east and west wings were added. Replicas of the John Hancock chair and the desk used at the signing of the Declaration of Independence. Two of the Lefferts’ paintings made in Independence Hall show the originals of the chair and desk, which are kept there. Under the Lefferts painting of Washington taking his oath of office on a Bible, a table bore a large Bible (long owned by Mrs. Rau’s family) and at the same chapters—Genesis 49 and 50.

The room itself was beautiful and striking. Flags everywhere—bunting arranged all around the room; bright red felt covered all the tables—with oriental
rugs underfoot, and Keskeskick's DAR banner. It was a wonderful exhibit—and hundreds of people came in and stayed and looked—and went around again. Many were the praises we received and many "thanked us" for it. It was large, but not too large, so one could see and absorb the whole thing, and understand the background.

We had many special guests: Mayor John E. Flynn of Yonkers; Mr. and Mrs. Victor Hagerstrom, Vice President of Wanamaker's; Mr. and Mrs. Gardner Osborn, S.A.R. etc.; Mr. and Mrs. Paul Clugston (Mrs. C.—Chairman of N.Y. State Constitution Week); Mr. Rowland Davis, and Mr. and Mrs. Nelson A. Reed, State Conserv. Chairman and on Board of Credentials; Brainard A. Rau, who took beautiful pictures in color, son of Mrs. S. Arnold Rau, regent of Keskeskick; Mrs. William Harrison Sullivan, Jr., candidate for Pres. General.

CHAPTERS


DEBORAH KNAPP (Washington, D. C.) led early observances of the National Society's Diamond Jubilee at its meeting on March 8, 1965. The program took the form of a history-flavored fashion show, combined with celebration of the chapter's 55th Anniversary.

The regent, Mrs. LeRoy Newkirk, narrated the show. She prefaced her comments with a brief history of the organization of the National Society on October 11, 1890, the administration of Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison, first President General, and other early events.

Fashions for the show, most of which were modeled by chapter members, included beautiful heirloom gowns. Bygone days of our Nation and our Society passed in colorful review. Many of the gowns were originally worn by a chapter member or belonged to someone in her family. Descriptions read by the regent were indeed authentic in tone. Styles exhibited included: a wedding outfit, a flapper's dress and elegant night attire from the earliest period (1890-1900); a child's dress of 1900; a 1908 wedding dress; a smart white sports knicker outfit (1920-30); a Page's dress (1930-40); a 1945 wedding gown; and mother-of-the-bride, senior prom, and Page's dresses (1950-65).

National Society historical landmarks woven into the narration were: Completion and dedication of Memorial Continental Hall, Administration Building, and Constitution Hall; the first unfurting of the flag at 16th Contingent Congress; the founding of DAR Schools; the publication of the first Handbook; the purchase of war bonds in World Wars I and II by members; General Mac-Arthur's address at Continental Congress; the dedication of Memorial Bell Tower at Valley Forge; and the program to tell the full DAR Story.

Honor guests at the program were: Miss Anna Mary McNutt, State Regent; Mrs. Ellsworth E. Clark, Treasurer General; Mrs. Dorothy W. S. Ragan, Vice President General; Mrs. Roy C. Bowker, State Parliamentarian; and other State Officers—Mary Margaret Trimble.

GOVERNOR NELSON DEWEY (Madison, Wisc.) when members of the Governor Nelson Dewey Chapter observed the 75th Diamond Jubilee of the NSDAR at a tea at the home of Mrs. T. H. Davies, they honored new members, three of whom were a three-generation group, who were accepted for membership on the same lineage at one time. The ancestor was Pvt. John Couillard of Massachusetts, now Maine. This is a new line, used for the first time. The three-generation group shown in the photograph I. to r.) includes: Daughter, Mrs. Eugene R. Finley; her mother, Mrs. Harry Husted; and her mother, Mrs. William Maher. Others at the tea table are: Mrs. Horace R. Goodsell, past regent and organizing regent; Mrs. T. H. Davies, past regent; and Mrs. Homer L. Hefron, present regent.—Winifred Layden.

FRESNO (Fresno, Calif.) originated a unique event—the DAR BIRTHDAY PARTY—which it hopes will be adopted by other chapters and even be a nationwide activity. Its primary purpose was to acquaint young voters reaching the age of 21 with their importance. Its primary purpose was to acquaint young voters reaching the age of 21 with their importance. Today most youngsters coming of age are apt to say, "Hooray, I'm my own boss now," or "Hooray, I can get married if I want to," or "Hooray, now I can buy a drink and nobody can stop me." We wondered how many say "Hooray, I am in a position to become a 'Certified' American Citizen and am eligible for the most wonderful birthday present of all—my voting franchise." From this we coined the phrase, "DAR BIRTHDAY PARTY," hoping that, if this phrase caught on, it would become a national expression that would remind everyone of registration for voters and also that we, as a group, were helping others to receive the most wonderful gift this great land of ours can provide—the freedom to vote. The right to vote must also be emphasized whenever or wherever possible, so that its meaning remains uppermost in the hearts of our citizens.

I, the chapter regent, and the vice regent took the county course of instruction that would enable us to become duty registrars, and on August 8 we held this DAR BIRTHDAY PARTY at two locations from 10 a.m. until 2 p.m.

We signed 35 citizens for voting on that day. Other members helped with refreshments and performed baby-sitting chores so well that next time we plan free baby-sitting while mother registers.

Our DAR BIRTHDAY PARTY brought in one little old lady, aged 76, who had never been a registered voter. We brushed her apologies aside, saying that we were happy to have the honor of registering her for the first time. She left the hall with her granddaughter, who also registered, head held high.

We plan to continue our party this spring on the campus of Fresno State College, and hope that right on campus we will find most of the voters recently 21 years old, the objects of our primary concern.—Mrs. Robert T. Hahn, regent.

WAXHAWs (Lancaster, S.C.). The 198th anniversary of the birth of Andrew Jackson was observed on Sunday afternoon, March 14, at the Andrew Jackson Historical State Park, Lancaster County, S. C. The program honored Jackson, seventh President of the United States, and Mrs. Anna Hyatt Huntington, world famous sculptress who has announced that her gift to South Carolina of a 10-foot-high statue of the boy Jackson on horseback will be delivered to the park in the near future.

The celebration was sponsored jointly by the Lancaster Waxhaws Chapter DAR (Mrs. Julian Starr, regent); the State Commission of Forestry; and the Lancaster County Historical Commission. Local Explorer Scouts assisted with the parking.

After the Pledge to the Flag (led by Girl Scout Troop 6-15), music by the Lancaster Men's Chorus, and a welcome from Mrs. Starr, Good Citizens medals were presented to the following high school students: Margaret Mackey, Heath Springs; Cherry Marshall, Lancaster; Barbara Payne, Flat Creek; Carolyn Harmon, Indian Land; Suzette Kirkley, Kershaw; and Margaret Roberts, Buford.

Gurdon L. Tarbox, Jr., director of the Brookgreen Gardens near Myrtle Beach, S.C., spoke on Anna Hyatt Huntington and Her Contributions to South Carolina. Mrs. Huntington's interest in the creation of her latest gift was aroused by a letter written her from Lancaster by a sixth grade class under Miss Nancy Crockett, principal. South Carolina school children are to be given an opportunity to name this beautiful and dimes to provide a suitable base for the Jackson statue for the Jackson Historical State Park.

Young girls dressed in Colonial costumes served as hostesses for the after- (Continued on page 657)
HONORING

MRS. EDWARD J. REILLY
State Regent Of New York
1965 - 1968

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THE REGENTS ROUNDTABLE OF GREATER NEW YORK

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Major Thomas Wickes
Manhattan
Mary Murray
Mary Washington Colonial
Matinecock
New Netherland
New York City
Richmond County
Rufus King
Staten Island
Washington Heights
Women of '76

JUNE-JULY 1965
St. George's Episcopal Church of Hempstead, New York, was built in 1822 and is the successor of earlier Church buildings. In 1702 the first rector was installed and in 1706 Queen Anne presented the silver basin, chalice and paten which are still used on high festival days. King George the Second presented the charter, making the church a corporation in 1735. In 1822 the Vestry decided to replace the church then in use which had fallen into disrepair with a "substantial, convenient and elegant" new one.

The Nassau-Suffolk Regents' Round Table, together with the Sons of the American Revolution hold their Memorial Service here each February on the Sunday preceding George Washington's birthday.

Presented by the Nassau-Suffolk Regents' Round Table

ANNE CARY CHAPTER
Mrs. W. Foster Willett, Regent

COLONEL AARON OGDEN CHAPTER
Mrs. Albert A. Hooper, Regent

COLONEL GILBERT POTTER CHAPTER
Mrs. Arthur E. Hauser, Regent

COLONEL JOSIAH SMITH CHAPTER
Mrs. George J. W. Husing

DARLING WHITNEY CHAPTER
Mrs. Wendell M. Dennis, Regent

KETEWAMOKE CHAPTER
Mrs. John B. Harris, Regent

LORD STIRLING CHAPTER
Mrs. Edward H. Fenner, Regent

WILLIAM DAWES CHAPTER
Mrs. Joseph F. McDonnell, Jr., Regent

NORTH RIDING CHAPTER
Mrs. Arthur L. Dowling, Regent

OYSTER BAY CHAPTER
Mrs. Charles Ardovino, Regent

RUTH FLOYD WOODHULL CHAPTER
Mrs. Gilson C. Spader, Regent

SAGHTKOOS CHAPTER
Mrs. Albert O. Ness, Regent

SEAWEHAKA CHAPTER
Mrs. Frank N. Wechtel, Regent

SOUTHAMPTON COLONY CHAPTER
Mrs. Robert W. Vaughan-Catt, Regent

SUFFOLK CHAPTER
Mrs. W. Eugene Johnson, Jr.
40th Anniversary

CENTRAL NEW YORK REGENTS ROUND TABLE

Honoring Past Chairmen

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Patchwork Quilts
(Continued from page 608)

our Government took in these pos-
sessions.

Eisenhower’s Favorite
A quilt recently finished has been Eisenhower’s Favorite. When he was a boy his mother used the very old New England pattern called Baby Blocks or Cube Work to make a quilt for his bed. The corners of the patches had to fit exactly to produce the puzzling geometric effect President Eisenhower slept beneath this quilt for many years and said it was always his favorite.

No Longer Necessary But an Enjoyable Craft

When we speak of “quilts” as a part of our American heritage we should remember that during the early history of our Country they were a household necessity. This is no longer true. We can buy all of the bedding we need in our stores. We must also remember that Colonial women had no telephones, no television, no automobiles, and no clubs to join. There was very little recreation for them except their quilt-

(Continued on page 654)
In 1801 John Jay, first Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court and one of America's outstanding statesmen, retired to his farm in Bedford and there spent the last twenty-eight years of his life. During his active years in public service he had given much thought to his plans for retirement, and thus the home he lived in is important as a reflection of the ideals and aspirations of an important patriot.

A major portion of the simple country mansion has now been carefully restored by the New York State Education Dept. to its early 19th century appearance. In it are many pieces of furniture, paintings, and items of clothing that belonged to Jay and the members of his immediate family. Other parts of the house show the way of life of the five generations of the statesman's descendants who followed in residence until 1958.

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The Standard Book of Quilt Making and Collecting by Marguerite Ickis.
The Romance of the Patchwork Quilt in America by Carrie A. Hall and Rose C. Kretsinger.

Patchwork Quilts
(Continued from page 652)
ing. Their social activities were limited. This kind of needlecraft allowed opportunities for an occasional get-together to exchange patterns and ideas.

Any needlework so closely bound up with the history of a nation will appear again and again even after years of decline. During World Wars I and II knitting became the leading handcraft, but following the wars interest in quilting was renewed and the whole country became “quilt-conscious.” Old calico designs were printed on new cotton materials. Ready-cut quilts were stamped to keep pace with this hurried age. Many of these have the charm of old Colonial designs, while others are distinctly modern.

Perhaps a woman of the 20th century realizes that there are many activities, family, social, and political, that make her life more complex. If filled with tensions, and there is no better therapy for a woman than to sit down with a needle and thread and stitch on a quilt block. She is creating something beautiful, like painting a picture or composing a piece of music—something that will be treasured by future daughters and granddaughters. She will be handing them a part of their American Heritage.

Our experience will make it easy for you. We have done DAR printing for years—from stationery forms and bulletins, to State Year Book.

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(607) 334-5511
National Parliamentarian  
(Continued from page 595)

in the fewest words possible consistent with your desire, then give it to the recording secretary and a copy to the presiding officer to use in stating the question.

A member has a right to speak twice to the same question on the same day, if no one who hasn't spoken to the question wants to do so, and she may speak even more often with the consent of the assembly. Do recognize the fact that every other member has the right to speak as frequently as you do, therefore make your remarks short and to the point; and stop when you have stated them. It takes the average member about one minute to speak 100 words. Do speak slowly and loudly enough to be heard. Do rise to address the chair, and remain standing while you are speaking. If a member ignorantly makes an improper motion, the chair should suggest the proper one courteously and promptly.

In the SUGGESTED MODEL FOR CHAPTER BYLAWS in the HANDBOOK and in the BYLAWS of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, it is stated that ROBERT'S RULES OF ORDER REVISED is the parliamentary authority. Each officer and member will benefit not only herself but her chapter if she will read and diligently familiarize herself with Article X of ROBERT'S RULES OF ORDER REVISED, pages 236-253.

The name of the National Parliamentarian for the Diamond Jubilee Administration, 1965-1968, is:-

Mrs. U. Amel Rothermel  
28 Boxwood Lane, East Hills,  
Roslyn Heights,  
Long Island, New York 11577

Please include a stamped, return addressed envelope with inquiries re parliamentary procedure directed to her.
Honoring

MRS. EDWARD CORNELL ZABRISKIE
Gertrude Isabel Quintard
Honorary Regent
NEW YORK CITY CHAPTER

With the Chapters
(Continued from page 648)

noon in the Jackson Museum; they were
daughters and granddaughters of the
members of the Waxhaws Chapter, as
follows: Betsy Duke, Ginger Wade, Co-
rinne Wylie, Ann Doster, Laura Ellison,
Becky Wingate, Dorn Ellison, Mary
Marshall, and Martha Williams.

(Left to right): Gurdon L. Tarbox, direc-
tor Brookgreen Gardens, South Caro-
lina, speaker; Mrs. Julian Starr, Jr., re-
gent Waxhaws Chapter, Lancaster,
S.C.; E. R. Freeland, South Carolina
State Parks director; Joe H. Croxton,
chairman, Lancaster County Historical
Commission.

DORSET (Cambridge, Md.). Con-
stitution Week, September 17-23, 1964,
was recognized by Dorset Chapter in
Cambridge, Md., by several events.
Mayor Owrey C. Pritchett issued a proc-
tation, which was published in the
Daily Banner, along with the story. The
principal of the school was
very enthusiastic and invited us to make
the contest a yearly event.—Hattie B.
Skinner.

COL. WILLIAM CABELL (Newport
Beach, Calif.). To celebrate the
75th Diamond Jubilee of the Daughters
of the American Revolution, Col. William
Cabell Chapter of Newport Beach, Calif.,
presented an American Antique Show
and Tea on Sunday, January 17, 1965,
from 12:00 noon till 5:00 p.m. in Jam-
boree Hall, at the Newporter Inn.
This event was planned by the chap-
er the American Heritage Program
for the year, and such committees as:
American Indians, DAR Magazine, Flag
of the United States, Genealogical Rec-
ords, Hospitality, Junior Membership,
American Music, and Public Relations
took part in the overall venture.

The room was a delight to see,
with authentic Early American Antiques
—circa 1700 to 1900 exhibited by the
Daughters of the Chapter. An interesting
display of Indian paintings and Indian
handicraft, a Revolutionary Flag with 13

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Please send me my own free copy of the
new 1965 "Vacationlands" guide to New
York State and the World's Fair.

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HOME OF JEMIMA WILKINSON, "PUBLIK UNIVERSAL FRIEND"

About 5 miles from Penn Yan, N.Y.

Jemima Wilkinson Home, near Friend, town of Jerusalem, Yates County, N.Y.—Built about 1790, by followers of The Friend. The house, entirely handmade from the door laths and hinges to the hand-hewn timbers of the roof has 12 main rooms, 4 small rooms, 3 halls and 10 Originals. The tools used in construction were brought to the site by oxcart from Albany. The lumber was cut from 1,000 acre plot on which it stands—a part of the Phelps and Gorham tract and originally purchased for one shifting an acre. The house has been authentically restored by its present owners, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Florence. Also see DAR Magazine, June-July, 1964—pp. 579, 580. N.Y. State Education Dept Marker: Built about 1790—FRIEND'S HOME—Here lived Jemima Wilkinson—Known as The Universal Friend.

GENESEE COUNCIL OF AREA REGENTS, DAR

Sponsored by:
Baron Steuben Chapter—Bath, N.Y.
Colonel William Prescott Chapter—Newark, N.Y.
Corning Chapter—Corning, N.Y.
Corporal Josiah Griswold Chapter—South Dansville, N.Y.
Deo-on-go-wa Chapter—Batavia, N.Y.
Gan-e-o-di-yu Chapter—Caledonia, N.Y.
Gu-yo-ya-go Chapter—Penn Yan, N.Y.

Genealogical Queries

(Continued from page 615)

Rimes, b. Feb. 23, 1775, Greene County, Ga.—Mrs. Geo. H. Benjamin, 1858 Wolfe St., Little Rock, Ark. 72202.

Polnaderter-Allyn—Need to establish family line of George S. Polnaderter. Want full name of his father, maiden name of mother, others, names, dates, and places. George S., born Dover, N.H., March 1, 1835, mar. Carolyn Allyn, Hartford, Conn., Nov. 8, 1854. They had three sons, lived New York vicinity. George S. d. Feb. 13, 1919 in Soldiers and Sailors Home, Bath, N.Y. Need all names, dates, and places before this marriage.—Mrs. H. P. Shaw, 116 S. Park Ave., Longmeadow, Mass. 01106.

Stevens-York—Proof needed of Amos Stevens, Jr., and Polly (Pullen) Stevens of E. Dixmont, Maine; had a son, Amos, b. 1801, mar. Deborah York.—Mrs. Russel Hobson, 23 Wilbur Ave., Meriden, Conn.

Davis-Vance—Want ances., parents, background, dates, and places of Elijah Turner Davis (known as Turner), b. ca. 1773, d. Dec. 21, 1847; farmer, Scotch-Irish, Presby.; moved from Ky. to Harrison Twp., Champaign County, Ohio, ca. 1810, bur. Spring Hills, Ohio. He had brother, David W. Davis, who in 1830 had this address: Strong's P.O., Union Twp., St. Francis County, Ark. Ter. ca. 1794 (in Ky.). Elijah Turner mar. Elizabeth Vance (b. ca. 1775, d. Apr. 30, 1840), a relative of Gov. Jos. Vance of Ohio; ch. Sallie, Rachel, Benjamin are in 1820 Census. Fate of the 2 daus. unknown. Have names of the 14 children of Benjamin; he was b. Feb., 1804 or 5, in Ky., (Hardin County?), d. May 30, 1873, bur. Spring Hills, Ohio. Among his ch. were Elijah Turner, Jr., Thomas, David Ward, and Harriet Bragg Davis.—Mrs. B. C. Sander, 1324 College Ave., Topeka, Kan. 66604.

Dye-McGalliard—Want given name, birthplace, marriage, and death dates of the father of Louisa Dye, b. Nov. 6, 1804, N.J., prob. in or near Heights-town, d. July 21, 1877, buried in a Heights-town cemetery; mar. William McGalliard, May 26, 1827; First Presbyterian Church, "Cranberry record census", and family Bible. Louisa Dye McGalliard and her husband, William McGalliard, with their two young ch. were making the trek from N.J. to Ohio when her husband died enroute; Louisa Dye McGalliard turned back to N.J. with her two children and remained there.—Mrs. Frank Wolfe, 111 W. Kirkwood Ave., Merrick, N.Y. 11566.
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A “revolutionary” way to remind your friends (fellow Americans) of the principles of Liberty established by our forefathers. Send Independence Day Greeting Cards this 4th of July! Attractive red, white and blue in design. Liberty Bell and Biblical quote on front. James Madison’s definition of Tyranny (Federalist #47). Patrick Henry and Nathan Hale quotes . . . 

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5 Boxes .............................................. $1.50 each
50 Boxes ............................................ $1.25 each
100 Boxes ........................................... $1.00 each

Congratulations to the DAR on your Diamond Jubilee Year!

With the Chapters
(Continued from page 657)

Stars, a collection of the first coins used in America, handwoven coverlets from the 1800's, quilts from early homes, furniture both Early American and Victorian, paintings, glassware, dishes, and many other unusual items too numerous to mention were all part of the exhibition.

The chapter’s reason for presenting the Antique Show was to familiarize the community with “What the Daughter’s Do” and to bring to the public eye some of the old things that were brought out to the West by ancestors of this area. The attendance exceeded all expectations, and some 600 interested persons were startled to see that such a collection of things existed here in Newport Beach. Proceeds from the Antique Show will help to finance the American history and girl homemaker awards to local grade and high schools and many other projects that the chapter supports during the year. —Kay Hooton (Mrs. Donald W.) MacLeod.

INVITATION
See Fort Smith, Ark.’s National Historic Site & Judge Parker’s Court Restoration.

Greetings from:
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P.O. Box 1028, Albany, Georgia 31702

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GILBERT STUART BIRTHPLACE IS RESTORED SNUFF MILL OF 1755

GILBERT STUART, America's foremost portrait painter, was born here in 1755. His father was a Scot, and his mother English, and they moved here shortly after their marriage in 1751. The house, built on a sharp slope of land, is situated at the head of the Mattatuxet River. So there has always been the sound of flowing water as the stream winds past the house, down between the "Indian Rocks," then into Narrow River. Stuart's portrait of George Washington "regards us with calm dignity from our postage stamps and from every dollar bill, and makes the Father of his Country a familiar figure."

This historic shrine in Rhode Island is open all year. Visiting hours are 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily, except Fridays; it can be reached by turning onto Gilbert Stuart Road from Routes 1 or 2 a few miles south of Wickford.

Contributed by
RHODE ISLAND INDEPENDENCE CHAPTER
Daughters of the American Revolution
RHODE ISLAND
Honors Her
STATE AND CHAPTER REGENTS

1st row left to right:
Miss Esther Hill, Miss Ruth Wilcox, Mrs. Henry Benjamin, Mrs. Ralph Wilkins, State Regent, Mrs. Gladys Futton, Mrs. Harold Williams, Mrs. Herbert Libby.

2nd row:
Miss Mildred Maxcy, Mrs. Lionel Cardin, Mrs. Thomas Sharples, Mrs. Van Rowley, Mrs. Louis Tallmadge, Mrs. John Menzies, Mrs. Frederick Dick, Mrs. Lenwood Andrews, Mrs. Henry Armburst, Miss Clara Whalley, Mrs. Jack Garforth, Mrs. Bernard Hebb.

Chapters sponsoring picture:
WANTED—Information on Flag of British Grenadiers—Captured at Battle of Monmouth. Many years in Potter and Bixler families of Pa. In 1937 in possession of Mrs. Sylvester (Marguerite Potter) Bixler, Waban, Mass. Anyone knowing present location of this important Revolutionary trophy, please inform MRS. SHIRLEY STEPHENS, Regent, Eleanor Wilson Chapter, 3515-36th Street, N.W., Washington 16, D.C.

In loving memory of

MRS. JAMES H. STANSFIELD
1873-1964
Born Inez Snyder, in Owego, New York, her ancestry included twenty-two patriots; the Elizabeth Snyder Chapter of New Jersey was named for one of her ancestors.

In 1901 she married Colonel James H. Stansfield, U.S.A., of Chicago, Illinois; and they had one son, George James Stansfield.

Mrs. Stansfield was delegated by Governor Dunne of Illinois to be honor escort to the Andrew Jackson Banner when it was returned by Illinois to Louisiana.

As National Chairman of Genealogical Records for three years and as Registrar General from 1922-1926, she signed 75,000 application papers for the society.

She reorganized and was regent from 1929-1933 of the Colonel John Washington Chapter, District of Columbia.

A quote from “The Holy City,” one of her favorite hymns:

“The light of God was on its streets,
The gates were open wide;
And all who would might enter,
and no one was denied.”

COLONEL JOHN WASHINGTON
CHAPTER, DAR,
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One Page (One Ad) $200.00 One-Half Column $45.00
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"It's A Fad—It's A Jubilee Ad," 1965-1966

The newly appointed National Chairman of Advertising is most appreciative of the services rendered by the past National Chairmen. They worked hard, to direct, to interest and to help you in "make money the advertising way." Those of you that worked hard have been most successful. It is to be noted that the definite swing is toward the securing of commercial advertising and the conserving of the chapter monies for our DAR projects. The Magazine circulation is up and we have many wonderful articles for future publication. Special thanks to the Magazine staff; they supervise the work through the year and make a smooth transition possible for the new administration and chairman.

We will be talking about Jubilee and Diamonds in 1965 through April 1966. Any State presenting a 100% chapter participation in advertising throughout the year will be awarded a Mythical Diamond Solitaire. It takes 100 points to make a carat, known as the Diamond Solitaire. Even though it is fake, we hope the idea will sparkle back to each one participating. A certificate will be presented to you in April.

In this column I will be using the State nickname, flower, bird, and State song. These symbols will be used in our State recognition of advertising on this page, I hope it will interest all of you to read each and every word.

RHODE ISLAND—Miss HELEN JOSEPHINE MALMSTEAD, State Regent, presented the Little Rhody State's 100% participation by 22 chapters. Our first award: A Mythical Diamond Solitaire. May it carry a bright sparkle of happiness to each chapter. Violet nosegays, Bob White Birds, and the singing of "Rhode Island Song", complete the picture. We surely appreciate the northeastern flair for success. Cuts $20.00—total $327.50.

NEW YORK—Mrs. EDWARD JOSEPH REILLY, State Regent, of the Empire State. They are the largest in DAR membership, DAR Magazine subscriptions, to name a few. 122 chapters of the 175 sent a presentation bouquet for June-July of full blooming roses, they have no official State song or bird. Empire ad gems are: Mats and cuts $73.00. Total $1,708.00. "ADS" are jewels on display, with 16 individual chapters sending in a total of $1,137.50. June-July total $3,173.00.

These Jewels are locked in the June-July Magazine. Each one is insured. Remember the bell ringing on July 4th—Let Freedom Ring. "Proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof." LEVITICUS 25:10.
Particular attention should be given to the dates of October 9-14, 1965, commemorating the 75th anniversary of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. All members are urged to participate in this historic celebration: there is only one other women’s organization in the United States older than the NSDAR.

Major events at National Headquarters during this week are listed below. Further information will be forthcoming on particular details such as prices, reservations, deadlines, etc.

The Diamond Jubilee celebration will go down in DAR annals as a memorable occasion. A gala program is scheduled between October 9-14. So make your plans to come to Washington this Fall.

October 9

9:00 A.M. .................. Fall Executive Committee meeting.

October 10

2 to 3 P.M. ............... A tribute service to the Diamond Jubilee Anniversary, Constitution Hall.
8:00 P.M. .................. *Special Concert by National Symphony Orchestra to honor the 75 Birthday, Constitution Hall.

October 11

9:30 A.M. ................ National Chairmen’s Forum.
12:30 P.M. ............... *A “Dutch Treat” Luncheon, Banquet Hall.
2:00 P.M. ................ State Regents’ meeting.
6:30 P.M. ................ *DAR Diamond Jubilee Banquet, Main Ballroom, Mayflower.

October 12

9:30 A.M. ................ Regular National Board meeting, Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall.
12:30 P.M. ............... *Board Luncheon, Banquet Hall.
9 to 11 P.M. ............. Reception honoring the President General and new Executive Committee, given by the Daughters of the District of Columbia, Grand Ballroom, Mayflower.

October 13

8:30 A.M. to 5:30 P.M. .... *Bus Tour of historical spots in Maryland—Fort McHenry—visit to Annapolis, and other special features. Total price will include Bus Trip, lunch and entrance fees to any historic landmarks.

October 14

10:00 A.M. ............... *5 mile Barge Trip down C & O Canal — drawn by mule — past historic sites. (Limited number only.)

* Advance reservation to the appropriate Chairman necessary.

PLEASE NOTE: Attendance at the tribute service and the concert on Sunday, October 10; the Diamond Jubilee Banquet on Monday, October 11; and the Historical Bus Tour on Wednesday, October 13 will be open to all Daughters after the date of September 1.

Naturally, members of the National Board, Honorary Presidents General and Honorary Vice Presidents General, National Chairmen, National Vice Chairmen, State Vice Regents, Past National Officers and Past National Chairmen will have preference.

Daughters, as you mark your calendar for future dates, be sure and check October 9-14, 1965 as NSDAR Diamond Jubilee Week.
25 AND 50 YEAR MEMBERSHIP PINS

Designed for members who have given their devotion, service and leadership to Home and Country through years of faithful membership in the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Shown Actual Size

14 kt. gold and blue enamel .................................................. $15.00
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Engraving name and national number, each character, 10¢ additional.

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