75th Birthday Celebration
NSDAR Diamond Jubilee Week

OCTOBER 9-14, 1965

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.
8:30 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.
7:00 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 ... *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.
5:30 P.M. ...

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.
It is indeed a pleasure to greet you from the pages of the DAR Magazine. This first month's work has been truly a "baptism of fire," but I cannot begin to tell you how thrilled and pleased I am to have a small part in NSDAR. The DAR Magazine is an outstanding publication and it is my earnest wish to continue in the excellent tradition that has been established.

Since I have little opportunity to meet any of you in person, I am looking forward to the Diamond Jubilee Celebration when many of you will be at National Headquarters. Please come by and say hello.

MISS MARY ROSE HALL
Managing Editor

MRS. PAUL R. GREENLEASE
National Chairman
DAR Magazine Committee

MRS. VAUGHN A. GILL
National Chairman
DAR Magazine Advertising Committee

Contents
667 The President General's Message

Features
668 The United States Constitution Geraldine G. (Mrs. Charles C.) Bush
672 The American Indian Miss Lucy Wingfield
674 Painting in Early America Mrs. D. R. Ulmer
679 Belle Grove Mary Wendell Wagner
681 The All American Chorus E. Clyde Pyle
684 Valley Forge Wood Supply Mrs. Dorothy W. S. Ragan
688 DAR Visit to England

Columns and Departments
671 Dateline Action Report
686 Newsworthy Daughters
690 1964-1965 Honor Roll Chapters Marion (Mrs. John Garlin) Biel
700 Genealogical Department Mrs. Irvin C. Brown
704 State Activities
709 National Parliamentarian
710 With the Chapters

Miscellaneous
677 Mabel E. Winslow
678 June-July at National Headquarters
680 Minutes, National Board of Management Special Meeting, June 3, 1965
682 The President General Announces
682 Necrology
683 National Committee Chairmen
687 The Memory of Our Fathers
699 NSDAR New Membership Commission
713 States Sponsoring Ads

Virginia, Oregon

Issued monthly excepting July and August by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Publication office: Administration Building, 1776 D St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006. Signed articles reflect the personal views of the authors and are not necessarily a statement of DAR policy. Products and services advertised do not carry DAR endorsement. The National Society reserves the right to accept or reject content of advertisements. Single copy 50 cents. Yearly subscription $3.00. Send checks payable to Treasurer General, NSDAR, 1776 D Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006. Copyright 1965 by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. Second class postage paid at Washington, D.C.
DEAR MEMBERS:

These are busy days at National Headquarters! Everywhere is bustling activity. Aside from the usual preparation associated with the launching of a new administration, there is an extra sense of anticipation due to the complex planning for the gala celebration of the 75th birthday of the National Society scheduled to take place the week of Oct. 9-14 in Washington. Details as to deadlines on reservations for this celebration are to be found in the “packet of letters” sent to you in August.

In addition, your President General and the headquarters’ staff are working to update the operational methods of office procedures for greater efficiency in expediting our vast DAR program.

Many fine women have been chosen to guide the various facets of this work during this Diamond Jubilee Administration. However, the best laid plans will come to naught unless each Daughter makes it her personal responsibility to work diligently and with enthusiasm to carry out the work of her elected, or appointed, task. Remember, the DAR is a SERVICE organization which endeavors to foster love of “Home and Country” by its citizens.

* * *

During this month of September our country observes the 178th anniversary of the ratification of the Constitution of the United States. This document gave us a Republican form of government with limited powers—if, as Benjamin Franklin expressed it, we can keep it.

Every loyal citizen of our free land should observe Constitution Week in some manner—and thus become re-acquainted with the rights and privileges of citizenship as set forth in our Constitution—the supreme law of the land.

This instrument, which has been called “the greatest document ever conceived by the mind of man” is our Constitutional Heritage—the just and lawful birthright of every American.

To this end, as members of a patriotic Society, we should assume our individual responsibility and be aware of our obligations as heirs of our Constitutional form of government. We should realize that we are obliged to pass on our Constitutional Heritage intact and unblemished to future generations. I invite you to join with me in continuing this worthy cause and solemn duty of preserving our Constitutional Heritage.

Faithfully,

Ada Erb Sullivan

Mrs. William Henry Sullivan, Jr.
President General, NSDAR
ON THE NIGHT of September 17, 1787, George Washington summed up the day's transactions in his diary in grave words that give an unforgettable weight to their plain meaning:

Monday, 17th. Met in Convention, when the Constitution received the unanimous vote of 11 states and Colonel Hamilton's from New York (the only delegate from thence to Convention), and was subscribed to by every member present except Governor Randolph and Colonel Mason from Virginia, and Mr. Gerry from Massachusetts. The business being thus closed, the Members adjourned to the City Tavern, dined together and took a cordial leave of each other; after which I returned to my lodgings, did some business with, and received the papers from the Secretary of the Convention, and retired to meditate on the momentous work which had been executed, after not less than five, for a large part of the time six, and sometimes seven hours sitting every day except Sundays and the ten days adjournment to give a committee opportunity and time to arrange the business, for more than four months.

During the week, from September 17 through September 23, Americans from the 50 States will join in celebrating Constitution Week, in commemoration of the anniversary of the signing of the Constitution on September 17, 1787. The observance was initiated by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, in 1955 and adopted by resolution of the 64th Continental Congress.

To many of our citizens the observance will pass unnoticed; to others, it may be only the reading of a brief article in the paper. To the Daughters of the American Revolution, Constitution Week will mean dedication to the principles of this great document, a silent prayer of gratitude, and an earnest petition to God that the sacrifice and the pledge of "my life, my fortune, and my sacred honor" will not have been made in vain.

The most momentous chapter in American history is the story of the making and ratification of the Constitution and the addition of the first 10 amendments to restrain National Government against the people and the States. The Constitution has been rooted so long and so deeply in American life, or American life rooted so deeply in it, that the drama of its origin is often overlooked.

What is constitutional government? What is liberty? When may a people be said to be free? The answers to these questions look easy, but in reality are complex and difficult. For centuries before the machinery was set in motion that gave birth to our Constitution, men had failed to construct a government that provided individual freedom. Experiments in government had swept full cycle from mob to monarchy, to democracy, to tyranny, to autocracy, to feudalism and back again. In no phase of that cycle were the rights of the individual secure.

The drafters of our Constitution and our Bill of Rights understood the lesson of English history that taught, in dramatic episodes, the result of oppression through misrule of kings. The evolution of our Bill of Rights has been slow and bloody. History repeats itself. We today, in this 20th century, are faced with the grave problem of the defense of our Constitutional Government within our own country. Let us not forget for one moment our hard won freedom—hence, the retracing for us, during the week of September 17–23, 200 years after the signing of the Constitution, of the scenes enacted, the men involved, and the strong, positive, drastic measures taken to establish our Constitution.

It is said that, as old Benjamin Franklin came out of the Federal Convention in Philadelphia at its conclusion, he was asked, "Dr. Franklin, have you given us a monarchy or a Republic?" His reply was, "A Republic, if you can keep it."

Fifty-five men in varying degrees, framed our Constitution, the formation concerning some of them...
is indefinite, but the following facts are substantially correct. None of the delegates about to sign could feel certain that the plan would be accepted by the State Conventions or ever go into effect. The signers might, by their proposals, have aroused political enmities that would put an end to their own public careers. They could not foresee that to have signed the Constitution would, in future, make them all remembered, however, little else they might have done, as the Founding Fathers of their country.

All except eight were natives of the colonies. Franklin, the oldest, was 81; Dayton, the youngest, was 26; 14 were 50 or over; 21 were less than 40. Twenty-five were college men. Eighteen had been officers in the Continental Army, and 10 of them were in the Society of the Cincinnati. One had been a British officer before the Revolution. Thirty-four were lawyers or had at least studied law—some of them were trained in the Middle Temple in London. Of these, six had been, or were to be, State attorneys general; five, chief justices of the State Supreme courts; four, chancellors; three, national judges; and five, judges of the Supreme Court of the United States. Eight of the deputies were merchants or financiers, five of them were planters, and others were planters in addition to legal or other activities. There were three physicians and two former ministers of the gospel, several college professors, and one present and one future college president. The Fourth Estate was represented by Benjamin Franklin.

These men were, almost without exception, acquainted with public affairs; 46 had been members of one or both houses of Colonial or State legislatures; 10 had attended State Constitutional Conventions; 16 had been or were to be Governors or Presidents of States. In national affairs, 42 had been delegates to the Continental Congress, and 8 were signers of the Declaration of Independence. Six had signed the draft of the Articles of Confederation; seven had attended the Annapolis Convention; and three had been executive officers under the Continental Congress. Thirteen were to be Congressmen and 19 to be Senators. There were also one territorial governor and four future members of the President's Cabinet. One had been a minister abroad, and seven more were to be later. Two future Presidents of the United States and one future Vice President took prominent parts in the proceedings of the convention. The others were to be candidates for the highest office in the land and these, and one other, candidates for the Vice Presidency. The positions these men had occupied, or were later to fill, are indicative of the regard with which they were held by their fellow-citizens and of their character and worth.

The most important man in the convention was George Washington; indeed, his acceptance of the deputyship, made reluctantly and after long consideration, was the initial triumph of the movement and a foreshadowing of success, so great was his pres-
tige. Washington presided over the formal sessions, taking little part in the debate, but in the Committee of the Whole and in private conferences, which were such an important underpinning of the formal structure as it rose, he was in constant consultation with his colleagues. Also, as the character of the plan developed, there was general recognition of the fact that he must be leader in early operation of the new Government; this, of necessity, influenced its shape.

Madison's great knowledge of political science, the fact that to him more than anyone else public life was a profession, and his grasp of the essential problems before the Convention and the means by which they could be solved enabled him to become the principal architect of the Constitution.

Franklin was the seer of the Federal Convention. His great age and infirmities prohibited very active participation, and he was probably responsible for few of the detailed results; but his presence gave the gathering importance and dignity, and his advice must have been eagerly sought and carefully considered. He and Washington were the two great harmonizers.

It is not possible here to do more than mention other prominent men of the convention. It is easy now to look behind the curtain, so blank to them, and know that Washington and Madison were to be Presidents and Madison also Secretary of State; Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury; McHenry, Secretary of War; Rutledge (for a short term), Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; Paterson, Wilson, and Blair, Associate Justices; Langdon, Gilman, King, Johnson, Sherman, Dayton, both the Morrises, Read, Bassett, Carroll, Blount, Butler, Few, and Baldwin, all Senators; Clymer, FitzSimons, Sprague, Williams, Representatives, and Dayton also Speaker of the House; King, Minister to Great Britain; Gouverneur Morris and Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, to France; Charles Pinckney, to Spain; and Brearly, Ingersoll, and Bedford, Federal judges in district courts. Still less could any of them guess that Gerry, now refusing to sign, would be Attorney General and Secretary of State under Washington.

A formal journal was kept, but except for its list of motions and votes, it is the least important of the records that have come down to us. Far surpassing it and all other sources combined were the notes on the debates made by Madison—notes that were not made public as a whole until 1840. Thus he doubled the debt the Nation owes him for his work in the formation of the National Government, and later he added still further to the obligation by his energetic participation in the ratification contest and in organization of the Government.

There were meetings on 87 or 88 days of the 116 between May 25 and September 17, inclusive.

The first 10 amendments constituting the Bill of Rights, contain only 462 words. The Bill of Rights is a safeguard against the abuse of national power only; it does not take from the Congress any powers hitherto granted.

The rights and immunities were in existence. The people had all their rights and liberties before the Constitution was formulated and approved.

The great phrases of the Bill of Rights, with their powerful historical allusions, have served as a constant reminder of the liberty under law that men may achieve. In one sense the Constitution was written in 1787. In another, it grew out of centuries of aspiration and battle—a long, proud heritage this, of freedom under the law. “Almost every provision in that instrument,” said a great jurist, “has a history that must be understood before the brief and sententious language employed can be comprehended in the relations its authors intended.” One who reads the Constitution closely will discover that each clause or word in it was carefully designed to protect the individual—his life, his liberty, and his property. Actually, the Constitution is a coat of mail that man fashioned for his own protection and that he has altered from time to time so that the protection may be more complete—protection against the abuse of power by his servants in the legislature or Congress whom he may dismiss at election or by impeachment and against his executive officers, whom he may dismiss by impeachment or by ballot; against his judges, whom he may remove for lack of “good behavior.” His Government is not his master, as the king or the dictator has been, but his servant.

“In questions of power, then,” wrote Jefferson, “let no more be heard of confidence in man, but bind him down from mischief by the chains of the Constitution.”

Only 24 amendments have been attached to the Constitution, the first 10 being the Bill of Rights. The conventions of several States consented to ratify the Constitution only after they became satisfied that the Bill of Rights would be made a part of it.

One other check upon the dangers of an all-powerful government was provided when our country was founded—the division of authority between our Federal and State Governments.

Our most formidable fortress of defense in time of stress remains the Constitution of the United States, but it is only as good as our understanding and our defense of the purpose for which it was drafted. Eternal vigilance and personal responsibility are still the price of human liberty.

Let us be able to say to old Benjamin Franklin: “Yes, Dr. Franklin, we have our Republic because we have kept it so.”
DAR MAGAZINE COMPLIMENTED BY LIBRARIANS: Word has been received from Mrs. Edward R. Lloyd, Sr., a DAR member for twenty-five years and a former college librarian, that the DAR Magazine is to be abstracted in *America: History & Life*, a guide to periodical literature. Mrs. Lloyd also compliments the NSDAR on "In Washington, The DAR Story."

Mrs. Dorothy S. Eaton, Specialist in Early American History, Manuscript Director of the Library of Congress, also offers heartiest congratulations on the DAR book, and expresses the hope that the Society similarly publish a description of its manuscript collection.

(ITEM—OF interest is a recent newspaper article saying that a DAR member mystery writer acknowledges finding characters, plots, and intrigues in the DAR Library!)

ELLIS ISLAND MADE A NATIONAL SHRINE: President Johnson's proclamation making Ellis Island part of the Statue of Liberty National Monument in New York Harbor, recalls that over a period of thirty years the NSDAR assisted thousands of immigrants who were detained there, sometimes whole families for weeks, by providing clothes, etc., to these needy men, women and children. The NSDAR pioneered in occupational therapy at the United States Marine Hospital, until the Federal Government closed this facility on Ellis Island in 1961. In addition, the DAR provided similar assistance at Angel Island on the West Coast.

DAR MEMBER RECEIVES NATIONWIDE RECOGNITION: Priscilla Young (Mrs. Chas. A., Jr.), a member of Nancy Christian Fleming Chapter, Roanoke, Va., and a broadcaster on WSLS-TV in Roanoke, received a Special Golden Mike Award for her series of sixteen programs entitled "God's Special Children," a comprehensive study of the problems of retarded children. McCall's Magazine, with the cooperation of American Women in Radio and Television, presents the Golden Mike Awards annually to honor women of the broadcasting industry who have made exceptional contributions to the family, the community, and the nation. Congratulations, Mrs. Young!

THE DAR AND THE HALL OF FAME OF GREAT AMERICANS: DAR members await the results of the 1965 election to the Hall of Fame at New York University. Seven former Presidents are among the 222 men and women being considered for the maximum of seven who will be chosen—of whom Mrs. Benjamin Harrison (Caroline Scott Harrison) first President General of the NSDAR is one. It is of interest to note that Mrs. Finley J. Shepard (Helen Gould), the philanthropist whose gift made possible the establishment of the Hall of Fame, was a DAR member.

CHAPLAIN GENERAL OF NSDAR HONORED: Mrs. Fred Osborne, a graduate of the class of 1920 of Georgetown College in Kentucky, and a teacher for more than forty years, was awarded a citation and plaque by the Georgetown Alumni Association during recent commencement exercises.

NEW MEXICO DAR SOCIETY RESPONSIBLE FOR STATE FLAG DESIGN: The distinctive and colorful New Mexico Flag is the result of a campaign begun by the New Mexico Daughters in the early 1920's. The sun symbol is a combination of the traditions of the Indians and Spaniards who were in New Mexico long before the white men.

HONORARY VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL CONTINUES FAMILY TRADITION: On Flag Day, Miss Edla Stannard Gibson was presented a Betsy Ross Award Citation for her "dedicated service to patriotism." The annual celebration was held at Old Fort Niagara, with more than 3000 persons attending. Miss Gibson presented replicas of the Old French, British and American flags to fort officials, a ceremony first performed by Miss Gibson and her mother in 1925.

AUGUST-SEPTEMBER 1965
The origin of the American Indians is shrouded in my story. Anthropologists tell us that the American Indians are definitely related to the people of Northern Asia. Some historians even insist that they are the descendants of the lost tribes of Israel. Most historians agree that at an early period they crossed over from Asia to North America on an isthmus which once connected the two continents now separated by the Bering Strait.

The group which we know as the Mayans, the Aztecs, and the Incas settled in Mexico, Central America and along the West Coast of South America. These groups attained a remarkably high state of civilization.

The Indians in the Amazon region were savages and have remained so, with, of course, a few exceptions.

The Indians of North America were barbarians, very intelligent, brave and war-like. They grouped themselves into tribes or nations.

The powerful group known as The Five Nations was dominated by the Iroquois. Its territory extended from Southern Canada to North Carolina.

When the English settled Jamestown in 1607, the ruling local tribe was called the Powhatans, after their famous chief, Powhatan. The old chief did not trust the white man, but when his favorite child, Matoaca or Pocahontas, was married to John Rolfe, he made a peace treaty which he kept until his death.

Pocahontas became a Christian and accompanied her husband to England where her only son was born. When the family was preparing to return to Virginia, Pocahontas contracted smallpox and died. However, John Rolfe brought his son back to Virginia and became the first person to raise tobacco for export to European markets. Many Virginians can trace their lineage back to the Princess Matoaca.

After the death of Powhatan, his brother, Opechancanough, became chief of the tribe. Opechancanough was very unfriendly toward the English and he led two uprisings against the colonists: the great Massacre of 1622 and a later one in 1644-45.

After the last uprising, the people of his tribe were put on a reservation of 400 acres south of the Meherrin River in Brunswick County.

In 1720 Governor Alexander Spottwood founded a school for Indian children which he named Christanna in honor of our Lord and of Queen Anne of England. The chief purpose of the school was to teach the children to read and write the English language and also the fundamentals of Christianity. At its largest, the school had 70 pupils, but attacks from unfriendly tribes and an epidemic of smallpox caused the governor to merge the surviving group with William and Mary which had been founded in 1692 at Williamsburg.

Remains of Indian Villages have been found in many parts of Virginia and West Virginia. In 1940 the engineers who were surveying for the new highway near the Peaks of Otter uncovered the site of an Indian Village on the grounds of the Old Mons Hotel in Bedford County, Virginia.

The most significant archaeological find in the state was made in July, 1964 when workmen who were operating a bulldozer to clear the land for a 20 acre lake near the Peaks of Otter Lodge, noticed charcoal near the surface. They reported the find to Mr. Sam Weems, Parkway Superintendent, who called in John W. Griffin, National Park Archaeologist in Richmond who also called in the Chief Archaeologist with the
National Park Service in Washington. From the artifacts discovered and also from an analysis of the charcoal, these scientists believe that the discovery is a camp site, probably of hunters and may date back as far as 6,000 or 8,000 years.

The salt lick in Roanoke County attracted many deer and bison and caused the valley to become a hunting ground.

The name Roanoke is an Indian word meaning a kind of shell which the Indians strung and used as money or wampum. There are two varieties of this shell: white and a dark purple which was twice as valuable as the white.

Most of us are familiar with the story of the heroic Mary Draper Ingles, wife of William Ingles, who on July 30, 1775 was captured by an Indian War Party and, with her little son, was carried westward across the Ohio River. That fall Mary Ingles escaped from her captors and after a journey of almost incredible dangers and hardships, managed to reach a fort at Dunkards Bottom near her home at Draper's Meadows in Montgomery County, Virginia, where she was rejoined by her husband.

After the battle of Point Pleasant in 1774, at which General Andrew Lewis defeated the Shawnees led by Chief Cornstalk, most of the eastern tribes moved westward, either voluntarily or because they were forced by the government to go to western reservations.

Mr. Kermit Hunter has written a beautiful and touching outdoor drama called "Unto These Hills" which depicts the story of the Cherokees who, in 1838, were driven from their lands in Carolina to a reservation in the Appalachian Highland.

The Cherokee reservation at Cherokee, North Carolina is the largest Indian reservation east of Wisconsin. It is the capital of 3,000 Cherokees.

Only two tribes remained in Virginia; the Pamunkeys on the reservation in King William County and the junction of the Pamunkey and the Mattaponi Rivers, and the Mattaponi tribe across the river in King and Queen County. Both of these tribes are of mixed Indian and Negro blood.

Chief Deerfoot Cook is the head of the Pamunkeys who make a meager living by hunting, fishing (chiefly for shad), and a little farming. Most of the drudgery is done by the women who also make a little money from the sale of pottery which must be baked to make it water-tight.

The Margaret Lynn Lewis Chapter of Roanoke has contributed to the purchase of a kiln for this purpose and it expects to give more help this winter.

The most prosperous Indians are probably those who live on the Navajo reservation in Arizona. The 74 members of the tribal council administer for the benefit of all the tribe the very substantial income from the leased mineral rights.

A 4-day American Indian Capitol Conference on Poverty was held recently at the Washington Cathedral. The gathering was attended by 300 delegates from 12 secular and religious agencies belonging to the Council on Indian Affairs. The more than 200 American Indians present at the conference came from almost every tribe in the United States. A series of Indian Services was held in 4 languages: English, Dakota-Siou, Chippewa, and Navajo.

These are a few of the facts that came to light during the conference:

1. The 400,000 American Indians who live on reservations live on 1/3 the average income of other Americans.
2. The average unemployment rate of Indians is nearly 50% and sometimes as high as 85%.
3. Only 10% of Indian houses meet the minimum requirements of comfort and sanitation.
4. Some 9,000 Indian children do not attend any school because there is no classroom space for them.
5. The average life expectancy of the reservation dweller is only 42 years as compared to the National average of 62 years.

The speaker for 150 members of the National Indian Youth Council stated:

"We do not want to destroy our culture. All we want is to get our treaty rights and negotiations, not new rights, but the old ones we were promised and never received."

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AUGUST-SEPTEMBER 1965
THE EARLY settlers of New England, preoccupied with wresting a living from the soil or the sea, had little time to think about art. Furthermore, their Puritanical beliefs led them to frown upon any form of vanity, such as having one’s portrait painted. However, later in the 17th century, as they became more prosperous, they, too, like the Flemish and Dutch people, began to enlist the services of artists to portray themselves and their families.

These early painters, known as limners, were, on the whole, self-taught and highly versatile. Clock making and repairing, sign and portrait painting, and decorating carriages were all trades with which they were familiar. As might be expected of these untrained artists, their work was often childlike. They lacked both knowledge and technical skill. Equally apparent are their sincerity and their undaunted assurance.

Typical of the work of the anonymous and primitive painters is the portrait of Henry Gibbs. Painted by an unknown artist, it shows a sturdy little figure solemnly holding a bird. The smallness of the figure is emphasized by the amount of space around it and by the large, checked floor.

Another primitive American artist, Edward Hicks (1780-1849), painted in very much the same naive spirit as Henri Rousseau. The Peaceable Kingdom includes a friendly collection of animals, some of which seem to be posing attentively for their portraits. Hicks found his inspiration for this painting in the Bible—6th, 7th, and 9th verses of Chapter II, Isaiah. John Singleton Copley (1737-1815), along with Gilbert Stuart, was one of the two leading portraitists of Colonial America. Copley, an untrained painter, developed a style of forceful, candid realism, coupled with brilliant use of color, that was rarely flattering to his sitters. He left Boston in 1774 and settled in London. There...
he obtained professional training, which is thought to have weakened his style.

Gilbert Stuart (1755–1828) was an American portrait painter trained in London. He returned to America in 1793. His loose style and ability to catch the personalities of his sitters made him extremely popular. Stuart is famous today for painting numerous portraits of George Washington.

Charles Willson Peale (1741–1827) was another American portrait painter, inventor, and founder of a private museum of natural history. He is most famous for his extremely realistic portraits of George Washington, John Adams, James Madison, and other well-known men of his day.

John James Audubon (1780–1850), American painter, was famous for his drawings of birds and other wildlife. He studied drawing under David around 1802. Soon afterwards, he returned to the United States and entered into the first of several businesses, with which he had only minimum success. His intense love of the birds of his native country led him to travel extensively, collecting specimens and drawing them with scientific accuracy. Audubon became absorbed in producing what was to be his great work, the illustration of all the birds of North America. In 1826, after his pictures were acclaimed by British scientists and art critics, he found a publisher for his works in London. *The Birds of America* was published in London in 1827–1838.

George Caleb Bingham (1811–1879) was an American genre painter of scenes of the expanding frontier, political subjects, and life in the countryside and small towns of the 19th century Middle West. Bingham spent most of his life in Missouri. Until 1856, he was self-trained; and these early paintings, in the simple tradition of American primitive paint-
ing, are his most popular. They contain both humor and pathos. From 1856-59, Bingham received his formal training in Germany.

In the 19th and early part of the 20th century in America, it seemed imperative that painters travel or study abroad. Paris, especially, was considered the artistic center of the world. Just as her fashion designers dictated the styles in costume, so her painters were the ones to inspire most of the American painters of that time. Few as yet thought of themselves as American painters, and they did in most instances seek to identify themselves with the life of their native country.

James McNeill Whistler (1834-1903), went to Paris at the age of 22 to study painting and remained abroad permanently. After a long and stormy career in England, where he was often embroiled in arguments with professional critics, he retired for most of the latter part of his life to France, where his talents were recognized and he was hailed as a leading modern painter. The French Government bought his Portrait of the Artist's Mother, a most unusual honor to be accorded to an American.

Like many of the French painters of this time, Monet and Degas, for example, Whistler greatly admired the Japanese prints. Certain of their characteristics are reflected in his work. The stress on simple and beautifully designed shapes, and the close range in tone found in these prints are all part of the charm of his Little Rose of Lyme Regis.

Another American, Mary Cassatt (1845-1926), went to Paris to study painting and remained there. As a pupil of Degas, she absorbed much of that master's extraordinary ability to organize compositional elements into a design apparently spontaneous and casual. The mother-and-child themes which were her greatest interest were treated in a sympathetic yet strong way. The artist never allowed oversweetness or sentimentality to mar her interpretation.

At a time when most American artists were following the fresh and exciting paths discovered by Cezanne, Matisse, and other European painters, a New England painter, Albert Ryder (1847-1917) was living a hermit-like existence in his dingy studio in New York. Almost entirely self-taught, and oblivious to the work of his contemporaries, both at home and abroad, he did not paint fast or quickly because his technical training was slight, and he was so painstaking that he worked at intervals on a painting for as long as 16 years at a time.

Ryder's numerous paintings were based on land and sea subjects. He knew nature thoroughly and used this knowledge as an instrument to convey his dreams and mystic visions. One of his widely known paintings, The Race Track, is a symbolic interpretation of a tragic theme. It was painted after the death of a friend, a waiter who lost his life savings at a race track. The mood is suggested not only by the pale figure of the horse ridden by death and by the snake, symbol of evil (in the foreground), but also by the dramatically barren landscape.

Ryder was unrecognized during his own lifetime but later was hailed as the first truly American painter. During this same period, a contemporary, Winslow Homer (1836-1910), also painted in a way that had many of the characteristics of modern painting. Homer's paintings revealed his interest in his surroundings and his vigorous power in interpreting them.

The American scene at the beginning of the 20th century found many painters; many were Paris-trained and united in a vigorous fight to establish native American traditions in art. Included in this group, the best known are John Sloan and George Bellows. Each was highly individual; however, the group painted the backyards of New York's tenements.
MABEL E. Winslow

Mrs. William Henry Sullivan, Jr., President General, the officers of the National Board of Management, all other members of the NSDAR, and the staff at National Headquarters join in thanking Miss Mabel E. Winslow who is retiring after seven years of devoted service as Editor of the DAR Magazine, and wish her every continued success and happiness.

She has served faithfully and untiringly without pay to make the Magazine the outstanding publication it has become. In 1964 the DAR Magazine and Miss Winslow were honored by Freedoms Foundation Awards. Her certificate read, “An outstanding accomplishment in helping to achieve a better understanding of the American Way of Life.” Another nonmember reader said of her and of the Magazine,

“... For anyone who enjoys reading American history, this magazine is a veritable gold mine. The publication certainly merits listing as one of the finest editing jobs of its kind in the country and out of plain curiosity I would like to meet a Miss Mabel E. Winslow, listed inside the front cover as editor.”

Miss Winslow is listed in Who’s Who of American Women. She was presented with the first Editor of the DAR Magazine pin by the Executive Committee, and an honorarium to the DAR Library which read “in recognition of her outstanding, generous and selfless service.”

Born in New York City, Miss Winslow moved to Washington at an early age. She received an A.B. degree from Wellesley and has done graduate work at George Washington University. Until her retirement in 1959, she was head of the Editorial Section of the Bureau of Mines. In 1954 Miss Winslow was awarded the Interior Department’s gold medal for distinguished service. She was the first woman to receive it while still an employee.

Miss Winslow has a long and varied list of service to the DAR. She is a member of Descendants of ’76 Chapter, Washington, D. C. She has served this chapter as recording secretary, delegate, Vice Regent, and Regent. She was District of Columbia State Chairman of the Approved Schools Committee from 1954-56, and of the American Indians Committee in 1956-58. She was Senior President of Harriett M. Lothrop Society, C. A. R., for four years, and was an associate editor of the C. A. R. Magazine for several years. Miss Winslow is also active in the Daughters of Colonial Wars and the Society of Mayflower Descendants, and the National Society of New England Women.

The Magazine Office will miss her quiet confidence, but it is our hope that we may follow in the great tradition she has established in making the magazine “the beloved voice of our National Society.” We all look forward to seeing her often at National Headquarters as she continues to serve NSDAR as National Chairman of the Printing Committee.

Mabel E. Winslow
June-July at National Headquarters

California Visitors Welcomed By Mrs. William Henry Sullivan, Jr.
The President General is shown with Sister M. Virginia Ann, Sister Superior of St. Monica's Elementary School, Santa Monica, California, and Sister Margaret, a teacher in the school, who told Mrs. Sullivan that for many years they have been using DAR material in their history classes. They added that in planning this their first visit to the East, a tour of National Headquarters was high on their list.

Fifteenth Institute of Genealogical Research In DAR Library
Members of a class in genealogy conducted by The American University, Washington, D.C., in cooperation with The National Archives, The Maryland Hall of Records and The American Society of Genealogists, on their annual visit to do genealogical research in the DAR Library.

New Staff Members at National Headquarters
Mrs. Erwin F. Seimes, (above), Chairman of Buildings and Grounds, and Captain Donald O. Lacey, Managing Director of Constitution Hall and Business Manager of DAR Headquarters, discuss the air conditioning and humidity control project for the Museum.
Miss Mary Rose Hall, (left) Managing Editor of the DAR Magazine, works on proof for the August-September issue.
Belle Grove, Frederick County, Va., latest acquisition of the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

BELLE GROVE

in the Shenandoah Valley

Shenandoah Valley's historic Belle Grove in Frederick County, Va., has been accepted as a gift to the National Trust for Historic Preservation from the estate of the late Francis Welles Hunnewell of Wellesley, Mass., and Middletown, Va., according to an announcement by Gordon Gray, chairman of the Board of Trustees of the National Trust. The limestone mansion was built in 1787 for Maj. Isaac Hite, Jr., a Revolutionary officer, whose grandfather Jost was the largest landowner in the Valley and sponsored pioneer settlement of German families on the frontier as early as 1731.

One hundred acres of rolling farmland surrounding the mansion are included in the gift, as well as an endowment of $200,000, the income of which will be used to preserve and maintain the property. This land is identified with many of the main currents of United States history from the period of settlement of the Valley through one of the great battles of the Civil War, Cedar Creek. In this major engagement the house served as headquarters of Gen. Philip Sheridan.

The classical one-story structure of hewn limestone has two porticos, and the interior architecture is marked with fine paneling, cornices, and stair details which won for the mansion the classification "Nationally significant" in the Virginia Survey, completed in 1960, of ante-bellum houses. Its builder, Major Hite, served at the Siege of Yorktown as aide-de-camp to Gen. Peter Gabriel Muhlenberg. In 1783 Hite married Eleanor Conway Madison, sister of President James Madison. Through his second wife, Ann Tunstall, daughter of Rev. Walker Mauy, Belle Grove became further identified with the leading personages of the era. Thomas Jefferson was a family friend and visitor.

After Major Hite's death in 1836 and his widow's in 1851, the house passed to a succession of other owners and tenants; and, at the time of the Battle of Cedar Creek, Belle Grove served as Union headquarters. The Battle of Cedar Creek began on October 19, 1864, as a Confederate

(Continued on page 721)
The Special Meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr., at 12 noon, Thursday, June 3, 1965, in the National Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

The Chaplain General, Mrs. Osborne, gave the invocation. The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag was led by the Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. Stewart.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Sayre, recorded the following members present: National Officers: Executive Officers: Mrs. Sullivan, Mrs. Osborne, Mrs. Sayre, Mrs. Stewart, Miss Thomas, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Lange, Mrs. Forrest, Mrs. Morse; Vice Presidents General: Miss Downing, Delaware; Mrs. Ragan, District of Columbia; Mrs. Smith, Virginia; State Regents: Miss McNutt, District of Columbia; Mrs. Barnes, Maryland; Mrs. Faust, New Hampshire; Mrs. Utz, Virginia.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Jones, moved that 37 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Faust. Adopted.

Mrs. Jones reported the following changes in membership: Deceased, 337; resigned, 249; reinstated, 37.

In the absence of the Registrar General, Mrs. Peters, her report was read by the Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. Stewart.

Report of Registrar General

I have the honor to report 526 applications presented to the Board today.

EVELYN COLE PETERS,
Registrar General.

Mrs. Stewart moved that the 526 applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society. Seconded by Mrs. Smith. Adopted.

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

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Your Organizing Secretary General herewith submits the following report from April 24th to June 3rd:

The State Regent of Kansas requests that the authorization of the chapter in Liberal be cancelled so that an Organizing Regent may be confirmed.

The following two organizing regencies have expired by time limitation: Mrs. Doris Nichols Cammack, Hot Springs, Arkansas; Mrs. Carolyn Cox Bryant, Independence, Virginia.

Through their respective State Regents the following nine members At Large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents: Miss Martha Litchfield, Hot Springs, Arkansas; Mrs. Charlotte A. Newhouse Holt, Vacaville, California; Mrs. Marjorie Niles Kime, Palm Beach, Florida; Mrs. Jane Logie Martens Webster, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho; Mrs. Marianna Roberts Harkins, Liberal, Kansas; Mrs. Virginia Jane Booth Anding, Pacific, Missouri; Mrs. R. Beda Biggs Coffey, Del City, Oklahoma; Mrs. Leora (Edith) Edwards, Bandera, Texas; Mrs. Nannie Melissa Marshall Estes, Madison, Virginia.

Through their respective State Regents an extension of time for one year from expiration dates is requested for the following three chapters which are below in membership: American Eagle and Samuel Gorton, Washington, D.C.; Ripley, Ripley, Ohio.

The following two chapters are presented for official disbandment: Hannah Dowd Vanderford, McArthur, Ohio; (The membership of this chapter has been below the required minimum for the period of one year) Miami, Troy, Ohio.

The following chapter has met all requirements according to the Bylaws and is now presented for confirmation: Harford Town, Edgewood, Maryland.

AMANDA A. THOMAS,
Organizing Secretary General.

Miss Thomas moved the cancellation of one chapter authorization; confirmation of nine organizing regents; extension of time for three chapters; disbandment of two chapters; confirmation of one chapter provided the telegram of organization is received by four-thirty. Seconded by Mrs. Barnes. Adopted.

The President General spoke of plans for the Diamond Jubilee Celebration of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. Sullivan particularly stressed the special events scheduled for the period October 10-14, the actual birthday period of the Society.

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

The meeting adjourned at 12:25 p. m.

CHARLOTTE W. SAYRE,
Recording Secretary General.
If you saw a figure hurry past you in Constitution Hall during the last Continental Congress with a sweet voice and carrying a red folder, it undoubtedly was a member of the National All American Chorus. For the past few years, this Chorus has entertained the members during Continental Congress. The Chorus is composed of DAR members throughout the country who like to sing. I believe that much pleasure has been given and received. Singing and working together creates a feeling of friendship which, I feel, we all enjoyed. The Chorus has averaged about seventy singers, who represented the following States: Alabama, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, D.C., Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, Louisiana, Minnesota, Nevada, New Mexico and North Carolina.

Our very able accompanist has been Mrs. Stephen J. Buynitzky, who is the immediate past D.C. Chairman of American Music. Mrs. Buynitzky has given generously of her time and talent to insure the success of the Chorus. Perhaps few of us realize the work involved in bringing this Chorus together for presentation, most of whom meet for the first time in Washington. Many months before Congress the American Music selections are chosen. I do not know whether other members are aware that during Congress Week a series of rehearsals are scheduled by the National Chairman. Singers devote many hours to these rehearsals, at least one of which follows an evening session! The Chorus is an unusual one because, as might be imagined, it is composed of members who are extremely interested in singing and who are quite experienced in their field. We have had music teachers, choral directors, soloists, church organists, National Vice Chairmen, State Chairmen, Regents, Vice-Regeants—all talented members of our Society.

It is with sincere appreciation and gratitude I salute the singers of the National All American Chorus and their accompanist. May their interest and love of music continue to give pleasure to all who hear them.
The President General Announces

The Appointment of:

- DONALD O. LACEY, Captain (Supply Corps), United States Navy, Retired, as Managing Director of Constitution Hall, and Business Manager of DAR Headquarters. Captain Lacey comes to us after thirty years service with the Navy. From 1960 to 1964 he served as Director Material Interserving Division, Department of Defense. In this capacity, he presented a program before Congressional Committee reporting results of actions to increase use of inactive supplies and equipment held by the Military. The Congressional Committee issued a report fully endorsing the program. The program resulted in increased use from $141 million to $420 million in three years. His record in cost reduction is outstanding.

  Captain Lacey holds a B. S. degree from the United States Naval Academy, Master of Business Administration degree with distinction from Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, and is a graduate of Industrial College of the Armed Forces. He is a member of the Army Navy Country Club, and attends Washington National Cathedral. He and his wife reside at 3415 Porter Street, N. W. in Washington. They have two children. He is a former member of the Caleb Cushing Society, C.A.R., Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

The Appointment of:

- MISS MARY ROSE HALL as Managing Editor of the DAR Magazine. Miss Hall, originally from Kannapolis, North Carolina, holds a A. B. in English from the University of North Carolina at Greensboro. In 1960 she received a Master’s degree from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. From 1954-62 she was employed by Western Electric Company, Inc., Winston-Salem, N. C. as an editor in the Defense Activities Division. During this time Miss Hall served as Lead Editor and was on field assignment to Vandenburg Air Force Base, California. She was with Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc., Holmdel, N.J. from 1962-65.

The Appointment of:

- MR. GEORGE JAY KUEBLER as Public Relations Consultant. Mr. Kuebler’s activities will provide promotional services for various facets of DAR work at National Headquarters. He was associated with the Crowell-Collier Publishing Company for 31 years (1926-1957), the last ten as Director of Sales Development. From 1957 to the past year, he was Organizational Consultant in the publishing field serving many nationally known companies.

  Mr. Kuebler, who is originally from Chicago, now lives in Stamford, Conn. He is a graduate of Lake Forest Academy and attended Lake Forest University, Lake Forest, Ill. He has one daughter and two grandchildren.

The National Society regrets to report the death of:

- ALTA SAWYER FOSTER (MRS. EARL) of Oklahoma on June 8, 1965. She was a member of the Oklahoma City Chapter. She held the office of Vice President General 1959-62 and State Regent of Oklahoma 1956-58.

- INA PELTON (MRS. GEORGE) SARTELL, died on March 9, 1965. Mrs. Sartell, a member of Fort Seward Chapter, Jamestown, N.D., had been State Regent of North Dakota, 1944-47, and Vice President General, 1947-50.

- MISS RUTH STAYTON MASSEY on August 3, 1965. She was State Regent of Arkansas 1954-56 and Vice President General 1957-60, member of Reubin Massey Chapter, Osceola, Arkansas.
The Appointment of:

National Committee Chairmen
Diamond Jubilee Administration, 1965-68

American Heritage .................. Mrs. John Augustus Carr
Friendship Rt., Box 8A, Arkadelphia, Ark. 719203

American Indians ................... Mrs. Benjamin Martorelli
737 Asbury St., New Milford, N. J. 07646

Americanism and DAR Manual for Citizenship ........ Mrs. G. Murray Campbell
P.O. Box 717, Manchester, Vermont 05254

Children of the American Revolution .......... Mrs. Nile E. Faust
Concord, New Hampshire 03301

Conservation ......................... Mrs. Richard E. Lipscomb
152 S. Main St., Mullins, S. C. 29574

DAR Good Citizens ................. Mrs. George G. Ritchie
4013 W. Franklin St., Richmond, Va. 23221

DAR Magazine ....................... Mrs. Paul R. Greenlease
6512 High Drive, Shawnee Mission, Kansas 66208

DAR Magazine Advertising ........ Mrs. Vaughn A. Gill
1537 Lee Blvd., Berkeley, Illinois 60163

DAR Museum ......................... Mrs. Frederick Tracy Morse
Box 3426, University Station, Charlottesville, Virginia 22903

DAR School ........................ Mrs. Fred Aebly
530 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10021
Mrs. William N. Gressette
Adviser, Tamasssee DAR School, P.O. Box 164,
St. Matthews, S. C. 29135

Mrs. Leonard C. McCravy
Adviser, Kate Duncan Smith DAR School,
1852 Springhill Ave., Mobile, Ala. 36607

Genealogical Records ................ Mrs. Irvin C. Brown
4704 Fordham Rd., College Park, Md. 20740

Honor Roll ......................... Mrs. William G. Cogswell
912 E. University St., Bloomington, Ind. 47403

Junior American Citizens ........ Mrs. Marian Hause Hobbs
1322 Mahantongo St., Pottsville, Pa. 17901

Junior Membership ................ Miss Elizabeth Prince Bennett
4201 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20016

Lineage Research .................... Mrs. Ivan T. Johnson
2 Cobb Avenue, White Plains, N. Y. 10606

Membership ........................ Mrs. Frank Shramek
713 Stoneleigh Rd., Baltimore, Md. 21212

National Defense ................ Mrs. Frederick Griswold, Jr.
189 Upper Mountain Ave., Montclair, N. J. 07042

Program .............................. Miss Laura Dickerson
135 Falmouth St., Williamstown, Ky. 41097

Public Relations ................... Mrs. Harvey A. Minton
617 Hartford St., Worthington, Ohio 43085

Student Loan and Scholarship .... Mrs. Robert Orr Angle
P.O. Box 519, Fort Lauderdale, Fla. 33302

The Flag of the United States of America .... Mrs. W. Carl Crittenden
318 Smith St., Freeport, L. I., N. Y. 11520

Transportation ...................... Mrs. Sherman B. Watson
Rt. 3, Mt. Vernon Rd., Cedar Rapids, Iowa 52401
The Continental Army’s encampment was evacuated on June 19, 1778

One important feature—the wood supply—is discussed below.

Wood as an integral part of the Army of the Revolution cannot be discounted even by the most ill-informed person. Without shelter, heat, and food, Washington’s Army would have perished many times between 1776 and 1783.

Even when tents were used, wood poles were a part of their support. Log huts were built in winter, and these were equipped with fireplaces and wood was used for warmth, for cooking and baking. Baking bread and hardtack were both pertinent requirements of the Army in that day.

General George Washington, we are sure, had no idea that bake-ovens would again be baking bread 186 years later in Colonel Dewees’ mansion at Valley Forge in quite the same manner as in his day while spending that terrible winter there in 1777–78. The Colonel Dewees mansion, known in the 18th century as the home of the ironmaster of the village, was commandeered by Washington and used as a courts-martial building and bakehouse, adjacent to his Headquarters, both of which are in Valley Forge State Park.

In 1948 this building, which had then become known as the old Washington Inn, was restored to what is believed to be a replica of the original mansion. At the time no bake-ovens were installed therein. However, under a special General State Authority project, a pair of such ovens are being installed in the cellar of the building as Washington’s records indicate. These ovens are of the squirrel-tail type used by the Baker-General of the Continental Army, Christopher Ludwick, a professional commercial baker from Philadelphia—an emigrant from Germany in 1721.

It is the hope of the Valley Forge Commission that its plans will mature to make these ovens active in an educational way for young and old of today—by producing for them real old-fashioned brick-oven biscuit, cookies, bread, or hardtack in a Colonial background here at Valley Forge. Although this may not be feasible daily, it is hoped that it can be accomplished on special occasions. Interior of ovens is pear-shaped, and each has a capacity of about 20 square feet of baking space. Size of loaf determined the pounds of finished bread baked per filling, or per day. It is established that each oven will bake about 100 small loaves—baking about 45 minutes. Baking is accomplished after the wood has burned in the oven for approximately 2 hours, burning uniformly from front to rear, with heat and smoke curving back over ovens to front, then out the chimney.

The hot coals were raked out, or shoveled into the other oven to start it. When the fired oven’s brick were ash-white, the dough was inserted in the brick oven. Christopher Ludwick, having been a professional baker, had, it is believed, developed a more efficient oven than those used on the average farm.

About a quarter cord of hard-
wood was used to heat an oven to about 500° F. On this basis and for an army of 11,000 men encamped here, up to 10,000 cords of wood could have been used for this purpose. The bake-ovens were used primarily for products consumed by officers and life-guard soldiers, or about 200 men. However, it must be remembered that these were not the only ovens in the encampment. Each brigade had a series of small, outdoor ground-level ovens for immediate use. Naturally, large quantities of wood were used in these ovens, as well as for fuel in each hut fireplace and for the construction of the huts.

Replicas of the huts have been built through the intervening years. The last ones, built in 1960-61, averaged 2,500 board-foo per hut, or a total of 2 1/4 million board-foo of relatively small-sized logs. This amount was necessary for the 900 huts, which housed 12 men per hut. With fireplaces burning continuously for possibly 5 months, one can fully realize the immense quantities of wood used in this manner.

Figuring only one-half cord per day, per hut (a very modest figure), would run about 60-65,000 cords just for the hut fireplaces. Add the cordage for bake-oven use and for construction of huts and we have approximately 80,000 to 100,000 cords utilized—or 40 to 50 million board-foo.

Consequently only the large virgin timber could survive the Continental Army. However, it can be assumed that, with the many farms located in the encampment area, much of the large virgin timber was utilized, so that by the time the Army evacuated, June 19, 1778, very little timber was remaining adjacent to the huts.

Subsequent farming cleared most of the rolling land, so that today most of the encampment area under State control is now in grassland, with the exception of Mount Joy and Mount Misery areas.

Thus, trees played a prominent role in shaping our Country, even as today.

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*From The Picket Post, published by the Valley Forge Historical Society; issue of April, 1965.
A perfect attendance record for 20 years is the proud claim of a member of Alhambra-San Gabriel Chapter, Alhambra, Calif., Miss Mary Evaline Brown, who has not missed a regular meeting and but few other DAR functions in the area since she joined. For the past several years she has been courtesy chairman of the chapter, sending cards and notes to members, including birthdays, get-well, congratulations, sympathy, etc. She also sends a detailed account of meetings and programs to those out of town or unable to attend. An experienced secretary, she can take notes in shorthand.

The Washington, D.C., Evening Star of January 26 carried an article, A Night to Remember; New Year's Eve With Winston Churchill, by Special Writer Jackie Martin, a member of Columbia Chapter. The Washington, D.C., Evening Star in question was that of 1941, when Churchill was on his way from Ottawa trailed by carloads of reporters and press photographers. The great Prime Minister appeared unexpectedly in the train diner to spend to few cherished moments with “the press,” and to give a toast “To the New Year! A year of struggle and of peril . . . but a long step forward!”

The Albion (Mich.) city library has received a $1,000 memorial trust fund honoring Edna Dyke (Mrs. Karl P.) Scribner and her daughter, Eleanor (Mrs. Gilbert) Baur, members of Hannah Tracy Grant Chapter. Both died in 1964. Donor of the fund, Gilbert Baur, has stipulated that income from the fund be used to buy American history books, especially those dealing with the Civil War.

Miss Margaret Goodrich, regent of Columbine Chapter, Denver, Col., has been appointed to Governor's Committee on the Status of Women by Governor John A. Love of Colorado. Listed in Who's Who of American Women, Miss Goodrich is post librarian of Fitzsimons General Hospital, chairman-elect of the Colorado Library Association, past president of the Wyoming Library Association, and past chairman of the Texas Library Association. A native of Wyoming, her early education was obtained in British and American schools in Tientsin, China, and in California.

Mrs. Mattie Gilbert Smith, a member of the Letitia Coxe Shelby Chapter, La Mesa, Calif., recently received a very considerable honor from the Federation of Women's Clubs of Alabama. Mrs. Smith, a former State officer of the Alabama Clubs, who had spent many years working with the blind, originated a revolving fund for the adult department of the Alabama State School for the Blind, and each year her birthday is recognized by the Women's Clubs of Alabama. Recently she was invited to Alabama to attend the meeting of the Second District of the State Federation, where she learned that a State revolving fund of $10,000 has been established in her honor; it will be used to purchase necessary material to be made up into finished goods to be sold by the clubs during the following year. This amount is loaned again as requested by the Women's Workshop of the Adult Blind Department of the Alabama School for the Deaf and Blind in Talladega.

The members of Port Washington Chapter, Port Washington, Wis., wish to acknowledge the tireless efforts of their members who compiled the *Wisconsin DAR Roster—Revolu- tionary War Ancestors, Members' Numbers*, and Supplements from 1891 Through 1964. The members are: Mrs. James S. McCray, State Registrar; Mrs. Karl Moldenhauer, State Chairman, Genealogical Records Committee; Mrs. T. K. Boylan, chapter recording secretary; Miss Gretchen Wernecke, chapter chairman, Genealogical Records Committee; and Mrs. B. A. Wernecke, chapter registrar and chairman, chapter Genealogical Records Committee.

Haddonfield Mayor, Albert Boyd Sharp, presented The Certificate of Merit—Tercentenary Green Thumb Competition to Mrs. Jesse G. Haydock, Chairman of the Historic Sites Committee, Haddonfield DAR, at a recent Chapter meeting. Mrs. Haydock in turn presented the award to Mrs. Harry W. Pierce, Regent of the Haddonfield Chapter. Mayor Sharp congratulated the Haddonfield DAR's for their achievement on behalf of the Haddonfield Commissioners. The Old Grove School Site, the entry in the competition, was dedicated in 1960 by the Haddonfield Chapter. A living memorial of the first public school in New Jersey, this site is maintained by the Chapter members and the Elizabeth Haddon C. A. R. as a continuous project.

Katherine Wooten Springs, Mecklenburg Chapter, Charlotte, N.C., has recently published a book called *The Squires of Springfield*. Over 1,000 personal family letters, handed down in the Springs family for generations, were used in writing the book. The narrative begins with the arrival in New Netherlands Colony in 1652 of Gertrude Springsteen, widow of Caspar, from Groeningen, Holland. It then follows the main line of the family to John Springs, who dropped the final syllable of the surname when he moved to North Carolina before the Revolutionary War—then on through his two sons who fought in that war—to John Springs III. The book is published by William Loftin, Charlotte.

Mrs. Lawrence R. Andrus, State Vice Regent of Florida, won a Freedom Foundation Award and $100 for the best letter sent to a newspaper (Pensacola Journal) on Constitution Week.
The Memory of Our Fathers

We are called upon to cherish with high veneration and grateful recollections, the memory of our fathers. Both the ties of nature and the dictates of policy, demand this. And surely, no nation had ever less occasion to be ashamed of its ancestry or more occasion for gratulation in that respect; for, while most nations trace their origin to barbarians, the foundations of our nation were laid by civilized men, by Christians. Many of them were men of distinguished families, of powerful talents, of great learning and of pre-eminent wisdom, of decision of character and of most inflexible integrity. And yet not infrequently, they have been treated as if they had no virtues; while their sins and follies, have been sedulously immortalized in satirical anecdote.

The influence of such treatment of our fathers is too manifest. It creates, and lets loose upon their institutions, the vandal spirit of innovation and overthrow; for after the memory of our fathers shall have been rendered contemptible, who will appreciate and sustain their institutions? The memory of our fathers should be the watchword of liberty throughout the land; for, imperfect as they were, the world before had not seen their like, nor will it soon, we fear, behold their like again. Such models of moral excellence, such apostles of civil and religious liberty, such shades of the illustrious dead, looking down upon their descendants with approbation or reproof, according as they follow or depart from the good way, constitute a censorship inferior only to the eye of God; and to ridicule them, is national suicide.

The doctrines of our fathers have been represented as gloomy, superstitious, severe, and irrational. But when other systems shall have produced a piety as devoted, a morality as pure, a patriotism as disinterested, and a state of society as happy, as have prevailed where their doctrines have been most prevalent, it may be in season to seek an answer to this objection.

The persecutions instituted by our fathers, have been the occasion of ceaseless obloquy upon their fair fame. And truly, it was a fault of no ordinary magnitude, that sometimes they did persecute. But let him whose ancestors were not ten times more guilty, cast the first stone, and the ashes of our fathers will no more be disturbed. Theirs was the fault of the age, and it will be easy to show, that no class of men had, at that time approximately so nearly to just apprehensions of religious liberty; and that it is to them that the world is now indebted, for the more just and definite views which now prevail.

The superstition and bigotry of our fathers, are themes on which some of their descendants, themselves far enough from superstition if not from bigotry, have delighted to dwell. But when we look abroad, and behold the condition of the world, we may justly exclaim, “Would to God that the ancestors of all nations, had been not only almost, but altogether such bigots as our fathers were.”

—Dr. Beecher in McGuffey’s Fifth Reader (Eclectic Series)
ON APRIL 26, 1965, as the sun was setting in the west, a Pan American Jet Clipper departed from Dulles Airport with a group of DAR members on an historic tour of England.

The tour was arranged and directed by your writer, Mrs. Dorothy W. S. Ragan, Vice President General from the District of Columbia, and covered two weeks of sightseeing in London and throughout England. The first days were spent in London seeing the points of interest of this wonderful old City, with time for personal browsing and attending some of the excellent theatres.

Early on the morning of May 1st we set forth in our private bus with Stratford as our goal that day, stopping at Hampton Court, built by Cardinal Wolsey, with its magnificent gardens, via Runnymede, and Oxford University to Warwick Castle. At Stratford a performance of The Merchant of Venice at the Shakespeare Theatre was an enjoyable event but the highlight of the weekend was the visit on Sunday to Sulgrave Manor, the ancestral home of George Washington. Here we were cordially received by Mr. Cyril W. Carter, Resident Curator, who exerted every effort to painstakingly show us the mansion and tell us of the early background of the family and the building of the house. It was a significant experience for such a group as ours, all interested in lineage and genealogy. In a little ceremony on the lawn in front of the door over which is the Washington Family Crest, Mrs. Ragan presented to Mr. Carter one of the DAR Diamond Jubilee Books In Washington.

Leaving early the next morning for Nottingham we visited Coventry and the new Cathedral which replaced the one which was destroyed in World War II. Other points of interest seen that day were the Cathedral at Lichfield, Dr. Johnson's birthplace and Tamworth Castle. Tamworth is one of the ancient Boroughs of England and the castle dates to 757 A.D. We arrived at Nottingham in time for dinner at the Victoria Hotel and made it our headquarters for three nights, leaving early each day for all day trips to famous old Manor Houses and their beautiful gardens and other ancient Cathedrals of England, including Lincoln and Ely. The latter is in the lowlands, the oldest part of the Country.

The Manor Houses and charming English gardens are beyond description, both as to beauty and historic value. Each time on one of these places we were

Left to Right at the base of the Pocahontas statue are Mrs. Strong, Mrs. Lovett, Mrs. Stanley Johnson, Vice Regent, London Chapter, and Mrs. Ragan.
certain that it could not be surpassed for beauty, only to find the next one even more so in some different respect. We are grateful that these treasures are being preserved for posterity. We saw Gainsborough Hall, a meeting place of the Pilgrim Fathers before they left England for America, Chatsworth, Audley End, Saffron Waldon, and Haddon Hall. Many of us remember a favorite story of our younger days, "Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall."

Leaving Nottingham May 6th we passed through the beautiful Peak District, the towns of Buxton, Newhaven, Ashbourne, Mowbray, and Oakham to Melton Mowbray where we stopped to visit still another Manor, Burghley House. The drive was a joy as we feasted our eyes on the lush country side ablaze with early spring flowers, white and purple lilacs and apple and cherry trees in full bloom along with azaleas and thousands of tulips in every color of the rainbow. They could not be lovelier in Holland.

The next days were spent in Cambridge where we had an extensive tour of several of the Colleges, including King's College Chapel, an architectural gem built on the scale of a cathedral, and which deserved much more time than we had available to thoroughly explore its marvelous beauty and treasures.

Saturday was again spent at leisure in London and the next day, our last together, was probably the red letter day of the trip, as we spent the greater part of it with our own Daughters, the members of the London DAR Chapter, who entertained us in Gravesend. In the morning we attended services at St. Paul's Cathedral, leaving directly after lunch by train for Gravesend where we were met by Mrs. Stanley Johnson, Vice Regent of the London Chapter and her husband, a goodly number of the Chapter members, and several other husbands. We were escorted to St. George's Chapel of Unity, the acknowledged burial place of Princess Pocahontas, daughter of the Indian Chief Powhatan of Virginia. Pocahontas reportedly saved the life of John Smith and later married John Rolfe, who, in 1616 took her on a visit to England where she was presented as an Indian Princess at Court in London. They remained in England for several months and in 1617, on their way back to Virginia, Pocahontas was stricken with a fatal illness to which she succumbed. She was taken from the ship at Gravesend and buried beneath the Chancel of the Church. This incident is recorded in the old Church Register which we saw, namely, "1616 (1617 new style) March 21. Rebecca Wrokle, Wyffe of Thomas Wrokle Gent, a Virginia Lady borne, was buried in ye Chanele." It is noted that her husband's Christian name appears to be incorrect, perhaps because she left an infant son whose name was "Thomas."

In the church are several memorials to Pocahontas, one a plaque in the chancel and two beautiful stained glass chancel windows which were presented by the Society of Colonial Dames of America in Virginia in July, 1914. One of the windows contains a picture of the Christian baptism of Pocahontas at which time she took the name of "Rebecca." They were dedicated in the presence of the U. S. Ambassador and a contingent of the U. S. Navy which was in the vicinity at the time.

Pictures were made of the group with the London members in the church yard now known as The Pocahontas Gardens. Here is a bronze statue of Pocahontas which was presented by the people of Virginia and unveiled on October 8, 1958 by the Governor of Virginia, the Honorable John S. Battle who was accompanied by some hundred Virginians. The statue is a replica of the one which stands near the old Parish church at Jamestown.

Following the picture-taking we were received by the Mayor of Gravesend, Mrs. M. O. Creese, in her office in the Town Hall. After a most interesting talk about the history of the hall, which occupies the site of the original Elizabethan building, she took us all over it explaining (Continued on page 727)
HAVING BEEN your National Honor Roll Chairman for the past three years has certainly been a great privilege. It has brought me in close contact with the members, as they write most interesting letters regarding their trials, tribulations, and joys. The many rewarding friendships gained are most valued.

Of the 2,853 chapters involved, over 2,400 sent in questionnaires, with the end result that 1,286—just over 45 percent—attained Honor Roll status and personal satisfaction has been achieved that our National Society is meeting the challenge as “The People Who Know Their God Shall Stand Firm and Take Action.”

Genuine gratitude is expressed to the National Vice Chairmen and to each State Chairman who has worked tirelessly and diligently for her State.

Again, the highest commendation to the following 10 chapters, representing 7 States, who have been GOLD or better since Honor-Roll inception in 1954 and this year earned the 4th star for their gold ribbon: Alabama—Letitia Coxe Shelby; Florida—Abigail Bartholomew, Biscayne; Illinois—Abraham Lincoln, LaGrange-Illinois; Indiana—Julia Watkins Brass; Iowa—Julien Dubuque; Michigan—Sarah Anne Cochrane; Tennessee—Zachariah Davies; Texas—Lady Washington; Virginia—Colonel William Preston.

Thirty-seven chapters, representing 24 States, earned their second star this year; and 97 chapters, representing 32 States, earned their first star. The National Society is very proud of these 155 chapters and the work they have accomplished. All other chapters attaining Honor-Roll status are to be praised for their efforts in furthering the patriotic, educational, and historical objectives of our National Society.

A most sincere THANK YOU to each and every one for the excellent Honor-Roll participation these past three years. Deepest appreciation is expressed to many members of the Headquarters Office Staff—especially Mrs. Yochim, Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. Ash, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Checchia, and their assistants—for their cooperation these past three years and for the assistance given in making possible the following Honor-Roll report for 1964-1965.

Alabama—4 President General, 15 Star, 13 Silver, 11 H.M.
Alaska—1 Silver.
Arizona—1 President General, 1 Star.
Arkansas—4 Star, 5 Silver, 5 H.M.
California—2 President General, 3 Banner, 21 Star, 17 Silver, 31 H.M.
Colorado—1 Banner, 1 Gold, 2 Silver, 6 H.M.
Connecticut—2 President General, 5 Star, 6 Silver, 6 H.M.
Delaware—1 Star, 3 H.M.
District of Columbia—3 President General, 1 Banner, 8 Star, 8 Silver, 10 H.M.
Florida—3 President General, 4 Banner, 11 Star, 14 Silver, 10 H.M.
Georgia—2 President General, 3 Banner, 13 Star, 3 Gold, 7 Silver, 17 H.M.
Hawaii—No awards.
Idaho—1 Silver.
Illinois—16 President General, 4 Banner, 14 Star, 2 Gold, 16 Silver, 23 H.M.
Indiana—8 President General, 6 Banner, 18 Star, 21 Silver, 16 H.M.
Iowa—1 Banner, 3 Star, 5 Silver, 10 H.M.
Kansas—2 President General, 4 Banner, 5 Star, 16 Silver, 9 H.M.
Kentucky—7 President General, 9 Star, 7 Silver, 10 H.M.
Louisiana—11 President General, 8 Star, 2 Silver, 9 H.M.
Maine—1 Star, 1 Silver, 8 H.M.
Maryland—5 President General, 9 Star, 2 Silver, 5 H.M.
Massachusetts—2 President General, 1 Banner, 2 Star, 10 Silver, 15 H.M.
Michigan—4 President General, 3 Banner, 3 Star, 4 Silver, 13 H.M.
Minnesota—3 Silver, 4 H.M.
Mississippi—5 President General, 3 Banner, 5 Star, 1 Gold, 8 Silver, 8 H.M.
Missouri—1 President General, 5 Banner, 16 Star, 12 Silver, 12 H.M.
Montana—2 Silver, 4 H.M.
Nebraska—1 President General, 1 Banner, 3 Star, 4 Silver, 12 H.M.
Nevada—2 President General, 1 H.M.
New Hampshire—2 President General, 1 Banner, 4 Star, 3 Silver, 5 H.M.
New Jersey—1 President General, 5 Banner, 1 Star, 3 Silver, 5 H.M.
New York—11 President General, 2 Banner, 12 Star, 1 Gold, 15 Silver, 21 H.M.
North Carolina—6 President General, 2 Banner, 7 Star, 1 Gold, 11 Silver, 14 H.M.
North Dakota—No awards.
Ohio—2 President General, 3 Banner, 12 Star, 14 Silver, 12 H.M.
Oklahoma—3 President General, 1 Banner, 6 Star, 9 Silver, 5 H.M.
Oregon—1 President General, 4 Star, 1 Silver, 5 H.M.
Pennsylvania—1 President General, 5 Banner, 6 Star, 12 Silver, 13 H.M.
Rhode Island—3 Star, 2 Silver, 6 H.M.
South Carolina—1 President General, 2 Star, 9 Silver, 13 H.M.
South Dakota—2 Silver, 1 H.M.
Tennessee—4 President General, 2 Banner, 9 Star, 11 Silver, 9 H.M.
Texas—6 President General, 2 Banner, 13 Star, 14 Silver, 21 H.M.
Utah—1 Silver.
Vermont—2 Star, 2 Silver, 5 H.M.
Virginia—17 President General, 2 Banner, 24 Star, 1 Gold, 17 Silver, 18 H.M.
Washington—1 Banner, 4 Star, 3 Silver, 4 H.M.
West Virginia—4 President General, 2 Banner, 1 Star, 3 Silver, 3 H.M.
Wisconsin—2 Star, 6 Silver, 4 H.M.
Wyoming—No awards.
Overseas, Canal Zone, Mexico—No awards.

Summary
President General's Award—141; Banner—66; Star—300; Gold—11; Silver—334; Honorable Mention—434.
Total—1,286 out of 2,853 chapters.

Jose Verdugo, El Marinero, Estudillo, Gaspar de Portola, Caviota, General John A. Sutter, Jonathan Richard Gridley, John Rutledge, Kaweah, La Cumbre, La Puerta de Oro, Los Angeles, Mt. Diablo, Ocean-side, Potrero, Ronde de las Aguas, Sacramento, San Andreas Lake, San Antonio, San Miguel, Santa Ana, Santa Ysabel, Sierra, Sierra Madre

*Chapters Gold or better for 3 years.
**Chapters Gold or better for 6 years.
***Chapters Gold or better for 9 years.
****Chapters Gold or better for 12 years.

COLORADO
(10 out of 35 Chapters)

Banner (1): Kinikinnik
Gold (1): Centennial State
Silver (2): Fontaine-qui-Bouille, Santa Fe Trail

CONNECTICUT
(19 out of 56 Chapters)

President General's Award (2): Orford Parish, Putnam Hill
Star (5): Abigail Chester Webb, Good Wife's River*, General Jonathan Trumbull*, Judge, Susan Carrington Clarke
Silver (6): Agnes Dickinson Lee, Ann Wood Elderkin, Elizabeth Clarke Hull, Eunice Cobb Stocking, Sarah Whitman Hooker, Wadsworth

Hon. Men. (6): Abigail Phelps, Eunice Dennis Burr, Eve Lear, Green Woods, Mary Silliman, Stamford
*Chapters Gold or better for 3 years.

DELWARE
(4 out of 9 Chapters)

Star (1): Colonel David Hall*
Hon. Men. (3): Caesar Rodney, Captain William McKennan, Coach's Bridge
*Chapters Gold or better for 3 years.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
(30 out of 60 Chapters)

President General's Award (3): Continental Dames, Frances Scott, Potomac Banner (1): Monticello
Hon. Men. (10): American Liberty, Dolly Madison, Independence Bell, Katherine Montgomery, Mrs. Washington, Mary Desha, Patriots Memorial, Prince Georges County, Sarah Franklin, Susan Riviere Hetzel
*Chapters Gold or better for 3 years.

FLORIDA
(42 out of 75 Chapters)

President General's Award (3): Jacksonville, Ocklawaha, Seminole
Silver (14): Boca Ciega, Chipola, Colonel Arthur Erwin, Edward Rutledge, Everglades, Garciias De La Vega, Himmar-shee, Jonathan Dickinson, Manatee, Orlando, Osceola, Philip Perry, Sara De Soto, Tomoka
Hon. Men. (10): Abigail Wright Chamberlin, Bartow, Estahakee, Joshua Stevens, Kan Yux Sa, Katherine Livingston, Lake Wales, Major Francis Lang-horne Dade, Ocala, Tampa
*Chapters Gold or better for 3 years.

GEORGIA
(45 out of 94 Chapters)

President General's Award (2): Fort Frederica*, Peter Early***
Banner (3): Atlanta, Lyman Hall, Savannah
Star (13): Augusta, Baron DeKalb**, Brunswick, Captain Thomas Cobb**, Cherokee, Dorothy Walton, Gen-

AUGUST-SEPTEMBER 1965

[691]
eral Daniel Stewart, Hawkinsville, John Houston*, Metter, Nancy Hart, Stephen He- 
vidalia

Oliver Morton, Sergeant 
Newton, Tomochichi
Silver (7): Benjamin Hawkins, Brier Creek, Commodore Richard Dale, George 

gaton, Governor Teutlen, St. Andrews 
Parish, Stone Castle

Hon. Men. (17): Abraham Baldwin, Andrew Houser, Council of Safety, For 

ly, General James Jackson, Hancock, 
Hawthorne Trail, John Benning, John 
Floyd, Joseph Habersham, LaGrange, 
Major General John Twiggs, Nathaniel 
Macon, Oconee, Oglethorpe, Tococa, Wi 

*Chapters Gold or better for 3 years.
**Chapters Gold or better for 6 years.
***Chapters Gold or better for 12 years.

HAWAII

(0 out of 1 Chapter)

IDAHO

(1 out of 12 Chapters)

Silver (1): Old Fort Hall

ILLINOIS

(75 out of 120 Chapters)

President General's Award (16): Aurora*, Dewalt Mechlin**, Fort Dearborn** 

Payne, LaGrange-Illinois***, Leititia Green Stevenson, Martha Ib 

ildred Warner Washington, Morrison*, N 

edward*, North Shore, Olney Jubilee, Park Ridge* Res 

member Allerton**, Skokie Valley*, 

Springfield

Banner (4): Downers Grove, Kanka 

kee, Sauk Trail, Stephen Decatur

Star (14): Abraham Lincoln***, Da 

vid Kennison, Eli Skinner, Kewanee, 

rington-Illinois***, Puritan and Cavalier, 

becca (3) Parkes, Rochelle, Rockford* 

River, Shadrach Bond, Streator, 

Bash, William Dennison

Gold (2): Benjamin Mills, Governor 

ford

Silver (16): Alliance, Belleville, Car 

roll, Daniel H. Brush, Edwardsville, Fort 

ace, General Henry Dearborn, Gener 

al John Stark, Glencoe, High Prairie 

ail, Kaskaskia, Lucretia Leffingwell, 

am Rachel Edgar, Pierre Menard, 

ly Lincoln, Thomas Walters

Hon. Men. (23): Alida C. Bliss, An 

Harmon, Asa Cottrell, Barbara Schmid 

ahokia, Bound, Cambridge, Captain 

 Hubbard Burrows, Chicago, Colonel Jon 

athan Latimer, Daniel McMillan, Dewitt 

inton, Farmington, Fort Armstrong, 

eral Macomb, Genesee, Governor 

ford, James Halstead, Sr., Michael 

iglesias, Mount Carmel, Peter Meyer, 

rie State, Sergeant Caleb Hopkins, 

hen A. Douglas

*Chapters Gold or better for 3 years.
**Chapters Gold or better for 6 years.
***Chapters Gold or better for 9 years.

KANSAS

(36 out of 64 Chapters)

President General’s Award (2): Euni 

ce Sterling*, Mission Hills** 

Banner (4): Captain Jesse Leaven 

worth, Ford Larned, Lois Warner, 

opeka

Star (5): Dana, Good-Land, John 

up, Tomahawk, Wyandot 

Silver (16): Betty Bonnie, Betty Wash 

ning, Byrd Prewitt, Dodge City, Em 

oria, Esther Lowrey, Flores del Sol, Fort 

upply Trail, General Edward Hand, Is 

ella Weldon, Jane Dean Coffey, Mary 

de Strother, Nathan Edward, Shawnee, 

edale, Wichita

Hon. Men. (9): Atchison, Council 

ak, Hannah Jameson, Kanza, Minisa, 

olph Loving, Sterling, Susannah French 

ey, William Wilson

*Chapters Gold or better for 3 years.
**Chapters Gold or better for 6 years.

MARYLAND

(21 out of 33 Chapters)

President General’s Award (5): Carter 

ston, Cherry Chase*, Mary Carroll 

on, Samuel Chase, Thomas Johnson** 

Star (9) Bottoms Cross**, Colonel 

omas Dorsey, Conococheague*, Dor 

, Erasmus Perry, General Mordecai 
* Old Kent, Peggy Stewart Tea Par 

y, William Winchester

Silver (3): Annapolis, Frederick 

en. (5): Baltimore, Governor Wi 

william Paca, Janet Montgomery, Ma 

or William Thomas, Toaping Castle

*Chapters Gold or better for 3 years.
**Chapters Gold or better for 6 years.
MASSACHUSETTS
(30 out of 89 Chapters)
President General's Award (2): Conten
tment, Mercy Warren
Banner (1): Colonel William McIntosh
Star (2): Captain John Joslin, Jr., Captain Joshua Gray
Silver (10): Captain Job Knapp, Deane Whipple; Dorothy Bower, First Resis
tance, Jedediah Foster, Mentoney, Nelly Custis Lewis, Old Colony, Sea Coast
Defence, Susannah Tufts
tain Isaac Davis, Committee of Safety, Duxbury, Faneuil Hall, Jonathan Hath, Joseph Coolidge, Margery Morton, Mary Mattoon, Old State
House, Olde Redding, Quechechan, Ways
tide Inn

MICHIGAN
(27 out of 55 Chapters)
President General's Award (4): Ezra Parker, General Richardson, Piety Hill*, Sarah Ann Cochrane***
Banner (3): Colonel Joshua Howard, Mary Marshall, Saginaw
Star (3): Elizabeth Cass*, Job Wins
tlow, Shiawassee
Silver (4): Alexander Macomb, Amos Sturgis, Battle Creek, Sophie de Marsac Campau
Hon. Men. (13): Anne Frisy Fitz
hugh, Captain Samuel Felt, Fort Pont
charie, General Josiah Har
mar, Isabella, Jean Bessac, John Alden, Mcosta, Philip Livingston, Rebecca De
ey, Sarah Caswell Angell, Three Flags
*Chapters Gold or better for 3 years.
**Chapters Gold or better for 9 years.

MINNESOTA
(7 out of 39 Chapters)
Silver (3): Fergus Falls, Old Trails, Red Cedar
Hon. Men. (4): Anthony Wayne, Gen
eral Henry Hastings Sibley, John With
spoon, Maria Sanford

MISSISSIPPI
(32 out of 58 Chapters)
President General's Award (5): Ash
mead*, Magnalia State, Mississippi Delta, Nanhi Waiya**, Rebecca Cravat
Banner (3): Amite River, Grenada, Ralph Humphreys
Star (5): Benjamin G. Humphreys, Natchez Trace, Norvell Robertson*, Pathfinder, Yazoo
Gold (1): Tallahatchie*
Silver (10): Chakkichua, Dancing Rabbit, Declaration of Independence, Duchess de Chaumont, John Rolfe, Judith Robinson, Mary Stuart, Natchez, Ole
Brook, Unobee
Hon. Men. (8): Belvidere, Biloxi, Cheehoe Tie, David Holmes Doak, Treaty, Nahoula, Samuel Dale, Shukhota Tomah
*Chapters Gold or better for 3 years.
**Chapters Gold or better for 6 years.

MISSOURI
(46 out of 84 Chapters)
President General's Award (1) Jeff
erson
Banner (5): Dorcas Richardson**, Niangua**, Osage*, Webster Groves, William White****
Star (16): Alexander Doniphan, Al
gen-Morton-Watkins, Armstrong, Colum
bian*, Cornelia Greene, Elizabeth Carey, Elizabeth Randolph, Fort Osage, Gallat
in, Hannah Hull, Marshall, Noah Cole
man, O'Fallon*, Rhoda Fairchild, War
rensburg, William Boydstun
Silver (12): Anne Helm, Carrollton, Elizabeth Benten, Howard County, Josiah
iana Purchase, Lucy Jefferson Lewis, Mexico-Missouri, Olive Prindle, Platte Purchase, Rachel Donelson, Sarah Bart
murphy, Westport
Hon. Men. (12): Francois Valle, Gen
eral John Sullivan, Harmony Mission, In
dependence Pioneers, Jane Randolph, John Jefferson, Patterson's King's High
way, New London, Nodaway, St. Louis, Susannah Randolph, White Allo*
**Chapters Gold or better for 3 years.
***Chapters Gold or better for 6 years.
****Chapters Gold or better for 12 years.

MONTANA
(6 out of 14 Chapters)
Silver (2): Powder River, Silver Bow
Hon. Men. (4): Anaconda, Assiniboine, Black Eagle, Milk River

NEBRASKA
(22 out of 41 Chapters)
President General's Award (1): Deb
orah Avery*
Banner (2): Elizabeth Montague**, Fort Kearney
Star (3): David City, Lewis-Clark, St.
Leger Cowley
Silver (4): David Bryant, Katakhis, Point of Rock, Thirty Seventh Star
Hon. Men. (12): Cozad, General George A. Custer, Kittikahi, Major Isaac
Sadler, Mary Katharine Goddard, Nancy Gary, Niobrara, Omaha, Platte, Quivera, Reavis-Ashley, Sioux Lookout
*Chapters Gold or better for 3 years.
**Chapters Gold or better for 6 years.

NEVADA
(5 out of 6 Chapters)
President General's Award (2): Fran
cisco Garces, Nevada Sagebrush
Hon. Men. (3): John C. Fremont, Lahontan, Valley of Fire

NEW HAMPSHIRE
(15 out of 34 Chapters)
President General's Award (2): Ashuelot, Mary Torr*
Banner (1): Abigail Stearns
Silver (3): Colonel Thomas Tash, Molly Reid, New Boston
Hon. Men. (5): Buntin, Captain Josiah
Crosby, Exeter, Margery Sullivan, Rum
ford
*Chapters Gold or better for 3 years.

NEW JERSEY
(32 out of 78 Chapters)
President General's Award (2): Peggy
Warne*, Short Hills*
Banner (1): Asbegani
Star (9): Chinkchewunska, Church and
Cannon, Continental, John Rutherford, Old Topanemus, Saddle River*, Sarah Stillwell, Shrewsbury Towne, Yantacaw*
Silver (8): Cape May, Paterson, Gen
eral Joshua Hudy, Francis Hopkinson, General Washington, Isaac Burroughs, Oak Tree, Polly Wyckoff, Princeton
Hon. Men. (12): Basking Ridge, Beac
ton Fire, Bergen Paulus Hook, Camp Middlebrook, Crane's Ford, Eagle Rock, Elizabeth Parcelles DeVoe, General La
fayette, General Mercer, Penelope Hart, Valle of the Delaware, William Pater
son
*Chapters Gold or better for 3 years.

NEW MEXICO
(12 out of 13 Chapters)
Banner (1): Charles Dibrell
Star (5): Donna Ana, Jacob Bennett, Lew Wallace*, Thomas Jefferson, White Sands**
Gold (1): Coronado
Silver (2): Caprock, El Portal
Hon. Men. (3): Mary Griggs, Roswell, Stephen Watts Kearny
*Chapters Gold or better for 3 years.
**Chapters Gold or better for 6 years.

NEW YORK
(62 out of 175 Chapters)
President General's Award (11): Abi
gail Fillmore, Captain John Harris, Ellen
Hardin Walworth, Jane McCrea, Ket
wamoke*, Major Thomas Wickes**, Mary Washington Colonial, North Rid
ing*, Oyster Bay, Saghetkees, White Plains
Banner (2): Larchmont, Mohawk
Star (12): Astenrogen, Caughnawaga*, Chancellor Livingston, Corning, Fort Rensselaer**, Mahwah, Major Jonathan Lawrence, Matinecock, Nihana
wate, On-ti-ora, Shatemia, Suffolk
Gold (1): Mohegan
Silver (15): Amsterdam, Corporal Jo
siah Griswold, General Asa Danforth, General John Williams, Holland Patent, Iroquois, Jamestown, John Jay, Mount Pleasant, New York City, Niagara Falls, Ondawa-Cambitgen, Staten Island, Tawa
sentha, William Dawes
Hon. Men. (21): Anna Carey, Battle
Pass, Benjamin Prescott, Captain Chris
tian Brown, Chappaqua, Chemung, Con
tois, Tyler, Fort Stanwix, General Jacob Odel, General Nicholas Herkimer, Gu-ya-no-ga, Irondequoit, Knapp, Melzingah, Otsego, Philip Schuyler, Ruth Floyd Woodhull,

[ 693 ]

AUGUST-SEPTEMBER 1965
NORTH CAROLINA
(41 out of 92 Chapters)


Banner (2): Colonel Polk, John Foster


Gold (1): General Robert Irwin


Hon. Men. (14): Battle of Alamance, Benjamin Cleveland, Betsy Dowdy, Colonel Adam Alexander, Craighead-Dunlap, Dorcas Bell Love, General Davie, George Reynolds, Liberty Hall, Major Benjamin May, Martha Pettigrew, Micajah Petway, Miles Harvey, Thomas Wade

*Chapters Gold or better for 3 years.
**Chapters Gold or better for 6 years.

NORTH DAKOTA
(0 out of 9 Chapters)

OHIO
(43 out of 125 Chapters)

President General's Award (2): Mount Sterling, Oxford Caroline Scott

Banner (3): Black Swamp, Captain James Lawrence, Captain William Hindricks

Star (12): Amanda Barker Devin, Clough Valley*, Daniel Cooper, Delaware City**, Elyria, Fort Greene Ville, Franklinton*, Governor Ouiutn Looker, Massillon, Ohio Beach, Scout David Williams*, Urbana

Silver (14): Elizabeth Sherman Reese, Fort Defiance, Fort Industry, George Clinton, Hannah Emerson Dustin, John Reily, Lagonda, Marietta, Mary Chesney, Old Northwest, Shaker, Steubenville, Western Reserve, William Horney

Hon. Men. (12): Beech Forest, Catherine Greene, Fort Amanda, Governor Worthington, Lakewood, Lima, Mary Redmond, Moses Cleveland, Olentangy, Poland-Canfield, Rebecca Griscom, Whetstone

*Chapters Gold or better for 3 years.
**Chapters Gold or better for 6 years.

OREGON
(11 out of 32 Chapters)

President General's Award (1): Oregon Lewis and Clark

Star (4): Chemeketa, Eulalona**, Mount Hope, Tillamook

Silver (1): Bend

Hon. Men. (5): Coos Bay, Malheur, Mount St. Helens, Portland, Wahkeena

*Chapters Gold or better for 3 years.
**Chapters Gold or better for 6 years.

PENNSYLVANIA
(37 out of 134 Chapters)

President General's Award (1): Jacob Ferree*

Banner (5): Chester County*, Colonel Hugh White, Delaware County, Independence Hall, Standing Stone

Star (6): Bedford, Colonel James Smith*, Dr. Benjamin Rush, Fort Hand, James Alexander, Swalarine Ford Ford*

Silver (12): Bucks County, Colonel Andrew Lynn, Colonel William Wallace, Cumberland County, Donegal, Fort Le Bouef, Greene Academy, Mach-wheliuing, Mahanatantown, Philadelphia, Tobicumn, Triangle


*Chapters Gold or better for 3 years.
**Chapters Gold or better for 6 years.

RHODE ISLAND
(11 out of 22 Chapters)

Star (3): Catherine Littlefield Greene, Esek Hopkins, William Ellery

Silver (2): Phebe Greene Ward, Rhode Island Independence

Hon. Men. (6): Bristol, Colonel William Barton, Governor Nicholas Coke, Moswancit, Pawtucket, Pettegusamcut

SOUTH CAROLINA
(25 out of 65 Chapters)

President General's Award (1): The Wizard of Tamassee

Star (2): Columbia, William Capers

Silver (9): Daniel Morgan, Eutaw, General John Barnwell, Mary Musgrove, Moultrie, Pee Dee, Peter Horry, Prince of Orange, Richard Winn

Hon. Men. (13): Behethland Butler, Cowpens, David Hopkins, Eleanora Laurens Pinckney, Fort Prince George, Hudson Berry, Joshua Hawkins, Old Chersaw, Rebecca Pickens, Theodosia Burr, Thomas Woodward, University of South Carolina, Waxhaws

*Chapters Gold or better for 3 years.
**Chapters Gold or better for 6 years.

OKLAHOMA
(24 out of 41 Chapters)

President General's Award (3): Black Beaver*, Cushing, High Plains

Banner (1): Reverend John Robinson

Star (6): Captain Warren Cottle**, Cinarron, Duncan*, Nancy Green, Pawhuska, Wunagisa

*Chapters Gold or better for 3 years.
**Chapters Gold or better for 6 years.

TENNESSEE
(35 out of 85 Chapters)

President General's Award (4): Colonel Murfree, Commodore Perry*, Captain (2): Fort Nashborough

Star (9): Alexander Keith, Francis Nash, General William Davidson, Hatchie*, John Sevier Island, Samuel Frazier, Sarah Hart Zachariah Davies***

Silver (11): Adam Dale, Bogle, Cambell, Cumberland, Sumption, French Lick, Glades, James White, Nolachuckey, Oyester's Bluff

Hon. Men. (9): Chief John Clinch Bend, Jane Knox, Judge Campbell, Mary Blount, Old Road, Robert Cartwright, Cooke, Watauga

*Chapters Gold or better for 3 years.
**Chapters Gold or better for 5 years.
***Chapters Gold or better for 12 years.

TEXAS
(56 out of 107 Chapters)


Silver (14): Alamo, Anthony, Captain Thomas Moore, Captain Young, Charles Crawford, George, Montgomery, James Blair, Jane Dorr, McCoy Baines, Nathanial Wimkesday, San Antonio de Bexar, Silas Montgomery, San Antonio de Bexar


*Chapters Gold or better for 3 years.
**Chapters Gold or better for 5 years.
***Chapters Gold or better for 12 years.

UTAH
(1 out of 4 Chapters)

Silver (1): Spirit of Liberty

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
VERMONT
(9 out of 29 Chapters)
Star (2): Cavendish, Thomas Chittenden
Silver (2): Ethan Allen, Marquis de Lafayette

VIRGINIA
(79 out of 111 Chapters)
Banner (2) Cobb's Hall, General James Breckinridge**
Gold (1): Judith Randolph
*Chapters Gold or better for 3 years.
**Chapter Gold or better for 6 years.
***Chapters Gold or better for 9 years.

WASHINGTON
(12 out of 41 Chapters)
Banner (1): John Kendrick
Star (4): Cascade*, Lady Stirling, Mary Ball, Michael Trebert*
Silver (3): Chief Whatcom, Tillicum, University of Washington
Hon. Men. (4): Olympus, Peter Puget, Ranier, Willapa
*Chapters Gold or better for 3 years.

WEST VIRGINIA
(13 out of 55 Chapters)
President General's Award (4): Anne Bailey**, Buford, Charleston: Fort Lee Banner (2): Blennerhassett, Mound
Star (1): Bee Line
Silver (3): John Chapman, Pack Horse Ford, West Augusta
**Chapters Gold or better for 6 years.

WISCONSIN
(12 out of 46 Chapters)
Star (2): Beloit, Port Washington*
Silver (6): Eau Claire, Governor Nelson, Dewey, Janesville, Milwaukee, Neenah, Wausau
*Chapters Gold or better for 3 years.

WYOMING
(0 out of 9 Chapters)

CANAL ZONE
(0 out of 1 Chapter)

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1776 D Street, N. W.
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AUGUST-SEPTEMBER 1965 [ 695 ]
Mr. Chairman and Members of this Committee:

Thank you for your courtesy and consideration in permitting me to speak today. As President General of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, I represent approximately 185,000 members of a nonpolitical organization dedicated to historic, educational and patriotic objectives. Only on rare occasions does a representative of the DAR appear on Capitol Hill. During the last three years, the past President General appeared only once to make a statement before a Congressional Committee and, then as now, it was to defend values which we believe to be of supreme importance to the American people.

I do not presume to speak as an authority on immigration. It is my purpose, today, to present the convictions of an organization which regards the NATIONAL ORIGINS QUOTA SYSTEM and other vitally basic features contained in the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 as a first-line of defense in perpetuating our institutions of freedom and the American Way of Life.

In a 1965 Resolution, the DAR took note of the fact that there have been ten amendments to the Immigration and Nationality Act over a 12-year period and the public record shows that approximately 300,000 immigrants have been admitted annually during the past decade, with only one-third of those admitted coming in under established quotas. The remaining two-thirds entered either as nonquota immigrants or through emergency legislation which bypassed the Immigration and Nationality Act.

The Resolution further states:

"Whereas new liberalizing proposals would greatly increase numbers of immigrants to be assimilated into our culture, inevitably increase unemployment and place an additional burden on our costly welfare programs; and

"Whereas liberalizing proposals include an establishment of an . . . Immigration Board which would have delegated authority (properly the exclusive prerogative of Congress) which would override the present Joint Congressional Committee on Immigration and Nationality Policy as authorized under present law;

"Resolved, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution continue to support a strengthened Immigration and Nationality Act and National Origins Quota Principle with continued control of a selective immigration policy by Congress which will serve first our national self-interest as do the immigration laws of all other nations."

With this as a background, I speak in support of a strengthened Immigration and Nationality Act and the National Origins Quota System contained therein. I speak in support of continued control by Congress of a selective immigration policy. It is, therefore, necessary to oppose emasculating amendments, particularly the deletion of the National Origins Quota System and the establishment of an Immigration Board largely removed from effective control of Congress.

In pressing these points, it is possible that I shall cover ground touched upon by others who have appeared before this Committee. But there is at least one question which cannot be asked too often: Why should this Nation subscribe to the fallacious theory that immigration is an alien right rather than a privilege? And why should this Nation expand its immigration program by increasing the number of potentially unassimilable aliens, when it is unable to solve its own unemployment problems and has felt obliged to declare war on poverty within its own borders?

In asking these questions, I want to make it unmistakably clear that
the DAR does not oppose immigration per se. We are proud of the record which permitted our organization to say in a 1965 Resolution:

"The DAR . . . has conducted an effective program of aid to aliens seeking to become citizens, has published and distributed since 1921 more than nine million free copies of a Manual for Citizenship, [and] presented Americanism Medals to naturalized citizens who have demonstrated outstanding qualities of leadership, trustworthiness, service and patriotism."

In pursuing this program, the DAR has recognized that the continuing flow of immigrants to our shores has helped to keep the spirit of liberty alive in the hearts and minds of our people who tend to take freedom for granted. Among these immigrants, there have been men and women who have known what it is to lose freedom and therefore regard it as something to be cherished. Over the years, they may be said to have served as the leaven in our loaf of bread, since they have made a substantial contribution to what must always be a continuing effort to keep the lights of freedom burning in this or any other nation.

Unfortunately, there is another side to this coin. Sworn testimonies of top immigration officers indicate that a possible 30 to 40 percent of so-called "refugees" from behind the Iron Curtain are either subversive or criminals, or both. Moreover, it is virtually impossible, according to security officers, to screen out Communists among refugees from Iron Curtain countries for the excellent reason that there is no way to substantiate or refute biographical evidence which they submit. Any increase in immigration from the countries of eastern Europe or Red China, both of which are dominated by Communists, could only increase this danger.

Not to be ignored is the further fact that the breakdown of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 has been one of the major objectives of the Communists since this legislation was passed. The Communist party-line has deviated in many other matters, but it has never wavered in its opposition to the immigration policy set forth in the Walter-McCarran Act. There may well be some embarrassment to proponents of weakening amendments when it is recalled that, according to the House Committee on Un-American Activities, the Communist Party has created, and now controls in 15 key States, 180 "front" organizations dedicated exclusively to the purpose of creating "grass roots" support in Congress to destroy the Act—which is what most of the proposed amendments would do.

It is, therefore, interesting that pressure for weakening amendments to the Immigration and Nationality Act does not come from the grass roots of America. Instead, it comes from high echelons in Government, from men who speak loftly of humanitarian principles, of the necessity of ending the Asia-Pacific triangle, and of the damage inflicted upon the Nation's "world image" by present immigration policies.

One can only wonder whom they are trying to please—minority voting blocs or possibly the General Assembly of the United Nations. There is little evidence that they speak for the American people. On May 31, 1965, the Harris Survey released the results of a poll which showed that the American people oppose "easier" immigration laws by a margin of 2 to 1. Moreover, the proposal that immigrants be admitted on the basis of skills rather than by country quotas met with only tepid response.

Whether or not those polled had ever heard of the National Origins Quota Principle, the fact is that they instinctively supported its philosophy. These men and women expressed a preference for immigrants from Canada and northern and western Europe. These are the nations which have provided, in the past, the bulk of our immigration and whose people share a cultural heritage most closely resembling our own. These are also the nations which, with the exception of Canada, will be most severely affected by reduced immigration quotas for their areas.

It was also reported that the American people tend to oppose immigrants from Latin America, southern and eastern Europe, the Middle East and Asia, all of which areas, with the exception of Latin America, would have substantially increased quotas under the legislation before us. Latin Americans would not be affected since they presently enter on a non-quota basis.

The Harris report went on: "The surface reasons given for opposition are that the United States is overcrowded now, that there are not enough jobs to go around, and that our people should be helped first. But perhaps the most significant insight in the entire survey is provided by those people whose fathers or grandfathers themselves were immigrants. Almost without exception, key nationality groups express opposition to liberalization of immigration laws."

Can it be that these people instinctively want to keep America-American? And why is it presently unreasonable to seek to preserve national identity by maintaining the Nation's historic population blend?

As the Christian Science Monitor once editorialized: "It is no reflection on the many fine American citizens of all races, creeds and national origins to recognize realistically that some nations are far closer to the United States in culture, customs, standards of living, respect for law, and experience in government."

This point notwithstanding, the McCarran-Walter Act denies no nation a quota, a fact largely ignored in the present debate. Moreover, it allot's a basic quota of 100 immigrants per year to any and every nation, regardless of the proportion of our population who originated there.

It is not claimed that the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 is a perfect piece of legislation. It has been amended repeatedly, but its basic features have been retained. Under it, Congress has found the means to meet so-called "hardship" cases. Its greatest virtue, however, is that it has provided a mathematical formula for regulation of quota immigration and thereby removed such immigration from the control of politicians.

S. 500 would scrap this wise procedure. No less important, enactment of S. 500 would mark another milestone in surrender of power by Congress to the Chief Executive. Proponents of the Bill speak of the humanitarian principles behind it, but the cold fact is that it vests wide discretionary powers in the hands of the President and establishes an Immigration Board largely removed from the control of Congress.

In the language of the Bill, the
duties of the Board will be “to pro-
mulgate . . . regulations,” make a
“continuous study of conditions with-
in and without the United States” hav-
ing any bearing on immigration policy, and “recommend to the Presi-
dent” allocation of certain quota im-
migration visas. The Board is in-
structed “to consider, after consulta-
tion with the Secretaries of Labor, State, and Defense,” and recommend to the Attorney General such criteria for admission of immigrants as will further the policy of the United States. The Bill also stipulates that “all Federal Agencies shall co-oper-
ate fully with the Board.”

What vestige of authority over immigration would be left to the Con-
gress under the terms of the Bill is
largely illusory. It should be noted,
also, that the Attorney General, all
of the Secretaries named above, and
members of the Immigration Board
are or would be, without excep-
tion, appointees rather than elected
officials.

No less important to the Ameri-
can people, even the most ardent pro-
ponents of this proposed legislation
acknowledge that within a space of
five years it will drastically alter the
immigration pattern prevailing under
existing law.

On January 15, 1965, Senator
Hart found it necessary to explain
that “in order to insure that the new
system would not impose undue hard-
ship on any of our close allies by sud-
denly curtailing their immigrants, the
Bill authorizes the President, after
consultation with an Immigration
Board established by the legislation,
to utilize up to 30 percent of the
quota numbers available in any year
for the purpose of restoring cuts
made by the new system in the quota
established under existing law.”

Should this proposal become
law, would not our immigration pol-
cy, presently governed by a mathe-
matical formula, be turned into a
political football subject to the whims
of men rather than the rule of law?

If the Immigration and National-
ity Act is again to be amended, why
has Congress failed to either place a
ceiling on total immigration, or un-
tertaken to cope with the problems
created by the substantial number of
nonquota immigrants, who outnum-
ber the quota immigrants 2 to 1, and
whose number may be expected to
increase from year to year?

These nonquota immigrants in-
clude spouses and children of Ameri-
can citizens; natives of independent
countries in the Western Hemispheric;
individuals entering under private
bills approved by Congress or autor-
ized by Executive action, as well as
refugees.

The legislation before us not
only fails to modify nonquota areas,
but actually extends the nonquota
basis to such newly independent
countries of the Western Hemisphere
as Jamaica, Trinidad, and Tobago,
none of which, it should be noted,
share our political or cultural heri-
tage.

This brings us to one of the
most sweeping changes contained in
the proposed Bill, abolition of what
is described as the Asia-Pacific triangle.
Present law places limitations on
admission of any alien whose ances-
trality is attributable by as much as half
to people or peoples of the Asia-
Pacific triangle. Under the legislation
before us, Asians, born in Latin
America, could freely enter the
United States in substantial numbers
and on a nonquota basis.

Humanitarian as the purpose of
this provision may be, its long-term
effect and potentialities are incalcu-
able. Moreover, Latin America is
having its own population explosion,
which will be increasingly reflected in
stepped-up immigration to the U.S.

The Census Bureau already reports
that we have about 6 million people
of Mexican ethnic origin in the
United States. Over one-half million
of these are aliens. Their numbers
are said to have doubled in the last
20 years.

At present these Mexican-Amer-
icans are concentrated for the most
part in Arizona, New Mexico, Texas
and Southern California. Their lack
of assimilability and the extent of
their influence is best illustrated by
the fact that the State Legislature
of New Mexico is now officially bi-
lingual.

Immigration is definitely a mat-
ter of national welfare and security.
If this Nation is to maintain its cul-
tural heritage, its free institutions, its
historic population mixture, in fact,
its identity as a Nation, it is impera-
tive that a logical and rational method
of governing immigration must be
provided. The Walter-McCarran Im-
migration and Nationality Act was
designed to meet these requirements
after the most searching study. It has
been described as a mirror which re-
flexes the United States as it is.

The National Society, Daughters
of the American Revolution, which
has continuously supported the
Walter-McCarran Act and the Na-
tional Origins Quota System con-
tained therein, wishes again to re-
affirm officially its support of the
principles embodied in this Law. We
do so, in the words of our immediate
past President General, “firmly be-
lieving that the Immigration and Na-
tionality Act of 1952 not only safe-
guards our Constitutional Republic
and perpetuates the American Heri-
tage, but by maintaining its estab-
lished standards, that it actually pro-
tects naturalized Americans on a par
with the native-born, and as well
offers encouragement to desirable im-
migrants to become future American
Citizens. Any breakdown in this sys-
tem would be open invitation to
Communist infiltration. Likewise, a
poor law, newly enacted, and improp-
erly administered could provide the
same opportunity to the detriment,
if not the actual downfall of our
Country.”

If change is indicated, let it be
accomplished by careful, deliberate
amendment, designed to protect our
cultural and governmental heritage
and our free institutions. Let any
change be accomplished in an orderly
manner, still retaining the National
Origins Quota System and other vital
protective features of existing law.
Let no change be dictated by well-
intentioned humanitarian pleas which
are unrealistic, and which could
result in further unemployment, over-
laden taxes, to say nothing of a col-
lapse of moral and spiritual values if
nonassimilable aliens of dissimilar
ethnic background and culture are
permitted gradually to overwhelm our
Country.

Finally, and in connection with
the liberalizing amendments now of-
fered, I would like to close with the
words of Senator McCarran, who, in
speaking for passage of the Walter-
McCarran Immigration and Nation-
ality Act warned:

“If the enemies of this legisla-
tion succeed in riddling it to pieces,
or in amending it beyond recogni-
tion, they will have contributed more
to promote this nation’s downfall than
any other group since we achieved
our independence as a Nation.”

[698]
ONE big project of the Jubilee Administration is to obtain a truly notable increase in Society Membership. The goal is 200,000, an increase during the three years of approximately 15,000 or 5,000 a year. The attempt is ambitious but the victory not impossible, if state organizations, chapters and members really work.

In April an NSDAR Membership Commission was authorized to coordinate the work of officers and chairmen whose duties are directly concerned with membership problems. The chairman of Genealogical Records, Lineage Research, and Membership, together with the Organizing Secretary General and the Registrar General (chairman), will make a concerted effort to clarify, suggest, and direct the membership offensive.

Through the DAR Magazine and the Omnibus Letters you will be hearing from all members of the new Commission. Please study their instructions and ideas carefully. Some state regents have already set up the state’s own Membership Commission to start and to coordinate the state work. Such coordination can avoid duplication of effort and misunderstanding; it can insure a successful attack on membership problems, which are sometimes peculiar to a certain locality and situation.

A few general considerations are given below as a basis for organizing an immediate and definite plan at the state and chapter levels.

1. The greatest confusion exists at both chapter and state level, as to the specific duties of Registrars, Membership Chairmen, and chairmen of Lineage Research. This confusion has led to shunting of responsibility and consequent lack of activity. It has even led to personal differences and some schism within chapters and states.

It is the opinion of some of us who have long worked on membership problems that we have been expecting the above officers and chairmen to display talents seldom expected in one person. We have not faced the fact that it takes one type of person to SELL membership in the Society and one qualified by knowledge and experience to do lineage research and check papers. It is our conviction that the chapter membership chairman should be a person of wisdom on DAR affairs, a good saleswoman, and one whose enthusiasm is contagious.

The Lineage Research Chairman must know (a) how to obtain valuable information from the applicant herself, and how to keep HER working and interested in finding missing data; (b) how to keep trying to find that information herself; (c) how to use the state and national Lineage Research Chairmen if she finds it impossible to “fill the gaps”.

It is the duty of a chapter registrar to check every paper carefully before she adds her signature, in order that all requirements as to the papers themselves are met before the paper is sent to Washington. The chapter and most state registrars also keep the records of members. Chapter registrars have the responsibility of keeping the files of application papers belonging to the chapter, and of making copies for those requesting transfers.

Many states and chapters have different by-laws regarding the duties of these members working on membership. It should be pointed out that every state and chapter needs members accepting these duties. In small chapters the registrar has to double as Lineage Research Chairman; but it is seldom that she can also act as membership chairman.

2. Few chapters start the year with a definite membership project, and its proper organization. Few states really organize the membership work effectively. It is not enough for a chapter regent to say, at the first Fall meeting, “If any one knows of any woman who is eligible and would be an addition to our chapter, please give her name to the Membership Chairman or to me.”

In the first place there are thousands of women who have no idea that they ARE eligible to membership in DAR, and thousands more who would be interested in the Society if they knew what the Society is and does. Out of 103 prospective members entertained by one chapter regent at three “coffees”, only a few were found to be ineligible. Ninety-one new members were taken into the chapter in two years—“Pick and Prove”.

Study the proposed “Blueprint for Increased Membership” which will be compiled by this committee in order to give you definite ideas. Start planning now your membership projects, your teas or coffees, your fine guest program, your calling committee, your lists of prospective members. Start planning as a chapter benefit, a means of raising money for DAR work.

3. We must never lose sight of the fact that there are two parts to the general membership problem: the questions of GAIN and those of LOSS. Let us here list a few methods of preventing LOSS. You will later hear more on how to make GAINS.

A. If a state membership chairman, at the beginning of the year, will inform chapter chairmen that she intends to ask for a full report on the causes of resignations and of losses through failure to pay dues, she will obtain some revealing information; and she will find that a greater chapter effort will be made to prevent such loss.

B. An alert chapter treasurer can help avoid loss of members who fail to pay dues. These days, when most women belong to many organizations, they expect to have membership in DAR as an easy means of raising money for DAR work.

(Continued on page 718)
Marriages Copied From the Diary of Rev. William Shaw of Allegany County, Md., a Deacon of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Sent by Mrs. John A. Cupler, 11 Buchanan, La Vale, Md., for Cresap Chapter.

NOTE: The material printed below was inadvertently omitted from the diary in the June-July issue, which covered the years 1801–1813.

1792
Benjamin Morris to Rebecka Simkins, Oct. 12.
Jonathan Wells to Mary Long, Nov. 6.
Kelita Potter to Catherine Trimble, Nov. 15.
Chris Wells to Elizabeth Matts, Dec. 18.
Rosaman Long to Sarah Divian, Dec. 18.

1793
George Layport to Sarah Poling, Jan. 21.
Archible White to Catherine Ekhard, Jan. 22.
William Stoneman to Elizabeth Gornmond, Jan. 29.
Edward Bright to — Vanskike (Ie), Feb. 24.
Jesse Reno to Prudence Randolph, May 30.
Samuel James to Frances Randolph, May 30.

1794
Conrad Corbus to Fanney Potter, Jan. 9.
Samuel Ayers to Margaret Gaines, Jan. 21.
Peter Iseming (Iseninger?) to Rebecka Henderson, Feb. 6.
George Husker (Hunter?) to Ann Tyrel, Feb. 12.
Henry Cicly to Hester Workman, Mar. 4.
John Snook to Nancy Ayers, Apr. 12.
John Colman to Mary Savage, Mar. 26.
Anthony Bitzer to Eunice Ball, May 29.
James Husker (Husher-Hunter?) to Barnara Sigler, June 5.
Daniel See to Ann Longhary (Longbary?), June 21.
Henry Boyles to Rebecker Barkus, Aug. 21.
Thomas Adams to Susanna Adams, Sept. 4.
Ezekiel Chancy to Mary Belzreb, Sept. 7.
Dan Lovat (h) to Polly James, Sept. 23.
Henry Trimble to Margaret Critchfield, Oct. 23.
John Olberry to Mary Myers, Oct. 28.
Noble Cordery to Elizabeth Cordery, Nov. 23.
Solomon Monroe to Margaret Spicer, Dec. 16.

1795
Jacob Myers to Mary Payne, July 16.
William Lamuttin to Phebe Workman, Aug. 11.
Moses Beeman to Sarah Layport, Aug. 30.

1796
Jacob Fogel to Mary Hall, Jan. 17.
Samuel Selby to Jane Thistle, Feb. 14.
George Woodfield to Peggy Bremaulds (Brewalt), Mar. 3.
Corneles Young to Catherine Sisler (Sisler), Mar. 10.
Edward Richardson to Hanna Durbin, Dec. 1.
Moses Barkus to Nancy Thompson, Dec. 15.
Thomas Selby to Ann Haselwood, Dec. 25.

1797
Mathew Terral (Farrell?) to Helian Barnes, Jan. 19.
William Poland to Ann Poland, Feb. 2.
Richard Pitzer to Anne Green, Feb. 21.
David Dutto to Mary Barkus, Feb. 28.
Charles James to Elizabeth Engle, Mar. 2.
Deniel Dye to Martha Wells, Mar. 2.
Charles W. Selby to Elizabeth Selby, Mar. 26.
Edward Jones to Hanna Jenkins, Apr. 23.
Alex. Baillie to Mary Doyle, Apr. 27.
George Blocker to Rosanna Essing, Apr. 28.
Daniel Cresap to Hannah Loughorn, May 9.
Gabriel McKinsey (Porter) to Rebecka Frost, May 11.
William Poland to Rachal Poland, May 26.
Walter Murdock to Rachal Beavers (Barnes), May 31.
Nath B. Magruder to Mary Barnes, June 1.
George Barnes to Catherine Sigler, June 6.
George Barnes to Catherine Sigler, June 6.
John Deakins to Mary James, June 20.
Reuben Taylor to Jane Henderson, June 29.
Lenard Dawson to Mary Wolf, Aug. 15.
John Morson (Morrison) to Mary Jackson, Aug. 16.
Daniel Black to Mary Bobo, Aug. 31.
Peter Creighbaum to Mary McBride, Nov. 29.

1798
George Preston to Sarah Pulley, Jan. 3.
Issac Johnson to Hanna Poland, Jan. 23.
John Smith to Elizabeth Pritchard, Feb. 1.
Conrad Neff to Sus Creighbaum, Feb. 20.
(The remainder of the diary continues on page 613 of the June-July Magazine.)

**Markers on Old Tombstones in Cemetery of Old Town Meeting House, Harpswell, Maine.** These records copied by Mrs. Jessie Roberts, Eleanor Wilson Chapter, Washington, D.C.

Old Stone on Harpswell Common marked by Topsham—Brown Chapter, 1932. Site of First Church, 1757.

Rev. M. Elisha Eaton, b. 1702, d. 1764, age 62 yr. (minister).
Rev. Sam Eaton, b. 1736, d. 1822, age 86 yr. (minister).
Katherine Eaton, wfe. of Elisha, d. 1767, age —.
Alexander Wilson, b. 1718, d. 1774, age 56 yr.
Catherine, wfe. of Alexander Wilson, b. 1727, d. 1764, age 37 yr.
Elizabeth Wilson, dau. of Alexander and Catherine Wilson, d. 1774.
Deacon David Given, b. 1688, d. 1771, age 83 yr.
Robert Wier, b. 1755, d. 1801, age 46 yr.
James Babbidge, b. 1686, d. 1764, age 78 yr.
Mercey, wfe. of James Babbidge, b. 1727, d. 1765, age 38 yr.
Maj. Paul Randall, b. 1736, d. 1807, age 71 yr.
Mary, wfe. of Maj. Paul Randall, b. 1818.
William Randall, b. 1824, d. 1832, age 8 yr.
David Randall, b. 1826, d. 1832, age 6 yr.
Daniel Randall, b. 1795, d. 1807, age 12 yr.
Israel Douglass, b. 1756, d. 1802, age 46 yr.
William Douglass, b. 1714, d. 1811, age 97 yr.
John Douglass, b. 1815.
William Mackins, b. 1782.
Mary, wfe. of William Mackins, d. 1849.
Dominicus Jordan, d. 1848.
Elizabeth Jordan, d. 1844.
Clement Orr, d. 1813.
Patience, wfe. of Clement Orr, d. 1754, d. 1812, age 58 yr.
Letts Orr, d. 1720, d. 1790, age 80 yr.
Elisha Stover, b. 1775, d. 1838, age 80 yr.
Eleanor, wfe. of Elisha Stover, b. 1777, d. Sept. 16, 1862, age 85 yr.
George Stover, b. 1833, d. Aug. 4, 1862, age 29 yr.
Capt. David Curtis, b. 1784, d. Jan. 16, 1860, age 76 yr.
Abigail, wfe. of Capt. David Curtis, b. 1788, d. 1843, age 55 yr.
David Curtis, son of Abigail and David Curtis, d. Nov. 4, 1861.
Benjamin Dunning, Esq., b. 1737, d. Jan. 8, 1808, age 71 yr.
Clement Skofield, b. 1746, d. May 22, 1796, age 50 yr.

Elizabeth Barnes, b. 1821, d. May 23, 1848, age 27 yr.
William Barnes, Jr., b. July 24, 1835, d. at sea.
Capt. William Barnes, b. 1762, d. Nov. 20, 1854, age 92 yr.
Elizabeth, wfe. of Capt. William Barnes, b. 1773, d. Sept. 7, 1895, age 22 yr.
Phoebe Barnes, b. 1786, d. Oct. 7, 1851, age 65 yr.
Simeon Curtis, b. 1782, d. Jan. 27, 1844, age 62 yr.
Elizabeth Curtis, b. 1743, d. Feb. 28, 1814, age 71 yr.
Ezekiel Curtis, d. Aug. 31, 1795, age 29 yr.
Ezekiel Curtis, b. 1739, d. Feb. 23, 1820, age 81 yr.
Hugh Curtis, b. 1775, d. Sept. 24, 1795, age 20 yr.

**Belmont County, Ohio, Marriage Records, from Deed Book A "in Office of Recorder.** Copied by Mrs. M. T. Ochsenbein, Lineage Research Chairman, Wheeling Chapter, Wheeling, W. Va.

Samuel Prier to Sarah Stephens, Aug. 3, 1801.
William Danford to Elizabeth More, Nov. 19, 1801.
Joseph Finley to Phebe Lewis, Jan. 12, 1802.
James Whitaker to Eleanor, Feb. 16, 1802.
Asa Griffey to Rebecca Dilley, Dec. 31, 1802.
Aaron Ward to Jane Kirkbride, Dec. 20, 1801.
Samuel Kirkbride to Eleanor Fennel, Jan. 6, 1802.
Peter Sunderland to Mary Ely, Mar. 2, 1802.
John Jay to Mary Williams, Mar. 9, 1802.
William Ryan to Sally Lingo, —day of J—, 1802.
Ezekiel Boggs to Mary Tipton, Dec. 17, 1801.
John Nowes to Hetty Vulgamore, Apr. 20, 1802.
Samuel Yoho to Elizabeth Prebble, May 4, 1802.
Henry More to Susanna Jule, May 6, 1802.
Phillip Wiggins to Pheby Steeds, Mar. 11, 1802.
Isaac Bates to Catherine More, May 17, 1802.
Isaac Baker to Ruth Perkins, May 6, 1802.
Asa Lane (Zane?) to Elizabeth Whitemaker, Mar. 30, 1802.
Levy Williams to Hannah Lemons, July 15, 1802.
Joseph Barr to Elizabeth Walker, Aug. 10, 1802.
Alexander Dallas, to Sarah Hardesty, Oct. 7, 1802.
Christian Cits to Mary Yoho, July 6, 1803.
Isaac Beats to Catherine More, May 31, 1802.
John Hopkins to Sarah Ferren, Sept. 10, 1802.
Richard Ditley to Rebecca Hayward, Oct. 5, 1802.
Robert Canady to Ester Supplies, June 6, 1802.
Matthew Cottrell's Bible Records
Contributed by Mr. Pemaquis Chapter, Maine. Copied by Mrs. Wm. Seth Kenyon, State Chairman, Genealogical Records Committee.

Matthew Cottrell, b. 1764, d. Apr. 20, 1828—First Catholic settler in Damariscotta (then Nobleboro).

Matthew Cottrell, Jr., b. Feb. 27, 1811. Parents of Matthew Cottrell:
Patrick Cottrell, d. Aug. 1818, age 22 yr., 11 mo.
Lydia Cottrill, wife of Matthew Cottrell, d. Aug. 1, 1818, age 22 yr., 11 mo., 3 da.

Ared Hazeltine, Esq., b. Feb. 15, 1794.
Ared Hazeltine, mar. Anastasia Cottrill Jan. 5, 1823. Parents of Ared Hazeltine:
Sarah Dickey, b. Aug. 24, 1783.

David W. Cottrill, d. at Rangoon, Oct. 22, 1861, age 30 yr., 7 mo.
John Cottrill, d. at Damariscotta Mills.

Matthew Cottrell, d. Aug. 3, 1876, age 65 yr., 5 mo.

Children of the late Matthew and Lydia Cottrill:


Deaths
Martha Dickey, d. July 26, 1818, age 67 yr., 9 mo., 16 days.

David Dickey, d. May 18, 1794.

Querries

Matthew Dickey, b. April 27, 1811. Parents of Matthew Dickey:
John Dickey, d. June 15, 1794.

Matthew Dickey, b. Feb. 16, 1822. Parents of Matthew Dickey:
Sarah Dickey, b. Mar. 16, 1825, age 42 yr.

Deaths
Martha Dickey, d. July 26, 1818, age 67 yr., 9 mo., 16 days.

David Dickey, d. May 18, 1794.

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ders. (b) Also for Samuel Wise, b. Jan. 25, 1808, mar. May 13, 1830, Phoebe, dau. of Elijah and Elizabeth (Hartline) Merryman in Center County, Pa., then to Venango County, then on to Ill. and Iowa. Samuel had brs., Henry, Daniel, Jacob, sis. Elizabeth, mar. John F. Dillman, and Hester, mar. Shana. (c) Also for Samuel Wise, b. Jan. 25, 1808, mar. May 13, 1830, Phoebe, dau. of Elijah and Elizabeth (Hartline), all in Sussex County, N.J. -man, and Hester, mar. Shana. (d) Also Merryman in Center County, Pa., then

106 East Stolp Ave., Medicine Lodge, Ill.

14008 Lexington, Holden, Mo.


Dodson of S.C. Want proof which Will- iam Scott is father of Charlotte Scott Estes, and his Rev. War service, also Rev. service, if any. John Dodson.

-Suise Gun Allen, Gaines Ait. 7-B, Andalusia, Ala. 36420.

Sutton - Robert Sutton of Burlington County, N.J., was killed on May 10, 1778, on his way to fight the enemy (Stryker's琼ville). Robert was a private with Capt. Langston Carlisle's Company, 1st Reg., Burlington County Militia. With him was a son, name unknown (who was the son?). No one has joined the DAR on the service of this man. Is his grave marked in N.J.? His wfe. was Mary, dau. of John Sutton of Burlington County, N.J., was killed on May 10, 1778. -Estelle M. Drake, 1039 Hollywood Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60626.


Blue - Want all inf. on William Blue, b. abt. 1822 Ohio County, Va., mar. 1843 Rachel Scott, d. 1857, parents, dates, and place of birth, Ohio; ch. Mary, James, John, Uriah (d. 1852), William, Joseph B., Howard, Martha, Homer, Cora, Clair, and Frank. Died when and where? Who were his ances. (father), and who were his father's bros. and sis.? Wish to correct with desc., or any one who has inf. -Mrs. Lillie Horbury, 15455 Bilmote, Detroit, Mich. 48227.

GENEALOGICAL AIDS


The Indiana Daughters of the American Revolution held their 64th annual Conference in the Sheraton-Lincoln Hotel in Indianapolis, Ind., October 6 and 7, 1964. Mrs. Maxwell M. Chapman, State Regent, opened the conference and used the theme “The people who know their God shall stand firm and take action,” throughout. Mrs. Chapman introduced out-of-State guests—Mrs. Ralph Killey, State Regent of Illinois; and Mrs. Charles Carroll Haig, Past Treasurer General, of Washington, D.C. She also presented distinguished Indiana Daughters—Mrs. Roscoe C. O’Byrne, Honorary President General; Mrs. J. Harold Grimes, Past Vice President General; Mrs. Wayne M. Cory, Past Historian General; Mrs. Herbert Ralston Hill, Past Vice President General; Mrs. Harry Howe Wolf, Honorary State Regent; and Mrs. Alvie T. Wallace, Honorary State Regent.

The State Chairmen’s reports and the first reading of the resolutions by Mrs. Herbert R. Hill, State Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, were highlights of the first day. After the resolutions were read Mrs. Chapman recognized Mrs. Hill, who moved that the State Conference in session endorse Mrs. Alvie T. Wallace as a candidate for the office of Curator General on the Haig ticket, to be voted on at Continental Congress. Mrs. Glenn Wheeler, who had charge of the luncheon, and was attended by members and guests. Each of the latter extended greetings. George A. Leist, State President of S.A.R., explained its State Project and thanked the Daughters for all their help.

The speaker for the afternoon was Mr. Edwin M. Bailey, whose subject was Freedom Lost.

On October 7 the Combined District Breakfast was presided over by Mrs. Egan, and each Director gave instructions to chapter regents and members.

During the morning session State Officers gave their reports on the year’s work.

The resolutions were read for the last time, and all were adopted unanimously, except No. 9, entitled, Recognition of the Deity. After discussion, Mrs. Roscoe C. O’Byrne moved to refer the resolution back to the committee, to be presented again at the afternoon session. It was adopted at that time.

The DAR School Committee had charge of the luncheon, and Mrs. Howard Greenlee, State Chairman, presided. A very interesting and informative program was provided by the eight Honorary State Regents present; each one told of the various contributions made to Kate Duncan Smith and Tamasee when she was State Regent.

Mrs. Lawrence L. Guein, Northern Director, announced that the 1965 State Conference would meet October 5 and 6, 1965, at the Sheraton-Lincoln Hotel, Indianapolis, Ind.

The speaker for the afternoon was Mrs. LaFayette LeVan Porter, Honorary Vice President General, 1959–64, by Mrs. Furel R. Burns; for Mrs. Charles Wolf, State Treasurer, 1934–37, by Miss Bonnie Farrell, Past Vice President General; for Mrs. Albert H. Moeller, State Treasurer, 1949–52, by Mrs. Wayne M. Cory, Past Historian General.

A roll call of deceased members in each District followed. Mrs. Lawrence L. Guein (Northern Director), Mrs. Garnett R. Perry (Central Director), and Mrs. Thomas M. Egan (Southern Director) read the names.

The address for the evening was given by Dr. John W. Hicks, assistant to the president of Purdue University, who used the topic, Children of the Educational Revolution.

Mrs. Thomas M. Egan, General Chairman, and the chapter regents of the Southern District were hostesses for a reception in the Lincoln Room honoring all distinguished guests following the adjournment of the evening session.

Dedication of the Watson House in Trenton, built in 1708, was the feature of the annual State Conference of the New Jersey Society, DAR, March 18 and 19 in the War Memorial Building. Other highlights of the two-day session included a citation award to Samuel Mountford, well-known Trenton architect; a trip to the Watson House...
for unveiling of the plaque and dedication of the United States Flag; and addresses by St. John Terrell, of the Music Circus a theater-in-the-round at Lambertville, and by Mrs. Siegfried Roebling, who also received an award of merit.

Mrs. John Kent Finley, State Regent, presided at all sessions. Assembly call opened the Thursday morning meeting, with a Processional led by Mrs. Macon Craig Michaux, Marshal, and Pages (Mrs. Everett M. Ballengee, State Chairman).

Mrs. Finley called the Conference to order, after which Mrs. R. Eliot Surtees, State Chaplain, read the Scripture. Rev. James W. Marshall, pastor of the First Methodist Church of Pennington, gave the Invocation. The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag and the American's Creed were led by Mrs. Richard N. Lovett, State Chairman, followed by the singing of The Star Spangled Banner, led by Mrs. F. L. Wyckoff, State Chairman.

Hon. Arthur J. Holland, Mayor of Trenton, welcomed the members, with a response by Mrs. Frederick L. Ferris, General Chairman of Conferences. Mrs. Finley introduced the various guests, including Mrs. Lyle Howland, State Regent of New York; Mrs. Foster Sturtevant, State Regent of Connecticut; and Miss Gertrude A. MacPeek, State Regent of Massachusetts.

Hon. Richard J. Hughes, Governor of New Jersey, brought greetings, and Mr. Terrell gave an interesting talk on The Preservation of Our National Heirlooms. Mr. Terrell is noted in this State for his enactment of Washington Crossing the Delaware every Christmas.

Mrs. Edward F. Randolph, Honorary State Regent and Chairman of the Founders Committee, which is in charge of the restoration of the Watson House, reported on accomplishments since acquisition of the house. She mentioned the late Walter D. Cougle, a noted Trenton lawyer and civic leader, and husband of our incoming State Regent, who had devoted much time and interest to restoration of the house. The first floor wall is paneled with wood resulting from the many contributions given in his memory.

Mrs. Finley then called Mr. Mountford, the architect, to the podium and gave him a citation in recognition of his valuable advice and time and effort he had given gratis to the research and overseeing authentic restoration of the house.

The assemblage then journeyed to the Watson House by bus—the large attendance requiring seven buses—where a bronze plaque was unveiled by Mrs. Benjamin Martirelli, State Historian, and Mrs. Finley.

The Reynolds Junior High School Band and Color Guard, under the direction of Jay Hauenstein, gave a short program of patriotic music. The State Chaplain, Mrs. Surtees gave the Invocation, and the Colors were brought forward and raised on the flagpole by Boy Scout Troop 22, under the leadership of John A. Phliederer. Mrs. Lovett, State Chairman, led the Pledge of Allegiance, and the National Anthem was sung by the assemblage. The Flag was given in memory of Mrs. C. Edward Murray, Honorary State Regent, who held many important State and National Offices. She was an Honorary Vice President General at the time of her passing.

The lease (for which the State Society is paying $1 a year for 99 years) was presented by Mr. Arthur R. Sypek, a member of the Mercer County Board of Freeholders. Following a prayer by Mrs. Randolph, the band played Stars and Stripes Forever, and the Benediction was given by Mrs. Surtees.

After a tour of the house the members returned to the War Memorial Building for lunch. The afternoon session opened with a piano prelude by Mrs. Hugh C. Waldt, followed by a report of the Credentials Committee, Mrs. S. Clark Rogers, Chairman. Mrs. Randolph read the Standing Rules for the session, and Miss Viola M. Stokes reported for the Committee on Nominations. The State Officers then read their reports.

Mrs. Roebling was the speaker for the afternoon, her topic being A New Frontier for the Daughters of the American Revolution. After the talk Mrs. Finley, her sister, gave her an Award of Merit.

State Chairmen of National Committees submitted their reports, and announcements were read by the State Regent. Mrs. Surtees, State Chaplain, conducted the Memorial Service, assisted by the Pages, and the bugler concluded the ceremony.

The State Dinner was held at the Palmer Inn, Princeton, at 7 o'clock. Thomas Perkins, baritone,
solos, accompanied by Clarence Fuhrman, gave a delightful program of songs from many successful musical comedies of past few years.

The polls opened at 9 a.m. Friday, and the session reconvened at 9:30 with usual rituals. Mrs. Herbert A. Lafler, State Recording Secretary, read the Minutes of preceding day, and Mrs. Rogers gave final credentials report.

At conclusion of reports, Chairman Lister Slatoff, well-known expert and dealer in antiques, read interestingly on appropriate furnishings for Watson House. Everything to go into house must be authentic of its period, and Mr. Slatoff generously offered his services and advice.

The three District Chairmen gave condensed chapter regents' reports, bringing morning session to close.

The afternoon meeting opened with report by Mrs. Raymond Armstrong, chairman of Election Board, who gave result of the election. Serving for the next three years are: State Regent, Mrs. Walter D. Cougle; State Vice Regent, Mrs. Albert C. Cornish; State Chaplain, Mrs. Warren A. Coons; State Recording Secretary, Mrs. Emory H. Morgan; State Treasurer, Mrs. John F. Griffin; State Registrar, Mrs. Conrad F. Folk; State Historian, Mrs. H. Willard Richter; State Librarian, Mrs. Felix T. Kessler.

Resolutions were read by Mrs. Edward F. Randolph, Chairman of the committee, and were passed unanimously.

As there was no new business, the assemblage sang *Blest Be The Tie That Binds*, the Benediction was given, and the Colors were retired, bringing to a close the 73rd Annual State Conference.

A reception for the newly elected State Officers followed.—Mrs. Frederick L. Ferris, General Chairman of Conferences.

**ILLINOIS**

The 69th Illinois State Conference was held March 10–12, 1965, at Hotel Pere Marquette, Peoria, with Mrs. Ralph Allen Killey, State Regent, presiding. The State Board meeting was held Monday afternoon and Tuesday morning preceding the Conference.

The 35th Dinner Meeting of the Illinois State Officers' Club took place in the LaSalle Room on Tuesday, with Mrs. Carl A. Ritchie, President, presiding. Table decorations included silver epergnes filled with violets and grouped ceramic cardinals. Individual tables had baskets of violets, and each guest received a diamond-studded pen. Country music was sung by Michael McGinnis, a Bradley University student, who played his own guitar accompaniment. An historical sketch written and narrated by Mrs. Raymond Knowland, regent of Rockford Chapter, was presented. Junior Members modeled the authentic costumes.

Conference guests, Honorary Officers, State Board members, and Division Directors were entertained at a 7:30 a.m. breakfast Wednesday by Mrs. Killey, State Regent, in the Presidential suite.

With the call to assembly by Mrs. Carl Munson, bugler, at 9:30 a.m. Wednesday in the Cotilion Room, the pageantry of the Processional, and the call to order by the State Regent the Conference was in session. The welcome to the Conference was given by Mrs. James A. O'Daniel, General Chairman. Greetings from the city of Peoria were given by Mayor Robert G. Day, who welcomed the Daughters. He said that when the Council voted unanimously to order keys to the city in the form of tie clasps, he had a feeling that something was wrong. When the time came to present a "key" to a lady visitor, he knew what was amiss. Mayor Day then presented Mrs. Killey with a pendant "Key to the City of Peoria." In her thanks to Mayor Day, Mrs. Killey said that she had been made a Kentucky colonel, but this was her first key to a city. Miss Verna Mae Helm, State Vice Regent, gave her usual witty response to the welcome.

A telegram was read from the President General, Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, who sent "warm personal greetings and best wishes for a most productive and successful 69th State Conference to all Illinois Daughters." She asked for renewed dedication to the National Society's threefold endeavors and cooperation with the 75th Diamond Jubilee observance, which began October 11.

Guests of honor were introduced, bringing words of wisdom or gems of humor: Mrs. Charles M. Johnson, Chaplain General; Mrs. Len Young Smith, Vice President General from Illinois; Miss Helen McMackin, Honorary Vice President General and Honorary State Regent; Mrs. Thomas E. Maury, Honorary State Regent and Parliamentarian; Mrs. Robert M. Beak, Past First Vice President General and Honorary State Regent; Mrs. Henry C. Warner, Past Vice President General and Honorary State Regent; and Mrs. Albert G. Peters, Honorary State Regent and first National Chairman of the American Heritage Committee.

Greetings were read from Mrs. William J. Sweeney, Mrs. Ferdinand J. Friedli, and Mrs. Vinton E. Sisson.

The visiting State Regents were introduced: Mrs. William A. Chair, Indiana; Mrs. Joseph G. Haney, Iowa; Mrs. Robert C. Hume, Kentucky; Mrs. Charles E. Lynde, New Hampshire; Mrs. Charlotte W. Sayre, Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Charles F. Long, Senior State President of the Children of the American Revolution, brought greetings from that organization, and Charles W. Long, State President of C. A. R., presented Mrs. Killey with a bouquet of 21 white carnations, one for each C. A. R. who had become a DAR member during the past year. He also presented a check from the State C. A. R. organization. National Vice Chairmen were introduced: Mrs. Gerald W. Brooks, American Indians; Mrs. Thomas E. Maury, Americanism and DAR Manual for Citizenship; Mrs. Vaughn A. Gill, DAR Magazine Advertising; Mrs. Harold I. Meyer, Genealogical Records; Mrs. Len Young Smith, Honor Roll; and Mrs. Carl A. Ritchie, Transportation.

Mrs. Keith Buchanan, State Conference Chairman of Pages, introduced Mrs. Robert Cannon, Platform Chairman; Mrs. Lawrence H. Miller, Floor Chairman; and Mrs. Louis A. Rediger, Flag Chairman. Mrs. Killey presented her personal Pages, Miss Karen Sue Kiser and Mrs. William Tribler.

Reports of the following State Officers were given: Miss Verna Mae
Helm, Vice Regent; Mrs. R. O. Illyes, Chaplain; Mrs. Ralph R. Wilson, Recording Secretary; Mrs. John S. Devanny, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Robert Showers, Treasurer; Mrs. James J. Hamm, Registrar (who announced that the long anticipated 10,000 members ship goal had been reached and passed with 10,045 members); Mrs. Richard H. Thompson, Jr., Historian; Mrs. Harold I. Meyer, Librarian; Mrs. Ralph Allen Killey, State Regent.

The DAR Schools and JAC Luncheon took place at 12:00 noon in the Grand Ballroom, with Mrs. Thelma Schlafly, State Chairman, State School Committee, and Mrs. John L. Oster, State Chairman, Junior American Citizens Committee, as cochairmen. Mrs. Oster presented members of her JAC American Heritage Drama Troupe in Happy Dancing Feet. Mrs. Phillips introduced the guest speaker, A. B. Bradford, Executive Secretary, Kate Duncan Smith DAR School, Grant, Ala.

At 3:15 p.m. a Memorial Service was conducted by Mrs. R. O. Illyes, State Chaplain, for the departed Daughters. Division Directors, chapter regents, and chapter chaplains filed quietly into the softly lighted Cotillion Room, where a lovely arrangement of white snapdragons was flanked by a "torch" of tall, white, lighted tapers. Mrs. Karl Dooley, accompanied by Mrs. Carlisle Smith at the organ, sang The Lord’s Prayer arranged by Malotte, and Through Love to Light, from Finlandia, by Jan Sibelius. A tribute to Mrs. Wayne L. Morgan, Past State Officer was read by Mrs. Otto F. Rueprich, Springfield Chapter. The Benediction, Hold High the Torch!, was given by Mrs. Charles M. Johnson, Chaplain General. The Colors were retired in silence.

A delightful dinner was held at the Creve Coeur Club for visiting guests, Illinois “Honoraries,” and members of the State Board.

At 7:30 p.m. the session reconvened in the Cotillion Room for the National Defense meeting. The Orpheus Club, directed by Mr. Howard D. Kellogg, Jr., accompanied by T. N. Neal, sang a group of patriotic songs. Mrs. Killey expressed her thanks for the singing of Illinois, commenting that she had tried for two years to teach it to the Illinois Daughters. Mrs. Frank V. Davis, State Chairman of National Defense, introduced Mrs. J. F. Schlafly, Jr., whose address was entitled Time Proves the DAR Right Again. Mrs. Schlafly, author and lecturer, is the commentator for the America Wake Up tapes. Past regent of her chapter and a Past State Officer, Mrs. Schlafly served 6 years as State Chairman of National Defense. In her address, Mrs. Schlafly urged repeal of the Arms Control and Disarmament Act and abolition of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, stating that our Government is following the idea that it is “safer to be weak than strong.”

Following a brief recess, the session reconvened with a Processional of candidates for State Office and their nominators. No other names being placed in nomination, the following were elected: Mrs. Richard Henry Thompson, Jr., State Regent Elect; Mrs. W. Freeman Pivett, State Chaplain; Mrs. Julius J. Mussil, State Recording Secretary; Mrs. Glen W. Castle, State Registrar; and Mrs. Lee Wallace Derrr, State Historian.

Mrs. Ralph Allen Killey was elected Honorary State Regent for life, to take effect at the close of her administration, and was given an enthusiastic standing ovation. Mrs. Henry C. Warner presented the name of Mrs. Albert Grover Peters for endorsement as a candidate for the office of Registrar General. Mrs. Peters was also given a standing ovation.

Following Retiring of the Colors, a reception honoring the candidates for National Office was held in the Boulevard Room.

The Thursday session convened at 9:30 a.m. Following the opening ceremonies, reports of Division Directors were submitted. Mrs. Robert Armstrong, Chairman of the Credentials Committee, reported 148 delegates and 135 alternates registered. Mrs. Fred I. Norman, Chairman of Resolutions, presented the second reading of the resolutions. All resolutions were adopted. Following the singing of Illinois, led by Mrs. William Phelps, State Chairman of American Music, the State Chairmen of standing committees reported. The conference recessed until 3:00 p.m.

The American Indians and Children of the American Revolution Luncheon was held at noon in the Grand Ballroom. Mrs. Ralph Allen Killey, State Regent, presented Mrs. Charles F. Long, State Chairman of the Children of the American Revolution, who showed motion pictures of the wreath-laying ceremonies at the Nathan Hale statue in Chicago. Participating, with the C. A. R. members, were S. A. R., S.R., and DAR members. Mrs. James H. Peterson, State Chairman of the American Indians Committee, was introduced and presented Kenyon Cull, Headmaster of St. Mary’s School for Indian Girls, who spoke on From the Blanket to the Electric Blanket. Table decorations of colorful handmade tepees, figurines, and Indian-head plaques were sold for $100.00 in all.

The Conference reconvened at 3:00 p.m. and heard the report of the Bylaw Revisions Committee by Mrs. Arthur I. Carrier. It was proposed to amend the Bylaws to include, as a State Officer, a Secretary of Organization of Chapters. The amendment received the necessary majority; a Secretary of Organization of Chapters will be appointed for one year and the office filled for a full term at the next regular election.

The State Banquet took place at 7:00 p.m. in the Grand Ballroom. In celebration of the Diamond Jubilee year of the DAR, members and guests wore gowns and hats of 1890. Attics yielded beautiful dresses, ostrich feather hats, fans, tiny umbrellas, gold watches, etc. We were ELEGANT. The long speakers’ table was edged with greens aglow with tiny lights, and tall white, lighted tapers were grouped with blue and silver “75’s” for our Diamond Jubilee Year. At each place was a small white ceramic bell, with “Diamond Jubilee—1890-1965” topped by a blue bow. The bells were decorated by Mrs. James J. Hamm, State Registrar. Mrs. Killey introduced distinguished guests and husbands. Miss Bettianne Clayton, soprano, sang a group of songs of love and springtime, accompanied by Miss Adelaide Ihrig White at the piano. Mrs. Killey presented Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr., Past First Vice President General, Past Recording Secretary General, and Honorary State Regent of New York, who spoke on the aims and goals of the Daughters of the
American Revolution, reminding us that we are a patriotic society dedicated to preservation of the Constitution of the United States of America.

Continental Congress Held Outside of Washington, D.C., by Mrs. John S. Devanny. Once more the curtains opened, and the contestants for Miss or Mrs. Illinois Junior Member of 1965 were introduced by Mrs. Lee W. Derrer, State Chairman of Junior Membership, who announced the winner, Mrs. Robert Cannon, regent of Remember Allerton Chapter at Monticello. Mrs. John L. Oster, the 1964 Illinois Junior, placed the beautiful silver cape and diamond tiara on Mrs. Cannon.

A Processional of newly elected State Officers and retiring State Officers was led onto the stage by the Pages. The new Officers were installed by Mrs. R. O. Illyes, State Chaplain. The Colors were retired, and a receiving line formed in the foyer. Mrs. Ralph Allen Killey, retiring State Regent, then held open house in the Presidential Suite honoring Mrs. William Henry Sullivan, Jr., the visiting State Regents, and new Officers.

Following opening ceremonies Friday morning, reports of Special Committees were given by the State Chairmen. Mrs. Edgar Saville, regent of Mildred Warner Washington Chapter, and Mrs. William B. Bar- don, regent of Puritan and Cavalier Chapter, both of Monmouth, the home of the State Regent, presented Mrs. Killey with $275 for her Youth Fund from the sale of money cor-sages made by members of the two chapters and sold throughout the conference.

Conference Pages led a Proces-sional of 136 Good Citizen girls and 144 parents and teachers into the Ballroom. Mrs. Reber Graves, State Chairman, gave the report of the DAR Good Citizens Commit-tee. Miss Helen McMackin, Honorary Vice President General, welcomed the Good Citizens, and Miss Joanne Altorfer of Richwood High School, Peoria, responded. Attendance awards were presented to: Miss DeAnne Hilfinger, Bloomington; Miss Kathy Kelleher, Weston; and Miss Carol Swenson, Plano. Mrs. Graves announced the seven Divi-sion winners, each of whom received a $25 Series E bond. Miss Alice Dempsey of Carlyle High School, Sixth Division, was the State winner and was presented with a $100 Series E bond. Mrs. Lee W. Deerer, Junior Membership Chairman, announced that Mrs. Joseph G. Haney, State Regent of Iowa, had won the beautifully dressed doll, a project of the Juniors. An informal songfest was held until luncheon was announced.

The Good Citizens Luncheon was held at noon in the Grand Ballroom, with Mrs. Reber Graves, State Chairman, presiding. Following intro-duction of distinguished guests, Mrs. Graves presented the Stephen Foster Singers from Manual Training High School, Peoria, directed by Robert Parks. The address was given by Mrs. Charlotte Sayre, State Regent of Pennsylvania, a Past Na-tional Chairman of the DAR Good Citizens Committee.

Mrs. Robert Armstrong, Creden-tials Chairman, reported a total attendance of 765, with 106 chapters represented. Miss Elma M. Spikard, regent of Peoria Chapter, issued an invitation to visit their headquarters in the Peoria Historical Society Museum Building.

All joined hands while singing Blest Be the Tie That Binds. The Colors were retired, and Mrs. Kil-ley, State Regent, declared the 69th Illinois State Conference adjourned.

—RUTH B. (MRS. JAMES J.) HAMM, State Registrar.

**NEBRASKA**

The Sixty-third State Conference of the Nebraska Society was held March 10–12, 1965, at the Town Park Hotel, Scottsbluff, Nebr. Hostess chapters were Kathadhin, Point of Rock, Captain Christopher Robinson, Lone Willow, and Sand Hills.

The State Executive Board and State Board of Management met the evening of March 10. The State Regents Friendship Breakfast, March 11, at 7:00 a.m., was arranged by Mrs. Folsom Gates and Mrs. Curtis O. Lyda.

The customary opening exercise on March 11 were conducted by the State Regent, Mrs. J. Carl Evans, and the State Chaplain, Mrs. Ross R. Ross, after which State Officers and guests of honor were introduced. The morning session was devoted to the yearly reports of State Officers.

(Continued on page 724)
THE STATE ORGANIZATION

The 1965 Fall meeting of the various State Conferences under a new Regime seems appropriate to merit some consideration at this time. The member must know and remember that she is a member of the National Society first and of a Chapter second, and that the Chapters form the State Organization. A State Organization may no more invade the rights of the Chapters than it may those of the National Society.

The National Society has control of the Chapters and the State Organizations but it exercises no dictatorial authority. The governing and policy making body of the NSDAR is the Continental Congress and approximately 96 percent of the members of the Congress are the Delegates elected directly by the Chapters. The remaining 4 percent of the voting members of the Congress are the National Officers and State Regents both of whom are elected in this same pattern by the Chapter's delegates. The law-making and the policy-making power rests with the elected representation of the Chapters.

The State Organization has no representation at the Continental Congress except that of the State Regent. Even the State Regent's vote comes in part through her being a member of the National Board of Management. The place of the State Organization within the National Society is distinctly different from that of the Chapter. What then is the purpose of the State Organization? Its vital function is to unite the Chapters so that by working together they can accomplish what they could not by working separately. State Scholarships, State Buildings at Tamassee DAR School and Kate Duncan Smith are examples of the wisdom of the plan to unite the Chapters to promote the objects of the NSDAR on the STATE level. The State Regent is the State's chief administrator, member of the National Board of Management and liaison officer, all in one. This is why she should be chosen with the same careful judgment that should apply in the election of a President General and other National Officers. No Officer should ever be chosen because she "deserves it," she should be chosen because the Chapter or the State or the National Society can use her leadership and her ability. The State Regent is the highest ranking member and officer in the State Organization. At the State Conference, she is the first one to be addressed if she is presiding, no matter who is on the platform.

State Organizations should conform to the established policies of the NSDAR. State by-laws should not be in direct violation of long standing policies of the Society. One of the most democratic policies which has become a tradition of the National Society is that at no level does a member have a vote without election to the position that gives the vote. No one has a vote on a governing body or in any office through appointment by a single officer. The By-laws of the NSDAR provide that only elected Officers and elected State Regents shall be members of the National Board of Management, and the voting members of both the Continental Congress and the State Conferences shall be those who have that right through election.

Any State Organization that makes Chairmen of State Committees members of their State Board of Management (or State Executive Board) by virtue of appointment to that chairmanship is in violation of the policy and the principle of the National Society. A State Chairman is appointed for her fitness to direct the work of a single committee and not for her ability as a general administrator or policy maker. A member may have qualifications for both positions but the chairman is appointed for specific duties rather than general ones.

State By-laws must not assign to the State Regent duties that belong only to the State Organization or in its inability to act to the State Board which should act for the State Organization between the meetings of the State Organization. For example, a State Regent must not be designated to fill vacancies in the State offices. The State Board is the body to act for the State Conference between the meetings of the State Organization. To serve as a State Officer, a member must have been elected to State office to serve as an officer of the whole state.

"It should be remembered that DAR is non-political and non-partisan. In arranging programs this must be recognized and respected"—DAR Handbook 1963.

The INFORMATION FOR STATES in the DAR Handbook will help every State Regent and State Conference Chairman in the section "Planning for the State Conferences." The suggested Standing Rules, the Report of the Program Committee, the Resolutions Committee and its work, the election of officers are written to help make the State Conferences not only satisfactory, but helpful, delightful and inspiring.
Mrs. W. R. Porter, of Covington, made an anniversary report of the aims and purposes of DAR throughout its history, and of the growth and goals that have been reached in the fields of education, guidance of young people in the program of Junior Achievement, and Good Citizen Awards. She brought out the fact that in a world vastly changed during these 75 years of DAR history, the values of character, integrity, and patriotism, with honor and courage, have not changed, but shine as brightly as in the aims and ideals of the founders.

Mrs. Ben I. Thornton was welcomed with rousing applause, as she was presented for her report of Continental Congress. She had left a Rhododendron Festival in Clarksville to follow her heart's inclination, to help in the festive celebration at Social Circle.

In her own charming manner, she gave a comprehensive report of the Congress, which, in its dramatic impact, made each member present feel that she had shared the fulfillment of those purposes of the great Congress, which had prevailed and which worked to make successful and exciting every moment of the time in Washington.

Those enjoying this happy occasion were: Mrs. D. B. Dixon, Miss Mary Jane Dixon (of Starrsville), Mrs. Belmont Dennis (former President General of U.D.C.), Mrs. Harry Dietz, Miss Ethel Beicher, Mrs. J. F. Biggers, Mrs. L. M. Godwin (of Covington), Mrs. W. R. Porter, Miss Ruth Duke (Newborn, Ga.), Mrs. P. I. Dixon, Miss Ruby Dixon (Decatur), Mrs. Herman Sheats, Miss Evelyn Summers (Monroe), and, from Social Circle, Mrs. H. O. Godwin, Mrs. Robert D. Eckles, Mrs. C. S. Dally, Mrs. W. O. Trible, Miss Kate Trible, Mrs. Lawrence Chapman, Mrs. Sanders Upshaw, Mrs. B. C. Hart, Mrs. Robert Stanton, Jr., Mrs. Lester Malcolm, Mrs. J. P. Walton, Mrs. C. D. Redd, Mrs. R. A. Cook, Mrs. Joe W. Walton, Mrs. M. A. Sandifer, Mrs. W. H. Simons, Mrs. Elizabeth Hellams, Mrs. W. G. Hortsman and Mrs. Aubrey Rowe. Others present were Mrs. Walter Wiley (Atlanta), Mrs. H. F. Cannon (Covington), and Mrs. W. H. Budd, Sr. (Oxford).

QUEEN ALIQUIPPA (McKeesport, Pa.), the annual Constitution Day Pilgrimage of Queen Alliquippa Chapter took place on September 17, 1964, with 75 members and friends traveling to Bear Run for a guided tour of Fallingwater, the home designed and built by Frank Lloyd Wright at Bear Run, Pa., to which Queen Alliquippa Chapter journeyed on a Constitution Day Pilgrimage in 1964.

BLUE SAVANNAH (Mullins, S.C.). Our chapter went "all out" in observing Constitution Week last September. We had a most attractive window display on Main Street, arranged by our regent, Mrs. Jack Nye. Appropriate posters, proclaiming Constitution Week, were displayed in several strategic places.

Business firms put out their flags, and the local radio station made spot announcements during the week. The mayor of Mullins made an official proclamation, calling attention to the significance of Constitution Week, and our local newspaper had a timely editorial on The Constitution. For our September program, we used a paper entitled The Constitution Existing Through Changing Times. This was a prize-winning essay written by a South Carolina youth, Arthur Hartzog, in a contest sponsored by the American Legion.

In January our subject was Our American Heritage. Each member was asked to bring to the meeting some cherished family heirloom. All were displayed on a table. Each member gave the history of the article she exhibited. All the members enjoyed the large and varied collection brought in.

For American History Month, in February, the topic of the program was The Thirteen Original Governors. Each Governor was assigned to a member in January, and she was asked to prepare a short sketch of the Governor's life and accomplishments while in office. Where possible, a picture of the Governor was attached to the sketch. At the February meeting, after the sketches were read, they were placed on a poster, which was sent to the State DAR Meeting in
March. Many favorable comments were made on this exhibit. (The poster was later sent to Tamassee.) A short skit, entitled An Imaginary Visit of the Thirteen Original Governors to President George Washington was prepared for radio use. One copy was sent to Mrs. Wilson Barnes, State Regent of Maryland, for her radio program in Baltimore. Another copy was sent to our mountain school at Tamassee, S. C., to be used as part of Founders' Day Program next fall.—Mrs. J. H. Dixon, Sr.

GREAT BRIDGE (Norfolk, Va.) observed its 70th Birthday this year on the 190th anniversary of the Battle of Great Bridge, for which it was named, on December 9, 1964. An outstanding celebration was held featured by many interesting events on the program. In the picture the beautiful bronze marker was unveiled on the entrance wall of the courthouse at Chesapeake, Va. (l. to r., Charles E. Cross (clerk of the Court), Mrs. Livius L. Old, Mrs. William B. Wingo, Flag bearer Collins Gooch, President of Old Cannon Ball Society, C.A.R., sponsored by the chapter—all descendants from soldiers in the battle—and the chapter regent, Mrs. Josephine Abernethy Turrentine.)

The speaker for the evening was David John Mays, past president, American Bar Association, Pulitzer Prize winner, and president of the Virginia Historical Society, whose talk on the Battle of Great Bridge was outstanding. The gold history medal of the society was presented to him by Miss Gertrude S. NSDR. A 5-foot granite monument, previously erected by the chapter, bearing bronze markers, was then rededicated (since it had been moved from its former location to the present spot on the Courthouse grounds), with a memorable talk by Judge Jerry G. Bray, Jr.

Several years ago a Diorama of the Battle of Great Bridge had been authorized by the city authorities. It was placed in the new planetarium-library building and dedicated by Judge Major Hillard, assisted by DAR and CAR. A booklet on the history of the battle of Great Bridge (over 3000 copies have been distributed) was printed and will be taught in all of the 7th grades in the school system. Without the Honor Roll as well as a President General's Citation this year, it was quite a 70th year for our chapter.

Great Bridge Chapter also decided that the best single way to tell the DAR story and to make it available to the general public was to concentrate on the DAR Magazine. Accordingly, the chapter voted to obtain copies of all issues of the Magazine since it began publication, have them bound, and present the complete series to the local Kim Memorial Library. This was indeed quite a project; and, had it not been for the constant attention given it over a period of 3 years by the chairman, Mrs. W. E. Lindsay, Jr., it would have never been brought to successful conclusion. Shown with Mrs. Lindsay is Arthur Kirkby, librarian of the Norfolk Public Library system, and a few of the many beautiful volumes of the DAR Magazine, beginning with the 1915 issues. Before this time the Magazine contained chiefly reports of not too much interest to the public. This covers a period of 50 years, and, as you can well imagine, required some doing. Thanks to the cooperation of the Virginia State Library and the Alderman Library, photostatic indexes make these volumes more useful to the public engaged in historic, patriotic, educational, and genealogical research. Many chapters, as far away as North Dakota, also cooperated by selling some of their broken series issues to our chapter so that we could complete this undertaking, and to them we express appreciation. To us this is an outstanding community project in making available these thousands of special articles on American historical events, towns, cities, and homes, plus the wealth of biographical data on the men and women who have helped to shape American history.—Mrs. Josephine A. Turrentine.

REUBIN MASSEY (Osceola, Ark.). In June, 1964, we talked of organizing a DAR chapter in Osceola; our endeavors proceeded and on October 12, 1964, this chapter was approved by the National Board. Now in May, 1965, we have 15 members with one transfer in Andrew Sargis, Ossining. Mr. Sargis has done outstanding work in organizing the Golden Age Club in Ossining, a program that is now on an international level.

ROCHAMBEAU

France

* whose membership includes French and Italian ladies, as well as American. These European members are the descendants of General Rochambeau, Lafayette, and their officers and men who served with the American armies under General Washington.

* Limit five chapters per month.
Since our organization we have sponsored three Good Citizen girls and given eight American History Essay prizes in junior high school. We had a $25.00 advertisement in the DAR Magazine, and all members subscribe to it. We gave $10.00 to Library remodeling program. At our organization meeting, we were honored by the presence of an Arkansas Honorary State Regent, Mrs. Louis N. Frazier, and Shawnee District Director Mrs. Horace E. Moore, Jr., who installed the new charter and discussed it. At our preorganization meeting we were pleased to have with us our State Regent, Mrs. Edward L. Westbrook, who was helpful in advice and encouragement.

We have been meeting in the homes of members, with luncheons. Our May 22, 1965, meeting was in Memphis, Tenn., when the Tennessee State Regent, Mrs. Allen D. O'Brien, was the honored guest and brought us a report on the 1965 Continental Congress. Mrs. Winford Watson and Mrs. Joe E. Peterson were luncheon hostesses, in the home of Mrs. Watson. A Memorial—Flag Day program is planned for June 12, at the Mississippi County Library in Osceola. The county judge, A. A. "Shug" Banks will bring greetings, and Malcolm Leventer, veteran of World War II, will express appreciation to the service men and women (State and Nation) who were in the DAR section of the Library, State Year Books. We will also bind National DAR Committee Books and DAR Magazines.

Miss Eula McDougal, librarian, welcomes our contribution.—Ann Massey (Mrs. Joe E.) Peterson.

MOHEGAN (Ossining, N. Y.) presented an Americanism medal to Andrew Sargis, Ossining. Mr. Sargis has done outstanding work in organizing the Golden Age Club in Ossining, a program that is now on an international level. He enjoys an interesting background. For many years his father was connected with the American Presbyterian Missionary Board in Iran, where the son was born.

In 1913 he was brought to the United States to enter school to prepare for admission to a missionary college. Through a former college friend, he obtained the post of director of recreation, where he did fine work expanding activities that later included the whole State.

One cold morning, on the way to the Municipal Building, Mr. Sargis stopped to chat with some retired gentlemen who daily gathered to sit on the steps of Trinity Parish Hall. He invited the group to the recreation center, supplied coffee and buns, and discussed recreation. The chapter invited Mr. Sargis to the recreation center, supplied coffee and buns, and discussed recreation. At our preorganization meeting we were pleased to have with us our State Regent, Mrs. Edward L. Westbrook, who was helpful in advice and encouragement.

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Miss Eula McDougal, librarian, welcomes our contribution.—Ann Massey (Mrs. Joe E.) Peterson.
The HAMPTON TOUR is a self-guided motor tour of seven outstanding attractions in America's oldest continuous English-speaking settlement (established in 1610), Hampton, Va.

The largest stone fort in America, Fort Monroe is now the Headquarters of the U.S. Continental Army Command. Within its massive walls President Lincoln and General McClellan conferred on the strategy of the Civil War, and ex-President of the Confederacy Jefferson Davis was imprisoned following the conflict.

From gallant Viking craft to a deep-sea bathysphere, THE MARINERS MUSEUM tells man's saga of the sea, with models, maps, pictures, actual craft, and one of the world's largest collections of miniature ships. America's most complete maritime museum...open seven days a week.

Saint John's Church, built more than two and one-quarter centuries ago, is the fourth church building to serve America's oldest continuous English parish, established in 1610. Inside the church is a set of communion silver made in London in 1618.

Booker T. Washington was a graduate of the HAMPTON INSTITUTE, once a vocational school for Indians and freed slaves, and now one of the nation's outstanding colleges.

Also on the Hampton Tour is the War Memorial Museum of Virginia. Its collection includes thousands of weapons and items from recent American wars.

Another adventure is offered by the Hampton gunboat Kecoughtan Clipper, which sails in Hampton Roads harbor and the Chesapeake Bay. This tour boat leaves the dock at Healy Park in Downtown Hampton.

For complete details, call 723-5151, in Hampton, Va., or visit the Hampton Information Center on U.S. Route 258, 1½ miles east of intersection with Interstate 64.

Bus tours leaving the Hampton Information Center daily take visitors to two other Hampton Tour attractions; Langley Air Force Base, home of America's finest aircraft; and National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Langley Research Center where tests pave the way for supersonic airliners and manned moon landings.
Great Bridge Chapter, DAR, Norfolk, Va.

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In Memoriam
MARY LOWE MUHLIG
BOROUGH OF NORFOLK CHAPTER, Norfolk, Va.

With the Chapters
(Continued from page 712)

AMERICAN LIBERTY (Washington, D.C.). On March 12, 1965, in Rock Creek Cemetery, Washington, D. C., American Liberty Chapter held ceremonies in which the graves of two former regents—Miss Elizabeth Gertrude Clark and Pearl Willis (Mrs. William E. Richardson) were marked with DAR markers and United States Flags.

Because of her close friendship with Mrs. Richardson, Vice President General, Mrs. Dorothy W. S. Ragan, gave the Eulogy for her. Taking part in both ceremonies were the following State Officers from the District of Columbia DAR: Regent, Miss Anna Mary McNutt, unveiled the marker; the Chaplain, Mrs. George D. Nolan, offered the prayer; and the Historian, Mrs. Beulah Baldwin, gave the dedication. The vice regent of American Liberty Chapter, Mrs. Leighton L. Morgan (also, Mrs. Richardson's niece), presented the marker for the chapter.

The chapter regent, Mrs. Briggs J. White presented the marker for Eliza-

beth Clark; the Eulogy was given by the chapter chaplain, Mrs. Donald R. Ernst; and the above State Officers took their respective parts in the ceremony.

Among the many chapter and District of Columbia members present were Miss Clark's sister, Mrs. Dorothy Clark Winchole, and Mrs. Richardson's nephew, Leighton L. Morgan. Mrs. John W. Dubose, President of the State Officers Club, and the State Parliamentarian, Mrs. Roy C. Bowker, also attended.—Mrs. Briggs J. White.

JOSEPH SPENCER (Portsmouth, Ohio). The 75th Anniversary of the founding of the Daughters of American Revolution was celebrated by Joseph Spencer Chapter at a recent luncheon at Harold's Restaurant. Five past chapter regents were honored at this time: They were Mrs. George Emrick, Mrs. B. F. Brightwell, Miss Ollie Hibbits, Mrs. C. W. Wendelken, Mrs. Charles Noel, and Mrs. Clarence Ramsay (outgoing regent). Each was presented a gift by Mrs. Ramsay.

The program highlighted the life of Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison, wife of President Benjamin Harrison, and daughter of Dr. John W. Scott, President of Oxford College at Oxford, Ohio, from 1849 to 1859. As is well-known, Mrs. Harrison was the first President General of the DAR, serving during her occupancy of the White House.

The guest speaker was Gerald F. Boyd, a blood relative of Mrs. Harrison through the Scott family. Slides illustrating the lecture were shown by Mrs. Ramsey, with narration by Mrs. Alvin Perry. The program was closed by Miss Benita B. Cook, who sang America, the Beautiful, with Mrs. C. A. Thomson, regent elect, at the piano.—Katharine (Mrs. Charles) McCall.

ROCHAMBEAU (Paris, France). As you probably know, the Rochambeau Chapter is unique in that its membership includes French and Italian ladies, as well as American. These European members are the descendants of Generals Rochambeau, Lafayette, and their officers and men who served with the American (Continued on page 716)
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RICHMOND, VIRGINIA
Greetings from the Richmond Chapters
Bermuda Hundred, Mrs. Ruby C. Inge, Regent
Commonwealth, Mrs. Douglas J. Whitehead, Regent
Henricopolis, Miss Ella Doswell, Regent
Nathaniel Bacon, Mrs. William C. Watt, Regent
Old Dominion, Mrs. O. F. Randolph Bruce, Jr., Regent
William Byrd, Mrs. R. E. Douglas Blanton, Regent

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old and the new. If you do not
do this, the Magazine is thrown
in the trash by the post office and
we pay a 10¢ fee for the notifi-
cation of the change.
With the Chapters

(Continued from page 714)

armies under General Washington. The international composition of our chapter, plus the fact that we are on French soil, reminds us that France gave invaluable aid to the American Colonists during their struggle for independence. America and France have been allies and friends for almost 200 years.

Again this year our hard working registrar has had the pleasure of establishing new lines. Jean Adenot was a young Frenchman whose regiment crossed the Atlantic with Admiral de Grasse. His descendant is a charming Frenchwoman who has lived for 95 years and who takes great pride in the part that her ancestor played in helping to win American Independence. His memory has been kept alive in his family, and we are very proud of his descendant, Madame Renaut de Broise, who is the oldest member of the Rochambeau Chapter. Our registrar had no trouble in finding proof of Jean Adenot’s services, which were recorded in the historical records of the French army at the Chateau de Vincennes, outside of Paris. However, establishing proof of the line from Jean Adenot down, although there are but few generations between him and Mme. Renaut de Broise, was difficult. He had moved his family many times and from one city to another and had served in the French Army from 1764 until 1807. During the research we learned that three of his sons were killed during Napoleon’s Russian campaign. It was very challenging to find and establish all of the birth, marriage, and death certificates in order to give proof of his having descendants. Successful completion of this work is something in which we take great satisfaction.

The American descendants—in Louisiana—of Guy de Saunhac, Baron de Fossat, will be happy to know that the French line of that family was also firmly established by our registrar this year. We now have as members of our chapter Mme. Alexandre Singer and her daughter, Mme. Sirout, who are the French descendants of this family.

Our registrar is now trying to find proof of the services in the American Revolution of Guillaume de Pare, who lived in Louisiana at that time and was buried in Saint James Parish. He has French descendants who would be very happy to join the DAR. The memory of his services has been preserved in the family by oral tradition, but no written proof has yet been found. Can any of his American descendants aid us? We would, for example, like very much to learn the exact location of Saint James Parish, so that we can make inquiries in regard to his family from local authorities.—Jane Smith-Hutton (Mrs. H. H.). Address: 4 rue Pierre Cherest, Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.

SCHUYLER COLFAX (South Bend, Ind.), Mrs. George Earl Carroll, chapter historian, reads the inscription on the bronze tablet erected by the chapter at the Hamilton Methodist Church, near New Carlisle. The church, built in 1838, is one of the oldest churches north of the Wabash River, and its adjoining cemetery is the burial place for soldiers of the American Revolution, the War of 1812, and every other major conflict in American war history.

Bronze tablet erected by Schuyler Colfax Chapter.

ALEXANDER LOVE (Houston, Tex.) had, as its project for May, National Library Month, presentation of a framed copy of the Declaration of Independence to the Looscan branch of the Houston Public Library. Mrs. Ernest D. Arbaugh (l. in picture) made the presentation to Miss Bernice Hurst, librarian (r.).

Alexander Love was the first DAR chapter to present a patriotic gift to the new library during National Library Month. Representatives of the press were present to report the occasion.—Mrs. Ernest D. Arbaugh, Historian.

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<td>William Pitt</td>
</tr>
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<td>Wiliam Taylor</td>
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New Membership Commission
(Continued from page 699)

a reminder that dues are due, that the amount is so-and so, and that the chapter treasurer is Mrs.—whoso address is—. Such notices should be worded casually and tactfully. Sometimes a second notice is necessary. If a further dangerous delay results, it may be worth while for the treasurer to call the member on the telephone to tell her how much they would regret losing her as a member, and saying that (in case the member is determined to drop out) resignation is far better; for then she will leave in good standing and can always be reinstated at any time, as far as dues are concerned.

C. Chapter regents should attempt to learn through members of the chapter if a member in unhappy or disapproving. A call by the regent or by some other tactful officer can often straighten out what sometimes is merely a misunderstanding; or she may explain matters that have earned disapproval. She can always relate the DAR STORY, and can often persuade members that they do want to continue to be a part of this great service organization.

D. Chapter regents and boards can avoid unfairness in the selection of chairmen (some chapters have a by-law saying that any member who has been in the chapter five years must be asked to be on some committee). Care should be taken in the election of delegates especially where expense money is contributed by the chapter.

E. Some states encourage a “Friendly Fund” set up by chapters to receive donations of money by members or the chapter, to pay the dues of elderly members living in nursing homes, or who are for any reason unable to pay dues.

F. Chapter program chairmen are important to sustained membership. Many chapters can afford no money for programs, yet have such that interest members and bring good attendance. Those who come regularly to meetings, seldom resign. Non-member guests at a good meeting often wish to join. Community participation in DAR meetings, projects and benefits, brings good publicity, and usually interests new members as well as old ones who have been increasingly lax in attendance at DAR affairs.

G. Perhaps a chapter needs to discuss its time of meeting. If there are many who cannot attend, the chapter might consider establishing a Junior Group or one for Business and Professional Women, which will meet evenings or on Saturdays. Do not neglect our wonderful DAR TEACHERS.

H. It is necessary to sustain the interest of out of town members. The chapter newsletter, sent out to all members once or twice a year, has prevented many resignations. Let all members know about what the chapter has accomplished. Make members at a distance realize that their dues are working for them. Chapters that plead with members who have moved to some distance and to places where other chapters are active, often do the Society a disservice by discouraging transfers. If a member is active she is less liable to withdraw from the Society.

I. Chapters lose many members every year because of the lack of ability to get to chapter meetings and other affairs. Active transportation committees as well as hospitality committees keep members happy.

Remember the dangers of the sleepy chapter, the isolated or arbitrarily ‘exclusive’ chapter, the ‘all of one age’ chapter, the lazy chapter.
# DISTRICT V CHAPTERS

Virginia Society Daughters of the American Revolution  
Honor Organizing Regents  
On the occasion of  
**NATIONAL SOCIETY DIAMOND JUBILEE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>Organized</th>
<th>Organizing Regent</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mount Vernon</td>
<td>May 13, 1893, Mt. Vernon</td>
<td>Miss Susan Riviere Hetzell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fairfax County</td>
<td>Oct. 4, 1905, Vienna</td>
<td>Mrs. Mary Frances Gibson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Falls Church</td>
<td>Jan. 7, 1910, Falls Church</td>
<td>Mrs. Charles Gibson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Francis Wallis</td>
<td>Feb. 15, 1921, Cherrydale</td>
<td>Mrs. Thomas Smythe Wallis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fort Loudoun</td>
<td>Dec. 2, 1921, Winchester</td>
<td>Mrs. Harry R. Greene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington Lewis</td>
<td>March 13, 1922, Fredricksburg</td>
<td>Emily White Fleming (Mrs. V. M.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kate Waller Barrett</td>
<td>Feb. 21, 1925, Alexandria</td>
<td>Dr. Kate Waller Barrett, State Re-</td>
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<td>gent with Mrs. T. Key Maupin</td>
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<tr>
<td>Irvine-Welles</td>
<td>Feb. 22, 1928, Fort Belvoir</td>
<td>Mrs. David D. Shearer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Nelson</td>
<td>June 18, 1928, Arlington</td>
<td>Mary Williams Herath (Mrs. Wm. E.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Alexander</td>
<td>May 17, 1932, Alexandria</td>
<td>Mrs. Janet Rowan Pickett</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Elisha Dick</td>
<td>Dec. 7, 1937, Alexandria</td>
<td>Mrs. George T. Klipstein</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth McIntosh</td>
<td>May 23, 1945, Manassas</td>
<td>Mrs. Robert M. Byrd</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hammill</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Freedom Hill</td>
<td>Dec. 6, 1947, McLean</td>
<td>Mrs. Frank R. Rynex</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ketoeclint</td>
<td>April 5, 1950, Purcellville (Organized at Whitehall, Bluemont)</td>
<td>Mrs. Frank McComb</td>
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<tr>
<td>Captain John Smith</td>
<td>Nov. 25, 1952, Arlington</td>
<td>Mrs. Samuel P. Vanderslice</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arlington House</td>
<td>Nov. 11, 1953, Arlington</td>
<td>Mrs. Charles G. Holle</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thomas Lee</td>
<td>Oct. 16, 1957, Fairfax</td>
<td>Louise Wilson Chandler (Mrs. Hudson)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Clay</td>
<td>June 7, 1958, Annandale</td>
<td>Mabel T. Buck (Mrs. Henry H.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Providence</td>
<td>May 29, 1963, Fairfax Station</td>
<td>Mrs. Darius Gaskins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bill of Rights</td>
<td>Jan. 30, 1965, Colchester</td>
<td>Mrs. Joseph Roysdon</td>
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in bronze atop some 17 inches of our official ribbon; (2) the complete text of our American Music Festival staged last year; and (3) numerous newspaper clippings, all but one from our local Arcadia Tribune. Santa Anita chapter has long enjoyed wonderful cooperation from the editor of the "Women" section, Mrs. Catherine Mundy, who upon this occasion alone printed two large newspaper photographs (one three-column, the other—four) plus multidinous inches of copy both before and after the event, some of which she wrote herself—contributing several excellent ideas for the Festival, in addition.

Also on exhibit at our 57th State Conference, early in March, was an attractive facsimile of an old song owned by Mrs. Herbert R. Graves, Bunker Hill, which was sung in the Festival. This copy was prepared (at her request) for Miss Alice Sturdy, State Vice Chairman of American Music, Los Angeles, a member of Hannah Bushrod Chapter. It was the poster which was submitted which we printed and directed its contents. None of us, however, expected to place so well.

In conclusion, we cannot resist adding something else NICE that happened to us in Sacramento this spring. Our C.A.R. society, Mark Hopkins, also captured two awards and has since received congratulations from our beloved State C.A.R. Senior President, Mrs. Kenneth C. Main, Fullerton, a member of Mojave Chapter.

MAGAZINE BINDERS
If you wish to keep your DAR Magazines in order, you may purchase attractive navy blue binders, lettering in gold, from the DAR Magazine Office at DAR Headquarters. They are $3.00 each, with date 50¢ additional, with name 80¢ additional or both for $1.25.
MRS. ROBERT V. H. DUNCAN
Honorary President General
With Love and Affection from the District V Chapters
Virginia Society Daughters of the American Revolution.

Belle Grove
(Continued from page 679)

victory when Gen. Jubal A. Early and 22,000 Confederates attacked the 60,000 Federal troops under Gen. Sheridan, "with Sheridan twenty miles away." The surprise assault was a success but the counterattack, led by Sheridan and two mobile cavalry units under Gens. Wesley Merritt and George A. Custer so shattered the Confederate forces that, except for a few raids by Mosby's men, the Shenandoah Valley was lost to them. Sheridan's army systematically devastated "The Granary of the Confederacy" and cut off the major lines of supply for Lee's army—a decisive factor in the final defeat.

It was in this engagement that the brilliant young Maj. Gen. Steven Dodson Ramseur was fatally wounded and captured, and brought to the enemies' headquarters in Belle Grove, where he died the next day.

Before his death the 27-year-old officer was visited by his old friends and West Point classmates, General Custer and Colonel H. A. du Pont, and lamented to them that he would never see the daughter whose birth had just been reported to him.

In 1920, Colonel du Pont returned to unveil a monument on the country road near Belle Grove to the youngest West Pointer commissioned a major general by the Confederacy. General Early had said of him, "He was a most gallant and energetic officer whom no disaster appalled, but his courage and energy seemed to gain new strength in the midst of confusion and disorder."

The estate was purchased by Mr. Francis Hunnewell in 1929 and was restored under the direction of the late Horace W. Peaslee, architect, of Washington. Although a graduate of the Harvard Law School, Mr. Hunnewell's lifelong interest had been in botany, and it was during his frequent collection trips through the Blue Ridge Mountains that he first noticed the neglected mansion. Mr. Hunnewell served as Secretary to the Harvard Corporation from 1912-34 and in 1913 was named Phaenogamic Curator of the New England Botanical Club at Harvard. He collected herbarium specimens in the West Indies, South and Central America, and New Zealand. After his retirement in 1934 he served as research associate in botany at Harvard and spent many summers in his Shenandoah Valley residence, collecting and working with his specimens.

Acceptance of the Hunnewell gift brings to six the properties owned by the National Trust. Others are Woodlawn Plantation, Mount Vernon, Va.; Casa Amesti, Monterey, Calif.; Shadows-on-the-Teche, New Iberia, La.; Decatur House, Lafayette Square, Washington, D.C.; and the Woodrow Wilson House at 2340 S Street N.W., Washington D. C. No immediate plans for the property have been announced.
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[722]
POPLAR GROVE, Patrick County, Virginia
Home of Colonel Abram Penn

On the eve of the 206th anniversary of the birth of Abram (Abraham) Penn, plans were made in Stuart, Patrick County, Virginia, to organize a NSDAR Chapter bearing his name. A few weeks later the Virginia General Assembly of 1950 designated Route 626 in Patrick and Henry Counties as the "Abram Penn Highway" and directed that an appropriate historical marker be erected by the road near the "Poplar Grove" home and grave of the Revolutionary patriot and civic leader.

Presented by

COLONEL ABRAM PENN CHAPTER
Stuart, Virginia

Sponsored by the fifteen Chapters of the REGENTS' CLUB, District VII, VIRGINIA NSDAR, whose OFFICIAL BOARD is composed of the following members:

President, Mrs. Roger A. Martin
First Vice President, Mrs. Henkel Price
Second Vice President, Mrs. Lewis C. Ystes
Chaplain, Mrs. F. W. Burks

Treasurer, Mrs. C. P. Kennett
Secretary, Mrs. C. C. Harmon
Parliamentarian, Mrs. J. A. Young

DISTRICT VII OFFICERS are as follows:

Mrs. W. F. Jennings, Director
Mrs. Robert A. Fisher, Vice Director

Mrs. E. J. Palmer, Secretary-Treasurer
Mrs. C. C. Lindsay, Chaplain

DISTRICT VII CHAPTERS

Alleghany, Blacksburg
Colonel Abram Penn, Stuart
Colonel Wm. Christian, Christiansburg
Col. William Preston, Roanoke
Floyd Courthouse, Floyd
Fort Lewis, Salem
Fort Trial, Martinsville
Gen. James Breckinridge, Roanoke

Gen. Joseph Martin, Martinsville
Gen. William Campbell, Radford
Margaret Lynn Lewis, Roanoke
Nancy Christian Fleming, Roanoke
Patrick Henry, Martinsville
Peaks of Otter, Bedford
Roanoke Valley, Vinton
Mrs. J. Carl Evans, State Regent, and Mrs. Curtis O. Lyda, State Vice Regent, were hostesses at a noon luncheon honoring State Officers, Honorary State Regents, and hostess chapter regents.

Greetings to the Conference from various Patriotic Societies were extended at the afternoon session, followed by remarks by Mrs. Francis F. Birnbaum, Vice President General. Reports of State Chairmen of National Committees and Special Committees were given.

Mrs. Guy R. Tinkham was in charge of the Processional for the formal opening of the Conference at 8:00 p.m. The Processional included Color Bearers, Pages, the State Regent, the Vice President General (Mrs. Francis F. Birnbaum) State Officers, and Mrs. Charles Carroll Haig, Past Treasurer General. Greetings were extended to the Conference by Clark Williams, mayor of Scottsbluff, Mrs. J. Carroll Bobbitt, Senior President, C.A.R., in Nebraska, and Miss Janice Miller, State President, C.A.R.

The introductions of honored guests, Honorary State Regents, State Officers, and chapter regents followed. Excellent music by Lincoln Elementary Choir was enjoyed. An address by the Rev. Ward R. Conklin, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Scottsbluff, was inspiring. His subject was The Salvation of the State Is Watchfulness in the Citizen. A reception arranged by Sandhills and Point of Rock Chapters followed.

The C.A.R. Red Carnation Breakfast in the Gold Room, Mrs. J. Carroll Bobbitt in charge, marked the opening of the day on March 12. The morning session included the report of the Resolutions Committee by Mrs. L. E. Ponte, Chairman. Reports of chapter regents on the year’s activities were given at the morning session. The Nebraskaaland Luncheon for all members at noon was arranged by Capt. Christopher Robinson and Lone Willow Chapters. The luncheon program — an original sketch written by Mrs. L. C. Horner of Capt. Christopher Robinson — was on the subject The Story of Cowboy Ballads. It was narrated by an Honorary State Regent, Mrs. Folsom Gates. The ballads were rendered with guitar and song by Mr. and Mrs. Dana Mills of Chadron.

The beautiful Memorial Service at the First Methodist Church was conducted by Mrs. Ross S. Ross, State Chaplain. The State Regent paid tribute to 52 departed members. Candles were lighted for Florence McKeen Knight, Honorary Vice President General, and Grace Gentry Strain, Honorary State Regent.

The Diamond Jubilee Banquet was arranged by Katalin Chapter. Music was by the Scottsbluff High School select choir and the DAR chorus. Awards were presented.

Mrs. Charles Carroll Haig, candidate for President General, was the speaker of the evening. She was introduced by the State Regent, who presented her with an appointment of Admiral in the Nebraska Navy. Mrs. Haig gave a stirring address on the subject, Phases of DAR Work.

Mrs. Elmer Lund, Chairman of Credentials, reported a total registration of 118. The invitation from District 3 for the 1966 Conference, to be held in Omaha, was delivered by Mrs. J. Carroll Bobbitt. The invitation was accepted.

The assembly joined hands and sang Blest Be the Tie That Binds. Benediction was pronounced by the State Chaplain, and the 1965 Conference was adjourned.—Mrs. Charles T. Milligan, State Historian.

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.

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DAR Visit To England
(Continued from page 689)

every detail. The Mayor and the Mayoress, Miss Agnes Johnson, then accompanied us to the Clarendon Royal Hotel where we were the guests of the London DAR Chapter at a lovely tea. The room in which we were entertained faced the River Thames where we had a fine view of the ships of all sizes plying constantly up and down the river, which at this point is called the Gateway to the Port of London. The delightful details of the tea were arranged by Mrs. Molly Willmot, who serves as both Treasurer and Registrar of the Chapter, and lives in Gravesend. It was a thrilling experience to meet these fine ladies, and to hear of DAR work in an overseas chapter. In fact, we came away keenly aware of the strength and importance of our wonderful Society and its far reaching influence. Mrs. Ragan presented two copies of the Diamond Jubilee Book in Gravesend, one to the Verger of St. George’s Chapel and the other to Mrs. Johnson, Vice Regent of the London Chapter, in the name of the District of Columbia Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

All good things must end, and the morning of May 10 found the members of the group leaving on their separate ways, some to Paris and Spain, others to Italy and still others on extended tours of Europe for several weeks more. Your writer chose to spend the third week in London renewing old acquaintances and just relaxing. The members of the DAR group who enjoyed the tour were:

Mrs. Eliot C. Lovett, Vice President General from Maryland and a member of the Chevy Chase Chapter.

Mrs. Catherine B. Strong, a member of Dorothy Hancock Chapter and presently serving as a National Vice President of the “Daughters of Runnymede.”


Mrs. George S. Rountree and Mrs. William A. Chadwell of Ruth Brewster Chapter.

Mrs. Webster G. Reed.

Mrs. Robert P. Tallman of Monticello Chapter.

Mrs. Dorothy W. S. Ragan, Vice President General from the Dist. of Col. and a member of Emily Nelson Chapter.
Jubilee Preparations—Frosting for Our Birthday Cake

Our previous advertising sponsors have helped bake our Birthday cake—now the frosting—next issue lighted candles will complete the picture. We have been favored by the OLD DOMINION STATE, VIRGINIA, supporting the waning summer combined issue. Virginia, tenth state of our original states to adopt our constitution, carries the motto: SIC SEMPER TYRANIS, "Thus ever to tyrants". An armful of the beautiful American Dogwood bore a card—MRS. LEO WINDFRED UTZ, STATE REGENT, MRS. JOHN S. BISCOE, STATE CHAIRMAN. 95 chapters from the states 113 sent in $50.00 for cuts, total of $2,015.00. All the Virginia daughter's advertising sings out, “CARRY ME BACK TO OLD VIRGINNY.”

OREGON—MRS. IVAN R. SPIRER, from Eugene, looked right out from her picture page and introduced us to the BEAVER STATE. OREGON, is one of only 9 states with one or two word mottoes. “THE UNION”, was a watchword of the early part of the War of States. Lincoln was offered the governorship when it was still a territory. 19 of the 32 chapters sent in a total of $160.00 of which $10.00 was for a cut. It is to be noted while each of the chapters in the state participated in honoring their STATE REGENT, honor roll credit requires $7.50 minimum (July 1st) so only 19 of the 32 chapters received honor roll credit at this time. The state flower is the OREGON GRAPE. Even the MEADOW LARK, sings when he hears “OREGON, MY OREGON”.

MISCELLANEOUS $827.50 from 10 chapters. This keeps a necessary emergency fund, ready cash, and is most welcome. AUGUST-SEPTEMBER total $3,002.50. Regular advertisers continue to be our valued friends, we are depending on them for our candle lighting ceremony on OCTOBER 11th.

REMINDER: Chapter Regents received in early JULY, advertising materials. See that materials reach the proper person, hopefully, a chapter magazine advertising chairman. If you have not done so before, please do so now. STATE CHAIRMEN and NATIONAL VICE CHAIRMEN will do all they can to see the chapter receive encouragement and suggestions. STATE REGENTS: IF YOU HAVE NOT INDICATED THE MONTH your State prefers to sponsor advertising in our Magazine, please do so early. Everyone will be wearing the three cluster diamond, MEMBERSHIP, SUBSCRIPTION, ADVERTISING. They belong together.

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