“Possessing the sterling qualities of duty and sympathy, sacrifice and joy, stern reality and romance, gentleness and severity, justice and mercy, faith in God Almighty, and a great dignity of soul—the ‘Madonnas of the Trail’ entered the threshold of their new found homes and erected an altar therein to country and to God. . . . Our Pioneer Mothers have passed into sacred history, and we catch the refrain as it wafts back to us across the mountain and plain along the Old Trails and Pathways, an echo growing stronger with the passing years—‘Praise the Lord. Oh, My Soul!’ And the strength of this great echo has made this Nation.

. . . May we dedicate ourselves anew to the great and hallowed ideals of the past, and live true to the Spirit of our Pioneer Forbears, and with their abiding faith, believing in our Nation, and steadfastly upholding her institutions. . . .”

Mrs. John Trigg Moss

National Chairman, Old Trails Committee, NSDAR

April 19, 1929
Service to the Nation

by Mollie Somerville

This important milestone, the seventy-fifth Anniversary of the founding of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, offers an opportunity to pause and review the record, especially that of the past twenty-five years. It is time to recall the services contributed by women to our Republic and its citizens. At the beginning of our history as a Nation, there were the women who spun flax and twirled the distaff; they worked the farms to send clothing and food to the half-clothed and half-starved armies; and they kept families together through the long struggle of the American Revolutionary War.

The descendants of these women within the membership of the DAR, have continued to render service to the Nation and the public in time of peace as well as war through the Society's many and varied programs.

The Daughters of the American Revolution, meeting in Constitution Hall in April 1941 for the Fiftieth Continental Congress, immediately embarked upon a course of civil and military defense preparedness. Although December 7th—"a day of infamy"—was many months away, war seemed imminent. The first official act of the new administration was to set up a card file—The Home Defense Roll Call—listing every member of the Society who could give assistance when calls came from local authorities. Long before the tragedy of Pearl Harbor, the DAR had a complete card index of the woman power of the National Society all over the country available for service.

During the Spanish-American War, the DAR had pioneered in wartime service. At that time they recruited nurses, establishing the DAR Hospital Corps, which became the nucleus of the United States Army Nurse Corps. This action by the Daughters highlights the then relatively recent introduction of women into Government service.

By an Act of Congress of July 17, 1861, Demand Treasury Notes, commonly known as greenbacks, were authorized as legal tender. The large sheets on which these were printed had to be separated by the use of scissors. "The adaptability of men for that work was only equaled by their skill in sewing on buttons," reads an account of this U.S. Treasury Department problem. So seventy-five women "clerks" were assigned the task of clipping the greenbacks. Not only were they more dextrous, but they were also cheaper than men: the women received $50 a month for this service.

In a more serious vein is the story of women nurses recruited by the DAR. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, the NSDAR sent word to the Federal government offering to do anything to help. In reply, the Society was asked to supply and outfit fifty trained nurses, ready for duty. Not only were the nurses selected but these fifty were followed by nine hundred and fifty more. Fifty thousand garments were made by the Daughters, and, in case the nurses' families were in financial need, the Society raised $300,000. A steam launch was presented to the hospital ship Missouri.
(cost, $2,500) to transfer wounded and sick soldiers to and from the ship. Members in every state of the Union contributed to the fullest extent in this wartime emergency.

When the war ended, the women nurses accompanied the sick and wounded men back home aboard ship and to some of the hospitals. Up until that time, army hospitals were staffed by male nurses only. About three weeks after their return, at a meeting of hospital physicians, it was discovered that in the hospitals where the women nurses had been assigned, the sick men had shown more rapid improvement than in the hospitals where men had been doing the nursing. Thus the DAR, by providing the first women nurses to serve in the United States Army, pioneered in this important component of national defense.

As a sequel to this "first," those nurses not eligible for Government pensions received DAR pensions for as long as they lived.

The phenomenal membership growth of the Society was noted at the Silver Anniversary; a total of 115,000 Daughters. The work of the members in marking the graves of Revolutionary soldiers was particularly commended. Many of the old cemeteries had been in the most abject condition, with graves defaced and names obliterated. By consulting the early town records, Daughters identified and marked these Revolutionary patriots' last resting places. Tablets were placed and monuments erected, telling when and by whom history was made.

One of the objects of the Society is "the acquisition and protection of historical spots and the erection of monuments." The Society's participation in a preservation project is noted in the First Report to the Smithsonian Institution (1890-1897):

The small sum of $100, appropriated by this congress (1896), prevented the loss of the restorative work already done by the Society for the Preservation for Virginia Antiquities for the rescue of historic Jamestown, Va. But for this aid the encroaching waters would have washed away the embankments already erected and thus obliterated all traces of the first successful settlement upon this continent.

Recently, the only known Revolutionary War veteran's grave in California (that of Captain William Smith) was located and marked by the Society, providing a link between the West Coast and the nation's founding years.

Placement of individual markers are too numerous to list, but two special endeavors merit mention: namely, erection of the twelve "Madonna of the Trail" statues across the nation during 1928-29, marking the pioneer trek westward; and the building, at a cost of well over $500,000, of the Memorial Bell Tower at Valley Forge. This structure, upon completion and dedication in 1953, was formally presented to the Rector, the Church Wardens and the Vestry of the Washington Memorial Chapel, as a unit of the Washington Memorial at Valley Forge, Pa.

This outstanding project of the last 25 years consists of a Tower, 112 feet high housing 56 bells, and a Me
The seal of the National Society shall be charged with the figure of a Dame of the period of the American Revolution sitting at her spinning wheel, with thirteen stars above her, the whole surrounded by a rim containing the name, 'The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution,' the motto, 'Home and Country,' and the dates '1776' and '1896.'

Dedicated to the memory of Dr. Good. In 1952, in gratitude of the DAR Division Board of Men giving wheel belonging to Dr. Good's grandmother: this natural beauty-altar of the nation was built, with stones from every state in the country: one stone is a gift from the NSDAR. A block of granite in the altar, the gift of President John F. Kennedy, has been incorporated. On the top of the lectern is a book-shaped stone which was the start of the idea. A stone pulpit is near the organ. Since 1948, the DAR has held an annual service at the Cathedral of the Pines.

A marker of particular interest to all Daughters was placed by the Society at the grave of Dr. George Brown Goode, in Oak Hill Cemetery, Washington, D.C., in 1952, in grateful commemoration of Dr. Goode's assistance to the Society in its early days. Dr. Goode was the designer of the DAR Insignia, patented in 1891, which depicted a spinning wheel of gold with a distaff full of silver flax. The design was taken from an old spinning wheel belonging to Dr. Goode's grandmother; this spinning wheel is now in the DAR Museum. Dr. Goode was a member of the DAR Advisory Board of men in the Society's beginnings. By profession he was Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution and Director of the United States National Museum from 1876 to 1896. The NSDAR Insignia is protected by patent, which is extended at set intervals, the most recent having been in 1960, when the patent on the Insignia was extended for a fourteen year period to 1974.

Among early recollections of the Society is one that deals with patriotism, and is proudly mentioned on occasions of special significance. Recalled during the Twenty-fifth Anniversary was the first and only resolution (by Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, the "Pen Founder" of the NSDAR) adopted at the First Continental Congress in 1892: that the Flag of the United States of America deserves the homage of every American citizen, and recommending that respect and love for our country be shown by rising and standing when the "Star-Spangled Banner" is played. Mrs. Lockwood then went on to say:

As long as there is a country over which floats the American flag, and that country has an incoming foreign population that knows nothing of our laws or institutions; so long as there are young descendants of heroic ancestors, who are to be among the coming citizens of this republic, who must be taught the groundwork of citizenship, there will be work for this Society.

The DAR in Education

The National Society has been active in youth education for the past 60 years. During this time, it has contributed approximately $5,200,000 to its Schools Program. The DAR currently contributes nearly $200,000 annually to this program. This amount is exclusive of Student Loan and other youth activity promotional funds.

As early as 1903 the DAR formed a committee on Patriotic Education "whose special work shall be the effort for the education in patriotic knowledge and in the history of our country of the children of foreigners in America." In 1932 this Patriotic Education Committee was discontinued. Parts of the work formerly conducted under this committee now come under National Defense and Americanism Committees. The DAR School Committee now directs exclusively the work of the DAR Schools and the schools on the Approved List.

Two schools have been established and are owned and operated by the DAR: Kate Duncan Smith DAR School, Grant, Ala. and Tamasee DAR School, Tamasee, S.C. Both meet their State educational requirements.

In these schools the household work and much of the manual labor in construction and maintenance, under competent supervision, is done by the students. Both schools receive financial assistance from the state and/or county to assist in defraying the items of teachers' salaries and pupil transportation. Except for this aid, they are entirely dependent upon the generosity of DAR State Societies, Chapters and members for support. The National Society annually appropriates the sum of $2,000.00 for each school. This, however, represents only a part of the expenditures for these schools. The DAR membership maintain their buildings and, when the need arises, construct new ones. Items taken at random from the records of the past 25 years include construction of the following: at Tamasee—Gibson Memorial Chapel, Allene Groves Cottage for Little Girls, and remodeling of All States Hall; at Kate Duncan Smith—Nan Roberts Lane Chapel, Mechanical Arts Building, and rebuilding of Helen Pouch Lunchroom after a fire. During 1959-62, the Doris Pike White Auditorium-Gymnasium at Kate Duncan Smith was built. Currently in the planning stage is the Adèle Erb Sullivan Administration Building at Tamasee to replace an older building.

There are seven other schools and colleges on the "Approved School" list. They are: The Berry Schools, Mount Berry, Ga.; Blue Ridge School, St. George, Greene County, Va.; Crossnore School, Inc., Crossnore, N.C.; Hillside School, Inc., Marlborough, Mass.; Hindman Settlement School, Hindman, Ky.; Lincoln Memorial University, Harrogate, Tenn.; and Northland College, Ashland, Wis.
An “Approved School” means that the school has been endorsed by the Daughters of the American Revolution of the state in which it is located; has been investigated by the National Chairman of this committee, and finally approved by the Continental Congress. To qualify, a school or college must be definitely for foreign parentage, maintaining high scholastic standards and teaching patriotic American principles. It was resolved by the Congress of 1940 that as vacancies occurred on this list, no new schools would be added.

Help the First Americans, First

In 1936, the NSDAR initiated a program directing special attention to the education of American Indians.

The Society helps support two Indian schools: Bacone College at Bacone, Oklahoma (the oldest institution of higher learning in Oklahoma), with nearly 600 students from 40 Indian tribes and 25 states, and St. Mary's School for Indian Girls at Springfield, South Dakota, with an enrollment of approximately 100. Inasmuch as the schools are not supported by Federal or State taxes, they are dependent largely on contributions from individuals and organizations. Approximately $30,000 on a volunteer basis is subscribed annually by Daughters to them.

In addition, the DAR provides many college and nursing scholarships to Indian students in other schools. Some of the recipients are recommended by the U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs. Feeling keenly that the progress and development of the Indians is related directly to education, the DAR stresses the theme: “Help the First Americans, First.”

Diversity of DAR Projects

The diversity of the Society's activities is exemplified in the report of the President General, at the Fiftieth Anniversary, as quoted below:

The planting of avenues of trees on the grounds of a veterans' hospital in one state, on the campus of a state university in another, and on the capital grounds of a third; establishment of a permanent scholarship in a medical school; the building of health houses at two mountain schools, the erection of an out-of-door theatre at a camp site for 4-H Clubs and center of activity for young peoples' groups and rural women's clubs; the purchase of more than ninety acres for practical demonstration of agricultural possibilities, adjoining one of the Society's approved schools; a model farm and model cottage for another; a traveling genealogical library; endowment of a free bed in a hospital; a rotating historical collection in an orthopedic hospital to interest convalescing children; support of historical departments and museums in public libraries; improvements in library facilities on Indian reservations; the assembling and presentation to a state college of a complete museum of historical costumes dating from the earliest years of its state's history; and exhibitions of rare historical printings never before exhibited.

Fourteen new projects of historical restoration have already been reported. These range from improvements to the Roosevelt cabin on the grounds of the State Capitol of North Dakota, at a cost of approximately $500, to complete renovation or rebuilding of the old Surgeon's Quarters at Portage, Wisconsin, or of Rosalie, the handsome pre-war mansion purchased by the Daughters of Mississippi, each of which involves many thousands of dollars. These and many others to be completed make the anniversary accomplishments memorable.

Several states have not yet determined the extent of their anniversary activities. That our country at large may share in the benefits is, however, indicated by the fact that 2,600 acres of Penny Pines numbering 2,600,000 trees are already assured.

Conservation of Natural Resources

The Penny Pine Project, an example of the Society's contribution in the conservation of our natural resources, was launched in 1938 at the suggestion of the United States government. This project of the National Forest Service offered a remarkable opportunity for assistance in national reforestation. On an average, four dollars bought one thousand small pines for the planting of one acre of land. In a few states where trees require special care, the one thousand trees might cost ten dollars, even then only one cent each. The donor could name the planted forest as a memorial. Trees were planted and cared for by the Civilian Conservation Corps and by the Forest Service. This work was a part of the definite program of national effort for the Fiftieth Anniversary, when 2,500,000 trees were planted. The Society joined forces with the Federal government and with other patriotic organizations in reforesting denuded, idle and eroded lands for timber, for soil protec-

(Continued on page 818)
Controversy

by Augustine G. Rudd

NATURE ABHORS a vacuum and quickly fills it on land, sea, or in the air. It has no sympathy for inertia which it promptly shoves out of its path. Nature has no time, nor pity for man, beast or species, vegetable or animal, which refuses to fight for its own existence.

All of which is understood by the Daughters of the American Revolution and is given expression in its virile Americanism programs. It has been crystalized into a most sensible and practical attitude which means simply this: The best way to maintain our great heritage is to emphasize the vital rights and freedom won for us by patriots of the past. As a man and his deeds are inseparable, the DAR honors the ancestors as well as the principles for which they fought. In short, we use the past to illuminate the present and to safeguard the future. Is this “ancestor worship”? We deny it. We stress principles and worthy deeds. The ancestors are respected and honored for their vital parts in winning our great heritage.

At a time when the forces of darkness have conquered two-fifths of the world and are working in every country to destroy liberty and basic human rights, the Daughters of the American Revolution offers distinguished leadership. At times some will differ with them and there will be controversy. So what? Does that mean that they must curl up and quit? No normal person enjoys fights or controversies. We much prefer the even tenor of our ways. But no one worth her salt will run from controversy when upholding principles believed to be right. There was plenty of controversy before and during the American Revolution—and plenty of blood spilled, too. Our rights and liberties were won through controversy and they will soon be lost if our people shirk the fight at the first smell of powder.
MARY DESHA (1850-1911), designer of the Society’s Seal, was a Vice President General of the newly formed Society. Her standard of action as a Daughter was the Constitution, and she would not permit the slightest departure from it. “I want the ladies to vote, but I want it to go on record that I wish to adhere to the strict letter of the Constitution.”

EUGENIA WASHINGTON (1840-1900), holder of National Number One, served as one of the two first Registrars General, who jointly held office at that time. She held steadfastly to her belief: “We want a patriotic society founded on service and I will not become a member of an organization which is founded on rank and not on the service of the ancestors.”

The Four Founders
ELLEN HARDIN WALWORTH (1832-1915) was the first Recording Secretary General. It was at her suggestion that the Society presented a portrait of Mrs. Benjamin Harrison to the White House. Mrs. Walworth was also the first editor of the DAR Magazine. "That the Board of Management publish a monthly magazine, which shall contain the report of the proceedings of the Continental Congress, and from time to time, the proceedings of the Board of Management, and such reports as may be sent from the respective Chapters.

MARY SMITH LOCKWOOD (1831-1922), the "Pen Founder" of the Society, was its first Historian General. Although the oldest of the Founders, she was the last survivor among them. It is Mrs. Lockwood who is credited with having spoken the first words in behalf of Memorial Continental Hall, in a motion she introduced at the second organizational meeting: "That after this Association has assisted in the completion of the monument of Mary Washington, the next effort shall be to provide a place for the collection of Historical relics... This may first be in rooms, and later in the erection of a fireproof building."

A facsimile of the signatures of the eighteen women, who, on October 11, 1890, signified their wish to become members of NSDAR. Eleven of the eighteen became members at that same meeting, which dates the organization of the National Society.
The Anniversary

1890

Mrs. William Cumming Story
Silver Anniversary President General

1915

Mrs. Benjamin Harrison
First President General
Presidents General

1940

Mrs. William Henry Sullivan, Jr.
Diamond Anniversary President General

1965

Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr.
Golden Anniversary President General
MRS. ROBERT V. H. DUNCAN
Alexandria, Virginia
1962-1965

MRS. ASHMEAD WHITE
Lubec, Maine
1959-1962

MRS. FREDERIC A. GROVES
Cape Girardeau, Missouri
1956-1959

MRS. GERTRUDE S. CARRAWAY
New Bern, North Carolina
1953-1956

MRS. JAMES B. PATTON
Columbus, Ohio
1950-1953

MRS. ROSCOE C. O'BYRNE
Brookville, Indiana
1947-1950

MRS. JULIUS Y. TALMADGE
Athens, Georgia
1944-1947

MRS. WILLIAM H. POUCH
New York, New York
1941-1944

MRS. HENRY M. ROBERT, JR.
Annapolis, Maryland
1938-1940

MRS. HARRY M. ROBERT, JR.
Annapolis, Maryland
1938-1940

MARION MONCURE DUNCAN (MRS. ROBERT V. H.),
the first native Virginian to serve as President General of
the NSDAR, was also the youngest woman ever elected
to this office. She is the daughter of Judge Robinson
and Ida Grigg Moncure, and is a life-long resident of
Alexandria. Mrs. Duncan was educated in the Alexan­
dria Public Schools; attended William and Mary College
in Williamsburg, Virginia, George Washington Univer-
sity, and is a graduate of Temple Business and Secre­
tarial School in Washington.

She is the wife of Robert V. H. Duncan, also a
native Alexandrian, who is a prominent Alexandria
Realtor-Insuror, and member of the Governor's In­
dustrial Development Committee.

Mrs. Duncan began her active and devoted service
in the DAR in 1932 when she became the youngest
organizing and chapter member of the John Alexander
Chapter in Alexandria. She served as the Chapter's Re­
cording Secretary and Regent, later advancing to the
Virginia Society offices of Recording Secretary, Vice
Regent and Regent.

On the National level, Mrs. Duncan has attended
all but three Continental Congresses since 1933. She
served on the National Board of Management, and
was Organizing Secretary General from 1953-1956.

As President General, NSDAR, she chose to place
special emphasis on telling the full DAR Story to

(Continued on page 804)
DORIS PIKE WHITE (Mrs. Ashmead) the 23rd President General, was born in Lubec, Maine, the furthest point on the eastern seaboard. The Pike family were first settlers in this area where Mrs. White still maintains her home.

Educated at Wellesley College, with graduate work at Leland Stanford University, she began her career by teaching languages, economics and history in Massachusetts and New York schools. Later she was training director of a prominent Fifth Avenue Department Store. She became actively engaged in a family owned industrial corporation and, when her husband died, entered the investment banking field.

Mrs. White became a DAR member in 1937, and served as a page at Continental Congress in 1939. A former Regent of Hannah Weston Chapter of Machias, Maine, she transferred to Frances Dighton Williams Chapter in Bangor upon her marriage. She served the Maine State Society as Vice Regent and Regent.

On the National level, Mrs. White was appointed to several National Committees, and was Vice President General from 1954-1957.

During her administration, the Lineage Research Committee and the Art Critics Committee were established. In 1961, the DAR Blood Plasma Fund at American International College, inactive for many years, was re-established.

ALLEN WILSON GROVES (Mrs. Frederic Alquin) was the First Missourian and the second woman west of the Mississippi to hold the office of President General, NSDAR. She was born in Cape Girardeau, Missouri, the daughter of Judge Robert L. Wilson and Jane Allen Wilson. Her mother was a charter member and early Regent of Nancy Hunter Chapter, Missouri. It was this chapter that Mrs. Groves joined in 1924. Her ancestors are from Virginia, Maryland, and Kentucky.

Mrs. Groves served the State of Missouri as State Registrar, State Vice Regent and State Regent. On the National level, she was Vice President General 1952-1955, and was Organizing President of the Vice Presidents' General Club.

The Genealogical Guide, master index of genealogy to be found in the DAR Magazine was compiled during her term as State Regent as was also the Missouri State Directory.

The formation of a group known as “Friends of the Museum” to provide increased income and permanent security as well as make possible important acquisitions for the Museum took place under her leadership. In December of 1956, the Executive Committee voted $500 for use of Constitution Hall for the benefit performance “Salute to Hungary,” thus stimulating the benefit's proceeds netting nearly $200,000.

During her administration, the Executive Committee (Continued on page 804)
MISS GERTRUDE SPRAGUE CARRAWAY started her term of office with quite a list of “firsts” to her credit. She was the first DAR President General from North Carolina, the first newspaper woman to hold the office, the first single woman to be elected to this position, and the first in many years to be chosen without an opposing ticket.

Miss Carraway, a native of New Bern, N. C., is the daughter of the late John Robert Bennett Carraway and Louise Elgie Carraway. She was graduated from the University of North Carolina at Greensboro, completing in three years the full four-year course. She attended two summer sessions at Columbia University, New York City. After teaching English, French, and history in North Carolina high schools for five years, Miss Carraway went into newspaper work, becoming Editor of the Smithfield Observer of Smithfield, N. C. Later, she was city editor of the New Bern Sun Journal and corresponded for a number of New York, North Carolina, and Virginia newspapers as well as news agencies and trade publications. She then became a free-lance writer, continuing her feature stories and news correspondence as well as writing scores of juvenile stories, articles, and historical booklets. Miss Carraway has three published books to her credit.

Miss Carraway joined the National Society early in 1926 as a member of the Richard Dobbs Spaight Chapter.

ARGUERITE COURTRIGHT PATTON (Mrs. James B.) twenty-first President General of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, took office just after the Society had completed its $1,350,000 reconstruction project. The debt remaining to be paid was $520,000. Very early in her administration, she asked the Finance Committee to serve as Ways and Means Committee to plan economies to assist in reducing this indebtedness. Through the careful planning of this Committee, and with voluntary contributions from members in every state, this debt was eliminated as of June, 1953.

To Mrs. Patton’s leadership come the destiny of fulfilling another large obligation of the National Society, the Memorial Bell Tower at Valley Forge. In June, 1950, she, with Board members, journeyed to Valley Forge, by vote of the National Board of Management, to re-lay the cornerstone of the Bell Tower. The final cost of this project was near a half million dollars. The completed project was dedicated April 18, 1953, paid in full with a substantial balance.

One of the most dramatic events ever to take place in Constitution Hall happened during Mrs. Patton’s administration: the visit of General Douglas MacArthur, just relieved by President Truman as Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces in the Far East, together with his wife and son, in less than twenty-four hours after his
Estella A. O'Byrne (Mrs. Roscoe C.) enjoys the distinction of being a charter member of three Indiana Chapters. A continuous member since 1910, she is a granddaughter of a Real Daughter. Mrs. O'Byrne is both the Organizing Regent and Honorary Chapter Regent of her present Twin Forks Chapter of Brookville, and is Honorary State Regent of Indiana. She has been State Recording Secretary and State Treasurer. During her administration as State Regent she raised $2000 for the Indiana Bell at Valley Forge, and provided three $1000 scholarships for DAR Approved Schools.

On the National level, Mrs. O'Byrne served on several National committees, as a Vice President General, and as Registrar General.

The administration of Mrs. O'Byrne was a "building" administration. In 1947 a Building Survey Committee was appointed to investigate the crowded conditions of the offices at National Headquarters and to make recommendations. The Fifty-seventh Congress adopted the Resolution presented by the National Board, "to erect a new building on the ground located between the Administration Building and Memorial Continental Hall, thus connecting these two, making all our buildings one unit; the Library to be moved into Memorial Continental Hall and the Museum to be transferred to the new building." Ground was broken for this build-

(Continued on page 805)

MAY ERWIN TALMADGE (Mrs. Julius Young) was the second wartime President General of the National Society. In compliance with the Office of Defense Transportation, the National Board of Management unanimously voted to cancel the 54th Continental Congress scheduled for Chicago. In lieu of this, a Board meeting was held on the platform of Memorial Continental Hall in Washington. The 55th Congress was held in Atlantic City, N. J., and, finally, in 1947, the 56th Continental Congress was held back in our own Constitution Hall.

Soon after Mrs. Talmadge assumed her duties new war projects were adopted to provide mobile X-ray units, radios, and other hospital supplies for Navy, Marines, Coast Guardsmen and Mayo General Hospital. In April of 1945, it was announced that Daughters had purchased a total of $152,332,213.49 in war bonds and stamps since Pearl Harbor. During this same month, Mrs. Talmadge attended the United Nations Conference on World Peace in San Francisco, where she represented the National Society as an accredited observer.

The end of World War II brought about new projects for the DAR. The Redwoods National Tribute Grove in California was adopted as a National Project. The DAR War Fund was liquidated and converted to funds for the two DAR schools and twelve of the schools on

(Continued on page 805)
H ELENA R. POUCH (Mrs. William H.) was elected President General of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution at the 50th Continental Congress. "Aunt Helen," as she was affectionately known to the staff and all her friends, was the only President General never to preside at a Continental Congress in Washington. This was because her term of office was from 1941-1944, the years of World War II. To help relieve the traffic congestion in our Nation's Capital, Continental Congresses during her administration were held in Chicago, Cincinnati, and New York City.

One of the first things Mrs. Pouch did as President General was to have prepared a roll call card which would not only show the availability of the DAR woman power but would serve as an historic record of service. Duplicates were placed in the hands of the Chapter Regents for issuance to their members. Thus, the Society had a complete card index system which showed the potential strength of service by the time the tragedy of Pearl Harbor stunned the nation. As much space as possible at National Headquarters was turned over to the war effort. The Red Cross occupied corridors of Constitution Hall, a Day Nursery was opened in the Administration Building, Memorial Continental Hall was used by the Red Cross, and by the Society to entertain service men.

(Continued on page 805)

T HE GOLDEN Jubilee President General of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution was Sarah Emily Corbin Robert (Mrs. Henry M. Jr.). She was elected in 1938 on an unopposed slate. Previously she had served the National Society as Treasurer General from 1935-38 with an outstanding record, and as chairman of several National Committees.

The daughter of William Wallace and Emma Hamilton Corbin, Sarah Corbin was born in Williamsport, Pa., and grew up in Owego, N. Y. She attended Syracuse University where she majored in the study of history. After graduation, she taught history and civics in high schools in New York and New Jersey. Sarah Corbin's natural liking for, and early practice in, public speaking prompted a study of Parliamentary Law. She soon became an expert in its use, eventually conducting special classes in it in two universities.

Sarah Corbin married Henry M. Robert, Jr., a professor at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., and the leading American Authority on Parliamentary Law. Professor Robert's father, General Henry M. Robert, was the author of Rules of Order Revised, the accepted manual on parliamentary procedure. Mrs. Robert has been quoted as saying that Parliamentary Law was not her hobby, but her hubby.

Mrs. Robert became a member of the Peggy Stewart
Memorial Bell Tower

This Tower is dedicated by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, to those patriots of the Revolutionary War whose faith and courage won and established American Freedom, and to those heroes of World War I and II who defended and preserved that blessed heritage.

The largest undertaking of the Daughters in the last twenty-five years, the Valley Forge Memorial Bell Tower was started in 1945. It is built of limestone and granite, stands 114 feet high, 24 feet square at the base, and consists of the Memorial Room, the Carillonneur’s Room, and the Belfry. The final cost was more than half a million dollars.

A majestic Gothic structure which firmly proclaims DAR faith in America, the Valley Forge Memorial Bell Tower stands, not only as a memorial to our War Dead, but as a memorial to all Daughters living and dead. It is with this thought that we present in honor and loving memory, Fifty years of Presidents General, NSDAR.
Presidents General

NSDAR 1890-1938

Mrs. William A. Becker 1935-1938

Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook 1923-1926

Mrs. Grace L. H. Brosseau 1926-1929

Mrs. Russell William Magna 1932-1935

Mrs. George Maynard Minor 1920-1923

Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart 1929-1932

Mrs. George Thacker Guernsey 1917-1920

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
Wandering one day past The White House, through the park and down toward Seventeenth Street, my eye suddenly caught the gleam of sunlight on white, and a few steps farther I was confronted by a marble building outstanding in its classic dignity and courting the admiration of passers-by. The front portico, supported by sixteen immense columns, bears the inscription "Memorial Continental Hall" and a bronze plaque at the entrance with "Daughters of the American Revolution" readily invited me to explore the inner recesses to see if they lived up to the beauty of the exterior of the building.

A genial guide explained that this was the National Headquarters of the Daughters of the American Revolution, an Organization which this year is observing the 75th Anniversary of its founding on October 11, 1890. I learned that the Daughters own the entire block of buildings from Seventeenth Street through to Eighteenth and that it is the largest group of buildings in the world built for and financed by a woman's organization.

The entrance hall is fully as impressive as I expected. It was the gift of the chapters in Pennsylvania and has the State Coat-of-Arms in bronze sunk in the center of the marble floor. About the room are numerous handsome gifts from other States, one especially noteworthy being a copy of the Declaration of Independence engraved on a silver tablet with a bas-relief from Trumbull's famous painting.

Through the door we glimpsed the Genealogical Research Library, recently renovated and enlarged to increase its capacity from 50,000 to 75,000 volumes and to provide additional reading area. The library is a working force in the daily life of the Organization and is open daily to the public from Monday through Friday.

Passing through the library we came upon a scene of unexpected artistic beauty. The Museum, which has in its collection and on display over 3500 items of the Revolutionary period prior to 1830. This unique and beautiful treasure house of Americana should be a must for all who visit the National Capital. It was started the very month the Society was organized and, like the library, is open to the public.

Along the corridors of the Administration Building, on either side of the Museum, one sees the busy executive offices and at the Eighteenth Street end of the block stands Constitution Hall. The Continental Congress of 1925 voted to erect this Auditorium, the site was dedicated on April 19, 1926 and it was first occupied by the Continental Congress of April 14, 1930.

Upon entering the broad marble corridors which completely surround the Auditorium, one is impressed with an effect of vastness continued in the Auditorium itself which has a seating capacity for approximately four thousand people. In this hall an unusual effect of sunshine is obtained by the diffusion of light through prismatic glass. On the boxes, which, on an upper
level, surround the orchestra seats, rest the seals of the various States, the District of Columbia and the United States of America. The Insignia of the Society and the National Officers Club are also reproduced and the painted hangings are of historic significance. The furnishings of the Hall as well as those in all of the rooms were obtained through the generosity of States, Chapters and individual members, thus testifying to unprecedented loyalty and devotion.

Although Constitution Hall was built primarily to house the annual Continental Congress of the Society, it has served as a cultural and educational center for the Nation’s Capital, accommodating symphony concerts, recitals, National Geographic Society lectures and has been the home of the National Symphony Orchestra since its organization. It is conceded to be especially adaptable to musical events because of its excellent acoustic properties.

Adjoining the Auditorium is the President General’s Reception Room; a large, handsome corner room opening on one side to the lobby and on another to a hall leading to the stage and Administration Building. This room is furnished with the same impeccable taste found in all of the museum rooms with fine reproductions of early Colonial furniture and a few choice originals. It is a memorial to Caroline Scott Harrison, the first President General of the Society and the wife of the President of the United States.

We journeyed below the main lobby to find spacious and attractive lounges and other rooms used for exhibit purposes during the Congress and for the forming of the Flag Processional at that time.

Throughout the building, comprising part of the Museum, are twenty-eight period display rooms, which are maintained by State Societies and the District of Columbia. These rooms have been furnished with originals and reproductions of historic periods emphasizing periods prior to 1830. On the second floor are the National Board Rooms of the Society and the Headquarters of the National Society, Children of the American Revolution. On the third floor is a charming little early American chapel complete in every detail.

Thus ended for me an unexpected but most interesting historic tour which left me with a feeling of pride and well being, yes, gratefulness that there exists such a vital Organization which has as its main objectives three phases so important to the American way of life, namely, HISTORICAL, to perpetuate the memory and spirit of the men and women who achieved American Independence, EDUCATIONAL, to promote, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge, and PATRIOTIC, to cherish, maintain and extend the institutions of American freedom; to foster true patriotism and love of country.

You may be sure that today’s experience will be long remembered and the knowledge passed on to my friends and their children. The Nation is indeed fortunate to have these historical treasures available for all to enjoy.
The Library

To the DAR member of today the Library is admired as a place of beauty and accepted as a natural and necessary part of the National Headquarters housed in the magnificent buildings which occupy an entire city block in the Nation's Capital, with but a passing thought given to the early beginnings of what now constitutes one of the largest and finest genealogical libraries in the world.

The need for establishing a library was brought before the members at the first Continental Congress on February 22, 1892. Mrs. W. D. Cabell, the Vice-President Presiding, strongly urged the importance of founding a memorial home for the Society and advocated "the erection of a 'house beautiful' to be the property of the Daughters which would contain a library unsurpassed in all branches pertaining to the records of the Society, and containing the largest, most complete, and most reliable collections of work upon American history that money can purchase."

At the third Continental Congress held at the Church of our Father in Washington on February 22, 1894, Mrs. Donald McLean of New York State presented to the President General, Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, several historical volumes which were accepted by Mrs. Stevenson as a nucleus for a DAR Library. The Continental Congress of 1896 created the Office of Librarian General and Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee was unanimously elected to fill the position. At that time the volumes numbered 126.

The Library is financed by the membership and it is fascinating to note its growth and development. In the beginning it was completely furnished by the Mary Washington Chapter of the District of Columbia which provided the necessary equipment of stacks, catalogue cases, desks, chairs, etc. The records show that to this Chapter was allotted the entire upkeep and expense from the start, which responsibility it carried from 1897 until the formal transfer of the Library to Constitution Hall in 1930. It had originally occupied the north wing of Continental Hall. This was the only chapter that had the dis-
tinction of the exclusive sponsorship of one sole room in Continental Hall, all other rooms being cared for by the States aided by their Chapters. Recognition of this important undertaking is found in the Report of the Librarian General, Mrs. Larz Anderson, on April 12, 1924: "In coming into office I found little or nothing in the records to denote the relations between the Library and the Mary Washington Chapter that has done so much for the Library, so Miss Rogers and I have been collecting data and I have written something on the subject to go in the files."

Library work is progressive and ours soon outgrew its first quarters in the North Wing of Continental Hall and was moved to the second floor of Constitution Hall where space was provided for the necessary expansion. By 1947 it became apparent that more space would be needed and the Auditorium of Continental Hall was remodeled. From the Diamond Anniversary book "In Washington," published in 1965 we read an account of the remodeling: "Much of the original architecture was retained, only the stage and the main floor seats were removed. The Auditorium was originally designed as a meeting place for the Continental Congress. Its impressive high arched walls, custom decorated in plaster fruits and leaves, rise past the tiered balconies to the great glass ceiling with ornate ironwork in tracery design. This ceiling permits the entrance of diffused sunlight, high-lighting the architectural design of the Library and enhancing the brilliantly colored State Flags. These hang from poles mounted into the cornice with its concealed illumination. On either side of the wall facing the entrance doors are the original boxes."

It was felt by the Society that this expansion would accommodate the Library for some time to come. However, in 1963 the need for additional space arose once again and the 72nd Continental Congress authorized a Library Expansion Project:

"Whereas there is need to expand the facilities in the DAR Library, that the current administration undertake the renovation of the balcony section as an expansion of the DAR Library in honor of the President General, Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, at a figure approximating $100,000."

This expansion was to be accomplished by restyling the unused balconies into two levels, one for books and the other for readers, thereby increasing the capacity of book stacks and work space by one-third.

The elaborate remodeling made room for 50,000 books in contrast to the 35,000 books and pamphlets which constituted the collection in 1949, in addition to increasing the Library's facilities and desk space. Again every effort was made to retain the artistic beauty of the old room, including the Flags of the Thirteen original Colonies which have a place of honor on the front wall.
where hangs the famous Rembrandt Peale "porthole" portrait of George Washington, with the Insignia of the Society outlined in lights above the portrait. The re-modeled Library was formally dedicated with appropriate ceremonies during the 74th Continental Congress in April, 1965.

The Library is open to the public from 9:00 to 4:00 P. M. Monday through Friday, with the exception of the month of April, when it is open to members only. It is a busy place during the week of Continental Congress when Daughters here from the various states are busy searching records for potential members and approving genealogical research required for entrance into other Patriotic and Historical Organizations.

The efficient manner in which the Library functions is due in large measure to the capable management over the years of the Librarian, Mrs. Mary T. Walsh. Mrs. Walsh has at her finger tips the highly specialized records and is never too busy to lend a hand to the many persons interested in genealogical research, often being able to supply just the information to solve the last necessary link required in a lineage chart to process and bring into the Society a new member.

The physical beauty of the Library, along with The Museum and the State Rooms, is enjoyed by thousands of sight-seers who tour the Nation's Capital throughout the year.

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**Sybil Ludington**

—*The Female Paul Revere*

The painting (left) shows Ann Hyatt Huntington at work on the heroic bronze statue of Sybil Ludington. The painting was a gift of the artist, Herbert Bohnert, to the Enoch Crosby Chapter of the New York Society. The small statue below, a copy of the original placed in Westchester County, New York, was a gift of the sculptor to NSDAR through Enoch Crosby Chapter. Mrs. Huntington is a member of the New Netherland Chapter of New York. Both statue and painting may be seen on a tour of Memorial Continental Hall.
The DAR Museum

by Mrs. Frederick Tracy Morse, Curator General

Have you ever wondered what the first heirloom given to the Daughters of the American Revolution was? Or who started the flow of gifts from which our beautiful Museum grew? According to an article which was published in The Washington Post for Sunday, April 18, 1954, "The DAR Historical Museum Grew from Beaded Bag." Mary E. Letts, of the Continental Chapter of the District of Columbia, was the donor of this bag. Rose-red in color, the beaded bag had once belonged to Miss Letts' great-grandmother, Meletiah Fuller Young, a descendant of a passenger on the Mayflower. In 1767, Meletiah Fuller was married to Samuel Young, who served in the American Revolution. When his will was probated in 1823, Meletiah was still living.

As members of the Daughters of the American Revolution, we can take real pride in the Museum we have in Washington, and in the twenty-eight Period Rooms. These latter are located in Memorial Continental Hall, and include the dining rooms of Virginia and North Carolina; the English Council Chamber furnished by New Jersey; the Music Rooms of Rhode Island and Texas; the 1850, or Victorian Room, of Missouri; the Drawing Rooms, Sitting Rooms, and Parlors provided by Alabama, California, Delaware, the District of Columbia, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, New York, Ohio, Tennessee, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. There are also the Children's Attic, furnished by the New Hampshire Daughters; the Colonial Kitchen, by Oklahoma; a bedroom, by Massachusetts; libraries by Indiana and Michigan; Vermont's New England Study; and Louisiana's Patio. These State Rooms reflect the period from 1607 to 1830, with the exception of the Missouri Room.

The National Board Room, although not a Museum Room, is maintained by Connecticut with furnishings which are appropriate to its use, and in keeping with other rooms in the building. The front lobby of Memorial Continental Hall is cared for by the members of the Pennsylvania State Society.

These State Rooms were transferred to the jurisdiction of the Museum in 1938. Furnished as distinguished examples of early American rooms of the Colonial, Revolutionary, and Federal periods, it is established Museum policy to use genuine antiques, and all articles to be placed in the State Rooms must first be approved by the State Room Committee and accepted by the Museum Committee.

The purpose of the Museum Committee is to collect, display, and preserve objects both beautiful and useful, pertaining to the life and history of three periods: Colonial, 1607-1776; Revolutionary, 1776-1800; and Early Republic, 1800-1830, in order to show the present and future generations the manner of living and achievements of those times.

It was at the very first meeting of the National Society, in October, 1890, that Mary S. Lockwood made a motion to the effect: "That a suitable place be found in which to store the relics and belongings of Patriots that would be given to the National Society." On October 18, 1890, during the second organizational meeting of the National Society, the following resolution was passed: "That after this Association has assisted in the completion of the monument to Mary Washington, the next effort shall be to provide a place for the collection of historical relics . . . and for historical portraits, pictures, etc. This may first be in rooms, and later in the erection of a fireproof building."

In December of that year, Mrs. William D. Cabell, Vice President General, was appointed as Chairman of a Revolutionary Relics Committee. On June 7, 1905, at a meeting of the Memorial Continental Hall Committee, the recommendation was made that the President General appoint a committee of five to pass on the authenticity of antique and art objects to be placed in the various rooms of Memorial Continental Hall. Originally called the "Art Critics," the committee is now called the Art Review Committee, whose members are authorities on architecture, art, and antiques.

Speaking at the Continental Congress, in 1918, Mrs. George Maynard Minor, President General, referred to the Museum in these words: "Before the National Society was organized it was only the Historian, the Genealogist, or the Antiquarian who cared for the..."
preservation of the records and relics of the past, but now, thanks to the patriotic societies, but preeminently the Daughters of the American Revolution, the relics of bygone days have become dear to the hearts of every family in the land. . . . Had our Society done nothing but turn the thoughts of a careless public toward the preservation of public and private records, it would have justified its existence.”

In 1896, the Congress of the United States, in the Act of Incorporation of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, gave authorization to the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution to allow the National Society to place its collections in the Smithsonian Institution.

Memorial Continental Hall was completed February 22, 1911, and at that time, the New York City Chapter presented the National Society with the south wing of the Museum, and several mahogany cases. Later, individuals and chapters presented built-in cases as memorials and gifts. The Revolutionary Relics Committee directed this work until 1914, when the office of Curator General was authorized by the Continental Congress. Miss Catherine B. Barlow, elected in 1915, was the first member to hold that office.

The State of Tennessee gave permission to the Curator General to use its room, together with its vault, in 1923, when offices were moved to the Administration Building, and this arrangement was continued until 1938, when the vault was removed, and Tennessee began furnishing its room.

The State Rooms, until 1930, were used for committee rooms and offices, but with the completion of Constitution Hall, and the removal of the Library to that Hall, the north wing became available for the Museum. In 1931, the necessary remodelling having been completed, 145 items were brought from the Smithsonian Institution to Memorial Continental Hall.

In 1935, while Mrs. Robert J. Reed was Curator General, the Daughters of the American Revolution Museum became a member of the American Association of Museums, and gifts must conform to the standards of that organization. Since that time, accessions have grown at such a rapid rate that it has not been possible to place allmanufacts on display. Over 15,000 gifts, a few of them including over 100 items, have been donated to the DAR Museum. Of these, over seven thousand of the choicest articles are on display in cases located in the Gallery, and in the corridors of Memorial Continental Hall. From time to time, some of the displays are changed. Each object in the Museum has a carefully recorded history on file in the Museum Library.

In 1939, the Executive Committee made available to the Museum, the use of the dressing rooms adjacent to the auditorium in Memorial Continental Hall, and these have been utilized for the display of textiles, china, and other manufactures. Many of the valuable manuscripts were later transferred to the “Archives Room,” which was completed as a Golden Jubilee project.

In April, 1950, while Mrs. Roy J. Frierson was Curator General, the new Museum Gallery was dedicated. Mr. Malcolm Rice was the architect, and Genevieve Hendricks, period interior decorator and designer. The cases for this Museum Gallery, which was done in soft Williamsburg green, have been lined in velvet, silk, chintz, and toile, each shade having been selected to set off the contents of its case to the best advantage.

As one enters the Museum Gallery, the first object which catches the eye is the beautiful full-length portrait of Martha Washington, wife of General George Washington. The lovely colors of this portrait can be fully enjoyed, as it is lighted.

At the opposite end of the Gallery is a case which holds the Revolutionary uniform of Captain Olmsted. On one side of the Gallery, may be seen the thirteen-star flag which was carried through the battles of the Revolution, by Captain Thomas Morris. Other objects of interest are swords and powder horns of the Revolutionary period.

An item which bespeaks romance is the diamond cross which was given to Judith Scull by her fiance, a
young soldier of the Revolution, who later died in action. Judith Scull married Daniel Offley, and they were ancestors of Helen Kathleen Douglass, a member of the Virginia Society, in whose memory her parents presented the cross, which has seventeen faceted diamonds set in gold, along with many other beautiful items, to the Museum.

In the center of the Museum Gallery is the handsome parlor section. There is fine wood paneling above the mantel and in the dado around the gallery. Above the mantel, which reflects the design of the Adam Brothers, is a portrait of Mary Lightfoot, by John Wollaston, who was in this country between 1749 and 1767. The Chippendale sofa in the parlor section belonged to Thomas McKean, Signer of the Declaration of Independence. The beautiful all-silk coral damask in which it is covered is a copy of a damask of the Revolutionary period, and was made by Scalamandre. The Aubusson rug, in tones of rose, is especially fine. The Chippendale chairs were used in the White House by John and Abigail Adams.

A very lovely sight in a glass-enclosed area near the arch, toward the far end, is the figure of Caroline Scott Harrison, wife of Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States, and first President General of the National Society (1890-1892). Mrs. Harrison is wearing a gown of beautiful brocade, decorated with an orchid and cornstalk motif. Hanging on the wall behind her are some of her water colors of orchids and other flowers, and nearby are other memorabilia.

On either side of the arch are steel cases with shatter-proof glass, and displayed in these cases are fine pieces of heirloom jewelry. Elsewhere in the Gallery are men's and women's accessories, including a lovely lace shawl and fichu owned by Martha Washington; fine examples of Sandwich glass, and other glass; Staffordshire, Leeds, Wedgewood, and historic china, some of it belonging to Presidents of the United States; English and American silver, some by Paul Revere; Lowestoft, pewter; 19th century dolls and doll dishes; chests, tables, chairs, candle stands, clocks; examples of American crewel embroidery; samplers, fans; tole and treen ware; many personal items, such as the spectacles belonging to Benjamin Franklin, etc.
The silver includes a set of Mount Vernon spoons used by George Washington while President of the United States; and a handsome coffeepot given by Dolley Madison to one of her friends as a wedding present. The china includes articles once belonging to Dolley Madison—her blue and white Staffordshire teapot; her pink and white water pitcher; her Staffordshire coffeepot; and green and amethyst finger bowls. Of special interest is the Staffordshire teapot used by Martha Washington to serve tea to the soldiers at Valley Forge.

As a part of the Golden Jubilee Celebration, in 1940, at least fifty pieces of English china illustrating American scenes, were placed on display. Made mostly by Wood & Sons, of England, James and Ralph Clews, or several of the Staffordshire potters, the shades were mostly soft blue, dull pink or lavender, or early deep blue. Some had borders of scrolls, sea shells, gulls, or medallions. To quote from a current account of this display: "Some of the pieces are allegorical, one of them depicting Washington Ascending to Glory, on which angels bear the first President to the skies on a beam of light, while below mourn the figures of Liberty and Justice. The inscription is 'Sacred to the Memory of Washington' and the piece is called 'The Apotheosis Jug,' an imposing piece of Liverpool Ware.

"The exhibit is rich in Hudson River scenes from the upper reaches of the river near Lake George, and the Catskills and Bear Mountain, then known as Fort Montgomery. . . A series of 'Picturesque Views of the Hudson' made by James and Ralph Clews has a beautiful border of wild roses and pheasants. . . Among the (Hudson River) scenes in the DAR collection are 'Hudson River and Catskills,' 'Junction of Hudson and Sacandaga Rivers,' 'Bakers Falls,' and the Fort Montgomery plate.

"Perhaps the most famous designs of the Clews were the 'Landing of Lafayette' at Castle Garden, and the 'States.' The latter has a 'festoone border of fifteen states, made apparently just after the admission of Vermont and Kentucky.' . . . American History is brought vividly to mind by almost every item in the collection."

Portraits which are hung in the Museum Gallery, the State Rooms, or the President General's Reception Room, include those of General George Washington, Martha Washington, Andrew Jackson, Thomas Jefferson, Patrick Henry, the four founders of the National Society—Mary Smith Lockwood, Mary Desha, Eugenia Washington, and Ellen Hardin Walworth; also, the Presidents General of the National Society.

All children's toys and possessions were added to New Hampshire's fine collection, and placed in the "Children's Attic," on the third floor of Memorial Continental Hall. This collection includes china-headed dolls; a pine desk from a Roxbury, Mass., schoolhouse of 1825; toy banks which move when pennies are put in; alphabet mugs, riding boots, and many other items. All kitchen articles have been placed in Oklahoma's "Colonial Kitchen," in an effort to display as many museum items as possible. The kitchen has an enormous fireplace, and numerous utensils of iron and pewter.

Plans are being made for a special display of 18th century Chinese Export porcelain, in October, in celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of the National Society; and other special exhibits will be planned for Continental Congress, in April. Recently, Mrs. James Thornton, of the Abigail Barholmew Chapter, Florida, presented the Museum with a number of pieces of this Export porcelain. These pieces belonged to members of past generations of the Hawkes family while living in Rhode Island, France, and New York.

The Diamond Jubilee project for the Museum is the air conditioning of the Museum Gallery, mainly for the preservation of the many priceless heirlooms on display there. Not only is it important to receive treasures for the Museum, but equally important is the need to preserve them in proper condition in order that others may enjoy them in the future.
We now feel that this Society is firmly established and in good condition for continued success. It remains with us all to see that it still lives and grows to greater and better ends."

The address of Caroline Scott (Mrs. Benjamin) Harrison, First Lady of the Land and first President General of the NSDAR, to the first Continental Congress is in the historical files of newspapers throughout the Nation.

More important, however, is the fact that her message—particularly the excerpt above—set forth two basic principles that would merit respect and recognition for the DAR story in the years to follow:

Accomplishment and challenge!

Through three-quarters of a century the annual reports of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, reveal continuous progress in achievement and growth, presenting an incessant challenge through each succeeding year.

This determination for positive action, dating from that eventful organization day—October 11, 1890—has made the DAR the outstanding organization it is today.

This, too, has been a primary route to good public relations. And public relations in turn has contributed in large measure to seeing that the National Society "still lives and grows to greater and better ends."

Public relations is an inherent adjunct of the National Society's historic, educational and patriotic service to the Nation. It was the pen of a founder, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, that initiated interest in formation of the NSDAR through the story of Hannah Arnett, a patriot of the American Revolution.

It is quite evident that all four founders played important roles public-relations-wise in those early years. Eugenia Washington, Mary Desha and Ellen Hardin Walworth all contributed to dispensing of informative material of general interest to members and the public alike. Mrs. Walworth served as the first editor of the Society's Magazine after its authorization less than two years after the Society's founding.

The Magazine, then as now, provided a closer relationship among the members at the national, State and local levels of activity, and offered features of interest to non-DAR as well.

The young Society, which had been launched with a treasury of $33, lacked nothing in the way of courage. Project after project came up for adoption and by the end of the first decade there was little, if any, skepticism about the future of the DAR.

As the Society grew in membership and service so expanded press interest and coverage. It was apparent that "What the Daughters Do" they do well—and they were newsworthy. The news media was well represented at the annual Continental Congresses and important national magazines of the period were devoting space to DAR features.

Of course, not all publicity was without criticism. This is indicated in the report of one former chairman of the Publications Committee (now Public Relations), who said:

"Have you ever noticed that the sun makes no special effort to destroy that which is not fit to live. The same steady shine which gives life to the growing plant causes death to everything which is cut off from the source of life. This has been the inspiration or aim of your committee, to make no special effort to destroy, but to make the sun shine so strongly in the report of real facts, actual work and patriotic purposes that death would come to all evil report."

The DAR history, built by courageous and resourceful leadership and devoted members, glows with a brilliance befitting this Diamond Jubilee Anniversary.

Service to the Nation is reflected through the years from the first project, the erection of a monument to Mary Washington, mother of the First President, and includes erection of the one-half million dollar Memorial Bell Tower at Valley Forge; Madonna of the Trail Monuments dedicated to the courageous women pioneers of the great westward development; wartime contributions of millions of dollars and other aid; more than $5,000,000 in educational programs; over nine million Manuals for Citizenship distributed free to immigrants, and untold numbers of historic restorations and markers.

Today's Daughters can look back on 75 years of literal fulfillment of the promises and objectives made by the Society's founders. But the record is never-ending.

In the words of the first President General "... this Society is firmly established and in good condition for continued success."

Past accomplishments present new challenges. Guidelines for positive action in the year ahead have been established by the new administration. National Chairmen have drawn up stimulating but demanding programs.

The Public Relations Committee will have a vital role as a new chapter is written into the record. The National Chairman, Mrs. Harvey A. Minton, has expressed it as follows:

"We are living in a history-making era. Much is occurring that will produce records of value for posterity. It is a time of challenge, and it is our responsibility, as loyal Daughters, to meet that challenge. Let us work together for greater accomplishment, then spread the word to ALL by every medium—press, radio, television and word of mouth. We are proud of our activities, and have reason to be, so let us join to tell others about them with a courageous, positive, factual approach."
On December 14, 1891, two important resolutions were adopted by the newly-organized National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. The first was: "That the Society should secure rooms and later a fireproof building in which to deposit revolutionary relics and historical papers." The other was: "That Life Membership dues, and Charter fees be set aside for this purpose." Thus was laid the foundation of the largest group of buildings in the world owned exclusively by women.

Each quarter of a century of DAR history has been marked with the erection of a part of this group of buildings. On February 22, 1892, about twenty-five delegates attended the First Continental Congress held at the Church of Our Father, corner of 13th and L Streets in Washington. At that time about $650 had been recorded and placed in the Permanent Fund as a nucleus for Memorial Continental Hall. On July 4, 1902, a site was selected and plans were adopted for the erection of that building, the first of the group of buildings now occupying the entire block between 17th and 18th Streets and C and D Streets, N. W.

The purchase price of the first land was $50,266. The cornerstone of Memorial Continental Hall was laid April 19, 1904, with the trowel used by Gen-
eral Washington when he laid the cornerstone of the Capitol in 1793. There is a memorial portico on the south side of the building with thirteen magnificent columns representing the thirteen original colonies. These columns were presented by Chapters and Legislatures of the thirteen original States.

In 1921 a Conference on Limitation of Armament and Pacific and Far Eastern Questions was to be held in Washington with nine nations attending. The need for a suitable meeting place arose and the United States Government requested the National Society to allow this meeting to take place in Memorial Continental Hall. Thus the Daughters had a real part in a new concept of world relations: good faith, cooperation, and trust as the guiding spirit of the nations dealing with one another.

Secretary of State Hughes said in his speech which brought the proceedings of the Conference to an end on February 4, 1922: “This building has many memories, but I trust, in the opinion of the Daughters of the American Revolution, it is now invested with a special sanctity and with a most precious memory, because here the spirit of democracy, which they desire to see supreme, has been evidenced in our collaboration together as representatives of great peoples in order that we may have, in place of a worse than fruitless competition, a generous cooperation expressive not of the sinister ambition of despotical governments, but of the true spirit of the peoples represented in these democratic governments, and it is that spirit which we, as representatives have sought here to evince, because whatever governments want, the peoples of the earth want justice, peace, and security.” Memorial Continental Hall had truly been dedicated anew to international friendship as well as National independence. A plaque commemorating this historic Conference was placed in the Hall by the United States Government on November 12, 1922.

When, because of District of Columbia Fire Regulations, Memorial Continental Hall was declared no longer safe to be used as an auditorium, it was voted at the thirty-fourth Continental Congress to build Constitution Hall on the remaining land back of Memorial Continental Hall at a cost of $1,825,000.

The cornerstone was laid in the second quarter of a century of DAR history, on October 13, 1928, with the same historic trowel that was used in 1904 for the laying of the cornerstone of Continental Hall. This new structure was dedicated to the founders and patriots who executed the Constitution of the United States.
Construction of Memorial Continental Hall. The cornerstone was laid April 19, 1904. The above photograph was taken January 1, 1905. The ceremony marking the laying of the cornerstone for the three story addition to the Administration Building. This event was held during the 58th Continental Congress with the President General, Mrs. Roscoe C. O'Byrne presiding. This was the final portion of this large complex of buildings which comprise National Headquarters. The Old Glass Corridor between Memorial Continental Hall and the Administration Building was torn down when the new addition to the Administration Building was begun in 1949. Plaque commemorating the historic Limitation of Armament Conference held in Memorial Continental Hall. The Plaque was placed by the United States Government in 1922.

Constitution Hall was built by the Society for the annual Continental Congresses but due to the size of the auditorium and its excellent acoustic properties it soon became the cultural and educational center of Washington. It has been the home of the National Symphony Orchestra since its organization and for many years the National Geographic Society has held its weekly lecture series in the Hall.

One of the most interesting ventures ever undertaken in Constitution Hall was during World War II when three rooms in the basement of the building were granted to the Army and Navy Women's Auxiliary in cooperation with the American Red Cross for a day nursery for children of U. S. Servicemen. Later another room in the basement was turned over to the American Red Cross to be used as sleeping quarters for the children during their rest periods. All necessary repair work and painting to make it adaptable for this purpose was done by our Superintendent and his helpers.

A portion of the garden on the C Street side, near the stage entrance of Constitution Hall, was set aside as a playground. An attractive white picket fence was erected and playground equipment was provided. Three Christmas parties for these children were given by the President General.

In September 1943, the major portion of Memorial Continental Hall was given over to the American Red Cross. This was done with the approval of each state through the Curator General. Headquarters for all Volunteer Special Services and Camp and Hospital Council of the District of Columbia Chapter of the American Red Cross had their offices in Memorial Continental Hall. Later, the National Board Room in this building was occupied by the Pan American Sanitary Bureau through the courtesy of the National Society of the DAR.

Under the National Society of the Red Cross the work of aiding prisoners of war was also carried on in Memorial Continental Hall. The main function of the Prisoner of War Section was to keep moving a steady stream of food, clothing and medicines to American and Allied soldiers and civilians who were in foreign prison camps or interment centers. Another function of the Prisoner of War Section was to keep American families informed about the prison camps where their boys were held. This was done through a monthly booklet, “The prisoners of War Bulletin,” which was mailed to all next of kin of American prisoners and civilian internees.

The National Board voted to offer Constitution Hall without fee for a number of benefit performances to aid War Relief throughout the duration of the War. On January 7, 1943, the Society sponsored a concert in Constitution Hall by Miss Marion Anderson, at which time about $7400 was raised for United China Relief. The War Finance Committee of the United States Treasury, in conjunction with...
I N RESPONSE
TO AN INVITATION BY THE
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
DELEGATED FROM
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA • THE BRITISH EMPIRE • FRANCE • ITALY • JAPAN
ASSEMBLED IN THIS AUDITORIUM NOVEMBER 12, 1921
FOR A
CONFERENCE ON THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT
TOGETHER WITH DELEGATES FROM
BELGIUM • CHINA • THE NETHERLANDS AND PORTUGAL
INVITED TO PARTICIPATE IN THE DISCUSSION OF
PACIFIC AND FAR EASTERN QUESTIONS
ON FEBRUARY 6, 1922 AT THE CLOSE OF THE,
CONFERENCE THE FOLLOWING TREATIES WERE SIGNED BY
REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PARTICIPATING NATIONS

TREATY LIMITING TREATY RELATING TO TREATY RELATING TO TREATY RELATING TO TREATY RELATING TO
NAVAL ARMAMENT SUBMARINES AND GASES INDIAN POSSESSIONS POLICIES CONCERNING CHINESE CUSTOMS
INSULAR DOMINIONS AND ISLAND POSSESSIONS IN THE REGION OF THE CHINA TARIFF
PACIFIC OCEAN

THIS TABLET WAS PRESENTED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES
NOV. 12, 1922 AS A TOKEN OF APPRECIATION TO THE OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL
SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION FOR MAKING AVAILABLE
MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL FOR THE SESSIONS OF THE CONFERENCE

CHARLES E. HUGHES
SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON NOVEMBER 12, 1922

WARREN G. HARDING
PRESIDENT
OF THE UNITED STATES

the Society, sponsored a broadcast of the famous radio program “Quiz Kids” to sell War Bonds. The world premiere of the Paramount motion picture “The Story of Dr. Wassell,” was shown in the Hall under the auspices of the Navy League of America with more than $23,000 being raised for the American Red Cross.

Mr. Cecil B. DeMille, who appeared in Constitution Hall one Saturday evening, said “What a privilege it is for me to appear on the stage of this magnificent structure, Constitution Hall, which typifies everything that is dear to the heart of an American.”

Whether it be for peace-time conferences, wartime emergencies, or concerts and lectures, the DAR buildings as well as the Daughters stand ever ready to render Service to the Nation.

The third quarter of a century of DAR history saw the need for more office space, more library space and more Museum space. Accordingly, the 57th Continental Congress voted to build an addition to the Administration Building at an estimated cost of $900,000. In October, 1948, ground was broken and the old glass-enclosed corridors between the buildings were demolished.

The cornerstone for the three story addition was laid in April, 1949, during the 58th Continental Congress. Thus came into being the project for construction of the last of the buildings to complete the group of National Headquarters buildings.

It is unique and in line with one of the Objectives of the Society, History, that the D Street Entrance to the Administration Building bears the number “1776”. What better badge of Patriotism?

The foregoing note but a few of the many humanitarian causes in which our beautiful buildings have participated. They have left their imprint in a feeling of sanctity and pride which prevails to each and every Daughter, as well as each and every visitor, whenever she treads the corridors of her very own Society’s buildings.
Constitution Hall and the National Symphony

by M. Robert Rogers, Manager National Symphony Orchestra

During the 1920's the Daughters of the American Revolution found that their rapidly growing Society had outgrown Memorial Continental Hall, the splendid small auditorium which had been built at the Washington headquarters for the main purpose of accommodating the annual Congresses of the DAR. Out of the need of the DAR for a larger assembly hall arose the magnificent structure of Constitution Hall on 18th Street, N.W. between C and D Streets which opened officially on April 19, 1929 as the meeting place for the 39th Continental Congress of the DAR.

Happily for the residents of Washington and the millions of visitors to our capital city, it turned out that the DAR had built not only for itself, but also had made possible a cultural revolution for the performing arts in Washington. Constitution Hall was quickly to become famous as one of the world's great and most active music halls. This was no accident and was included in the thinking of the DAR officers who planned Constitution Hall and brought it into being.

When the cornerstone was laid on October 30, 1928—some six months before the formal opening—one of the speakers was the Honorable Charles Moore, chairman of the National Fine Arts Commission which had enthusiastically approved the plans of John Russell Pope, the distinguished American architect who had designed the new building. In his extremely colorful and far-seeing remarks Mr. Moore said:

"The lessons of patriotism which this building will teach is by no means the limit of its usefulness. For the highest form of music, the symphony concerts, this auditorium will make suitable and adequate provision. It may lead to a permanent orchestra."

Fifteen months later, these dreams of the DAR officers as expressed by Mr. Moore became reality when the National Symphony was born in Constitution Hall on January 31, 1930.

It is clear that the very existence of Constitution Hall inspired the creation of the first enduring symphony orchestra in the capital of the United States. It is noteworthy that musicians, themselves, created the National Symphony Orchestra of Washington, D.C., with the help of a handful of outstanding civic leaders interested in the arts, including two State Regents of the D.C. DAR Society, Mrs. David Caldwell and Miss Helen Harman. Eighty professional musicians of the Washington area banded together in a cooperative effort to create a Washington symphony, something that had been tried unsuccessfully three times since the turn of the century. It is correct to assume that without Constitution Hall, even this attempt might have failed, which it very nearly did.

Outstanding in zeal among the group who stimulated the creation of the orchestra was George Gaul, a trombonist and violinist, who was to become the first manager of the new orchestra as well as one of its performers. One of the first community members of the "orchestra committee" was the late Mrs. Walter Bruce Howe, herself a trained musician whose compositions were eventually to be played by the new orchestra. They obtained backing from the then Speaker of the House of Representatives, the renowned Nicholas Longworth; from Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas; from Mrs. Eugene Meyer; from Mr. Duncan Phillips, among others. For president of their group they chose Frank J. Frost, an industrialist with a passion for music who played in the viola section that first season. The NSDAR played its part by making the hall available to this starry-eyed group under the most reasonable of rental terms and, through Fred E. Hand, first manager of the hall, extending every possible courtesy.

For this first brave season, three concerts were planned and performed. After the first concert on January 31—which was also the first concert by any symphony orchestra in Constitution Hall—there were subsequent performances on March 14 and April 8. The conductor for that first concert was Rudolf Schueller, who visited from Cleveland where he was one of the heads of the Cleveland Institute of Musical Art. Two conductors shared the second concert: Gustav Strube,
conductor of the Baltimore Symphony which had been organized 15 years earlier, and Hans Kindler, principal cellist of the Philadelphia Orchestra. Dr. Kindler, a native of the Netherlands, returned alone to conduct a third and final concert of that first National Symphony season.

In the very first program book it was clearly stated, “It will be a part of the policy of the National Symphony Orchestra to present, whenever possible, the orchestral works of American composers.” The pioneer orchestra included part of the New England Symphony of Professor Edgar Stillman Kelley in the first concert and to this day this appropriate policy has continued to mark the programs played by the National Symphony. The third program book, however, was forced to sound an ominous note. While expressing gratification at the attendance and at the reception by the press and the public, the committee concluded that “there must be a more tangible financial response before the National Symphony Orchestra can be properly established. Individuals must be found who will contribute or guarantee the funds necessary to carry on this work.” The musicians had found that their own cooperative efforts were not enough and that civic leadership by private individuals, in the American tradition, was absolutely necessary if there could be any permanent orchestra in Washington.

The next music season there were no concerts by the National Symphony, but the seed planted by the three pioneer concerts in Constitution Hall slowly grew, especially under the dedicated cultivation of the man who had come in as the final guest conductor, Hans Kindler. He came to Washington frequently during the 1930-31 season and gradually there rallied around him the kind of civic leadership that led to the achievement of the orchestra’s first sustaining fund goal which provided a bare minimum that enabled the announcement of a 1931-1932 season in Constitution Hall. It consisted of two subscription series, one of eight concerts on weekday afternoons, all Thursdays except for the opening concert which was played on Monday afternoon November 2, 1931; and eight Sunday afternoon concerts. There were also performed in that season (and to be an integral part of all National Symphony seasons
ever since), eight symphony concerts for Washington school children, but these were played that season in the auditorium of Central High School.

This year, calculating from the first season performed under Association auspices, the National Symphony celebrates its 35th anniversary season. However, from another point of view the real birthdate of the National Symphony Orchestra of Washington, D.C., was January 31, 1930, which would make the orchestra almost two years older.

However its age is calculated, the National Symphony has spent its entire life in Constitution Hall and considers the hall to be its home. The generous and constructive attitude of the DAR and the managers of Constitution Hall have made life not only pleasant but also possible for the National Symphony. The friendly cooperation extended through Mr. Hand was continued by the late and lamented Harold Maynard when he succeeded to the post of hall manager in 1948. The directors of the National Symphony Orchestra Association have been happy to recognize the contribution of the DAR to the growth and stability of Washington's own orchestra. Public recognition of the DAR contribution was made during a National Symphony concert.
in the hall on October 30, 1962, which was the 34th anniversary of the laying of the cornerstone. Milton W. King, president of the Association that year, signed an illuminated scroll which stated: "For outstanding and invaluable service to the Art of Music in Constitution Hall and for providing with generous cooperation a home for the National Symphony Orchestra during its entire existence The Daughters of the American Revolution is elected an Honorary Life Member of the National Symphony Orchestra Association." Co-signing with Mr. King was the music director of the orchestra, Howard Mitchell, who presented the citation to Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, President General, on the stage at the beginning of the concert.

Howard Mitchell is one of the only two regular conductors that the National Symphony has had during its existence. He succeeded Hans Kindler in 1949, after serving under Kindler for 16 years as principal cellist and later, assistant conductor. Thus, Howard Mitchell himself has lived virtually all of his professional musical life in Constitution Hall.

In view of the ideals of Americanism for which the NSDAR and Constitution Hall stand, and which were expressed in the first 1930 program book of the National Symphony, it is fortunate and fitting that Howard Mitchell is entirely an American product. He was born in 1911 in Lyon, Nebraska, grew up in Sioux City, Iowa, and all of his education including his musical training took place in the United States. During his first 16 years as conductor, Howard Mitchell took up where Hans Kindler left off. He received the major musical instrument which, in effect, Kindler had created, and breathed new vitality and artistry into it until the Washington National Symphony has become widely recognized as one of the top major symphony orchestras of the United States.

Having been created in Constitution Hall, and having performed there regularly ever since, the history of the hall and the history of the National Symphony are inevitably tied closely together. The activity of the Orchestra in the hall has grown from three concerts presented that first experimental season to 100 concerts which will be presented during the 1965-66 season.

The first of these 100 concerts will take place at 8:30 p.m. on Sunday, October 10, and will symbolize a high point in the happy landlord-tenant relationship that has existed between the DAR and the National Symphony. October 10 is the eve of the 75th anniversary of the NSDAR, and a gala concert jointly produced with the National Symphony will honor that noteworthy event. Howard Mitchell will conduct an intriguing program which lays heavy emphasis on the values of the American heritage as expressed in music. The program will open with the first National Symphony performance of James Hewitt's *The Battle of Trenton* as arranged for full symphony orchestra by the Washington composer, Richard Bales. There will follow a performance of Beethoven's famous and universally loved Fifth Symphony, which is said by many to be expressive of the ideals of the American Revolution, which took place during the composer's lifetime and was a great influence on him. Beethoven's Fifth was included in the first regular National Symphony concert conducted by Hans Kindler.

The second half of the program will be marked by a performance of *Declaration* by Morton Gould, which was commissioned for the National Symphony by the National Broadcasting Company and first performed in Constitution Hall at the Inaugural Concert of January 20, 1957, honoring the reelection of President Eisenhower. Passages from the Declaration of Independence included in the score will be narrated by Martha Rountree, nationally known commentator. The program will close with the first Washington performance of a little known cantata by the famous Bohemian composer, Antonin Dvorak. It is called *The American Flag* and was written in honor of the composer's invitation to teach in the United States, which he accepted between 1890 and 1892. The cantata is a setting for large chorus and symphony orchestra of a poem by Joseph Rodman Drake which was written in 1815 and for many years was one of the most popular patriotic expressions, widely read and recited in our growing nation. As far as we know, there has been no full-scale performance of this stirring Dvorak composition in the United States since the New York performance in Carnegie Hall in 1893.

The diamond jubilee concert is the first event of its kind produced jointly by the NSDAR and the National Symphony. It comes early in the administration of Mrs. William Henry Sullivan, Jr., President General, and is symbolic of the continuing close cooperation between the two organizations.

The DAR officers and members have been represented at all National Symphony performances through their occupancy of their official box 11. This box is just across the aisle from box 13, which has become internationally famous as the President's box ever since the National Symphony created the custom of donating this box to the President of the United States starting with the 1948-49 season. Before that our First Ladies had been active in support of the National Symphony and, indeed, Mrs. Hoover attended the first concerts of both the cooperative National Symphony in 1930 and the permanent orchestra which was established in 1931.

It was the National Symphony which created the now accepted tradition of performing official Inaugural Concerts, the first one taking place in Constitution Hall on March 3, 1933. For these and other State occasions involving National Symphony concerts, the Society has been most generous by opening up the President General's reception room in Constitution Hall for the convenience of the honored guests.

But the most honored guest of all during the long and fruitful association between the National Symphony and the DAR has been the orchestra itself. It stands today as another of many examples of this selfless public service to which the members of the DAR are dedicated.
A Friendship of Service
The Daughters of the American Revolution
and
The National Geographic Society

by Leonard Carmichael, Vice President for Research and Exploration

Sir Winston Churchill often spoke of the “special relationship” between the United States and Great Britain. Among the bonds of these nations are a common language and a mutual heritage of freedom. Similarly the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution and the National Geographic Society enjoy a “special relationship” that has developed out of propinquity and common interests. Both societies speak the common language of admiration for the ideals of America.

There is also a strong personal link. Elsie May Bell Grosvenor, the late wife and wise helpmate of Dr. Gilbert H. Grosvenor, long President and now Chairman of the Board of the National Geographic Society, was an active and dedicated member of the DAR for many years. She belonged to both the Molly Pitcher and Chevy Chase Chapters, and was a member of the State Officers’ Club. Mrs. Grosvenor lived to celebrate, in 1963, the 75th anniversary of the National Geographic Society. If she were still living she would have been proud to join in the observance of the 75th anniversary of her beloved National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

The abiding devotion of both the DAR and the National Geographic to the interpretation and perpetuation of the American heritage is another vital link. In a long series of articles and photographs, the National Geographic through the years has brought to life the American present and the American past. Recent subjects include a series on the Presidents of the United States, the agony of the Civil War, and the traditions and development of our armed forces.

As a public service, the Society has recently produced books on the White House, the Capitol, the United States Presidents, George Washington and his Monument, and the Supreme Court. The Geographic Society’s recent book, America’s Historylands, depicts our country’s landmarks of liberty.

Mutual esteem is another DAR-NGS bond. All must applaud the DAR’s Americanism program in the Nation’s schools, the provision of citizenship manuals for the foreign-born who are applying for naturalization, and the program of education to secure respect for the United States Flag. The DAR’s work in preserving more than 200 historic buildings and marking more than 12,000 historic sites is also notable. The DAR’s projects to provide modern education for American Indians and for isolated communities are also most significant.

In a National Geographic article about the Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Lonnelle Aikman said: “Devotion to the heritage of the past is a pattern that shines through the warp and woof of all the Daughters’ accomplishments.”

Yet another link between the two Societies is their respective efforts, perhaps little known, to help preserve one of America’s oldest living heritages—the magnificent redwoods in California. The Daughters purchased a grove of redwoods and dedicated it to the servicemen and women of World War II. The National Geographic also has been in the forefront of redwood conservation efforts for 40 years. The Geographic has purchased and presented to the nation through the National Park Service great stands of redwoods and has also financed scientific research on the biology and ecology of these magnificent trees. In 1964 a National Geographic surveying party found earth’s tallest living thing, a coast redwood measuring an incredible 367.8 feet in height.

Over the years the National Geographic Society’s officers and Washington members have come to think of Constitution Hall as the Society’s second home.
Whenever we at the Society have had a great moment to share with as many members and guests as possible we have called upon the DAR for use of its splendid hall. The DAR has never failed us; indeed, it has been most gracious and generous. Thus it is that National Geographic shares even its history with the DAR.

In 1932, when Constitution Hall was just three years old, Amelia Earhart stood on the stage and received the National Geographic Society’s Special Gold Medal for her solo flight across the Atlantic Ocean. It was one of the most distinguished gatherings ever assembled in the Nation’s Capital. Besides President Herbert Hoover, those present were Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes, Cabinet officers, enough Senators and Representatives to make a quorum in either House of Congress. Be-ribboned diplomatic representatives of 22 countries, high military officers, eminent scientists and men of letters were also present. President Hoover, who bestowed the award on behalf of the Society, described the tragically destined aviatrix, who was the outstanding heroine of her time, as belonging “in spirit with the great pioneering women to whom every generation of Americans has looked up.” Miss Earhart, a slim shy-looking woman, leavened the all-around awe of the occasion with delightful wit. She gave a modest but vivid account of her transatlantic flight, then described her landing in an Irish pasture: “I really was afraid that an Irishman would shoot me as I stepped out of the plane, thinking I was just a smart aleck from some big town come down to scare the cattle.” She also reported, “I pulled up at the front door of a farmhouse and asked the surprised farmer for a drink of water—an unusual request in Ireland, I found.”

Three years later the National Geographic Society again borrowed Constitution Hall—this time to welcome home Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd from his second Antarctic expedition. Some 4,000 persons attended the ceremony on May 10, 1935. A National Geographic account said, “The magnificent Daughters of the American Revolution auditorium has been the scene of few more brilliant spectacles, . . . To the stirring music of the United States Marine Band the entire personnel of the expedition marched on the platform. Then followed Admiral Byrd, escorted by Dr. Gilbert Grosvenor and George W. Hutchinson, Secretary of the Society. As they entered a huge American Flag was lowered from the ceiling of the auditorium and the distinguished audience stood in tribute to the heroes of Little America.”

The great explorer summarized his latest polar venture and its scientific program. The Marine Band then played “Anchors Aweigh.” Lieutenant Commander George O. Noville, second in command, presented each of the expedition members to the audience. Among those introduced that night in 1935 was young Paul A. Siple. As an Eagle Scout of 19 he had been selected in a nationwide contest among Scouts to go on the first of Admiral Byrd’s Antarctic expeditions in 1928. Years later, on March 28, 1958, Dr. Siple himself was to hold center-stage at Constitution Hall when he was presented with the National Geographic’s Hubbard Medal for his 30 years of polar research. Dr. Siple was the scientific leader of the first group of men to winter at the South Pole.

Two decades after the Earhart presentation Constitution Hall was the scene of another National Geographic event of special interest to women. On May 6, 1955, the Society’s Special Gold Medal was awarded to Mrs. Robert E. Peary, widow of the first man to reach the North Pole. Mrs. Peary could not attend, but her distinguished daughter, Marie Peary Stafford, accepted the medal and in turn gave to the Society for safe keeping Admiral Peary’s famous flag of discovery. This great banner was made by Mrs. Peary and carried by the explorer during 11 seasons of Arctic exploration. It was fitting that this historic flag should have been first publicly displayed and honored at the home of the DAR, an organization that has been second to none in teaching love and respect for the United States Flag. The Peary emblem is now on exhibit in Explorers Hall in the National Geographic Society’s new headquarters.

When the Society wished to honor Dr. Gilbert Grosvenor for his 50 years as Editor of its Magazine, it naturally turned once more to Constitution Hall. This gala anniversary event on May 19, 1949, was described by National Geographic: “One of the features of the celebration was the presence on the platform, unknown in advance to Dr. Grosvenor, of twelve leaders of the National Geographic Society’s notable field expeditions undertaken during his long service. A composite motion picture of the highlights of these expeditions, showing the far-flung activities of The Society, with brief commentary by each leader, was shown. “First Dr. (John Oliver) La Gorce presented Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd USN (ret.), the first man to fly over the North and the South Pole. . . . The expeditions described and illustrated ranged from former U. S. Senator Hiram Bingham’s uncovering of the lost Inca city of Machu Picchu, Peru, in 1912-13, to Dr. Dillon Ripley’s expedition to the mysterious kingdom of Nepal, completed only a few weeks before the anniversary. . . .

“The climax of the ceremony was the presentation
for the first time of the Grosvenor Medal, especially created by the Board of Trustees for the occasion.

“Dr. Grosvenor has received honors from many other geographic societies and honorary degrees from many universities, but the Trustees realized that no honor would lie closer to his heart than this recognition from his own Society. . . . When the large gold medal was presented to Dr. Grosvenor, he held it up for the vast audience to see in a friendly unstudied gesture as if to share it with his friends, which brought the crowd to its feet for prolonged cheering.”

Memories of such evenings as this at Constitution Hall are warmly cherished, but the generosity of the DAR in sharing its facilities has benefited the National Geographic Society most often, of course, in the Society’s popular film-lecture series for its members in the Washington, D.C., area. From November of each year through March, lecturers show color motion pictures on exploration, adventure, natural history and travel. The National Geographic began this lecture series in 1888, the year of its founding, with Major John Wesley Powell’s account of his exploration of the Grand Canyon. Many families have a record of steady patronage of the talks for more than half a century. They have spanned the period from the magic lantern to the talking colored motion picture. Great-grandchildren of early members have fallen into the family habit of going year after year to Geographic lectures at Constitution Hall on Friday afternoons or evenings.

Before Constitution Hall was built, the lectures were held at various places—the assembly hall of Columbian College, now George Washington University; the old Arlington Hotel; the Columbia Theater; the old National Rifles Armory in downtown Washington; the Masonic Temple; the recently razed Washington Auditorium; and the old auditorium in Memorial Continental Hall. A National Geographic lecture was first given at Constitution Hall in May, 1930, a year after it was built. The series found a permanent home at the great hall in 1933. Since then audiences have seen premieres there of Captain Jacques-Yves Cousteau’s films, which were later to win Academy Awards in Hollywood. The Society’s audiences heard members of the American Mount Everest Expedition describe their ascent of the world’s highest mountain; learned from Dr. Louis S. B. Leakey of his exciting discoveries of early fossil man in East Africa; followed the travels of Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas; and listened to many other fascinating first-hand accounts of man’s daring on the earth and sea and in the sky. The cavalcade has included General John J. Pershing; Lowell Thomas, back from Tibet; Auguste Piccard, who dared the stratosphere to study

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National Geographic welcomes Admiral Byrd at Constitution Hall.
The Magazine

At a meeting of the Board of Management of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution held in Washington, D. C., on the 7th of May, 1892, the following resolution was passed: "That the Board of Management publish a monthly magazine which shall contain the report of the proceedings of the Continental Congress, and from time to time the proceedings of the Board of Management and such reports as may be sent from the respective Chapters, all to be under the Charge of Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, subject to the supervision of the Board of Management."

"This action was not the result of sudden impulse, but of a long-deferred plan which had been well considered. The need for a means of communication between the Board of Management and the Chapters and the individual members of the Society has been seriously felt.

"Cordial invitations have been extended to the board by periodicals of good standing to occupy a department of their publications for the official and general business of this Society. While appreciating the generous

ety of such offers, it has appeared to the Board to be for the better interest of the organization to wait until a favorable opportunity would open to issue a magazine devoted especially to the cause of a true and liberal Americanism. This would open the way to that educational propaganda which, in the constitution of the Society, is declared to be one of its leading objects, viz., 'to perpetuate the memory and spirit of the men and women who achieved American independence, by the encouragement of historical research in relation to the Revolution and the publication of its results. To carry out the injunction of Washington in his farewell address to the American people, 'to promote as an object of primary importance institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge, thus developing an enlightened public opinion and affording to young and old such advantages as shall develop in them the largest capacity for performing the duties of American citizens.'"

"Space will soon be given to notices of various Historical and Patriotic societies. A department of notes and queries and one of book reviews will soon be introduced, with other interesting features, which now give place to the Proceedings of the Continental Congress."

Address Mrs. E. H. Walworth, Editor.
The preceding paragraphs are from an article in the first issue of The American Monthly Magazine published by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. This issue, the forerunner of the official magazine of today, came out in July 1892, with Mrs. E. H. Walworth, one of the Founders of the Society, as Editor. All this was accomplished in less than two years after the organization of the Society. The issue contained, in addition to Mrs. Walworth’s address, articles on the principles of organization of the Society; Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, the first President General; the proposed building for the National Society; a report of the Annual Congress of the S.A.R.; a poem by the Editor; and the first installment of the Proceedings of the Continental Congress of 1892.

As the official publication of the National Society the Magazine has always been of prime concern to the members, and during the early Congresses a great deal of time was spent discussing its management and future. Quite early the National Board voted to separate the business and editorial departments; a Business Manager was appointed and a Magazine Committee reported for the first time at the third Continental Congress.

The Society had hoped that the establishment of the Magazine would be an economy measure in the long run since it was planned to publish both the Minutes of the National Board and the Congress Proceedings in it. However, this did not prove practical for as the Society grew, and the field for distribution of the Magazine widened, it became necessary to recognize the demand for other articles and features consistent with the Objectives of the Society. With this in mind the Nineteenth Congress voted to publish the Congress Proceedings in a separate volume, properly indexed, as soon as possible after the adjournment of Congress. From that time on the Congress Proceedings have been done in a separate volume while the Minutes of the National Board continue to be published in the Magazine.

During the first two years of its existence the subscription price was $1.00 per year with individual copies selling for twenty cents. In March 1893, subscription prices were raised to $2.00 per year which price prevailed until December of 1964 when the National Board voted to raise it to $3.00 in view of rising prices and the cost of publication.

It is interesting to note that the Magazine has undergone four changes in name. Until 1913 it was known as “The American Monthly Magazine.” In July of that year it emerged as “Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine” which title held until December 1937, when it came out as “The National Historical Magazine” and remained so until July 1946, when the publication resumed the name “Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine” by which it is known today.

A long line of illustrious members have served as

(Continued on page 832)
The National Defense Committee of the National Society, DAR is dedicated, as its title implies, to the defense of our Nation. It is dedicated to National Defense not only in a military sense but to the preservation of the principles and ideals of the Founding Fathers who created the Constitutional Republic in which we as citizens are most fortunate to live. To this end, and in keeping with the bylaws of the National Society, the National Defense Committee seeks to “cherish, maintain, and extend the institutions of American freedom.” It is, therefore, the continuing purpose of the Committee to foster the moral, spiritual and constitutional values on which American freedoms are based.

Created by the Resolution of the Continental Congress in 1925, the National Defense Committee was called at that time, a Committee for “Cooperation on National Defense.” The necessity for the creation of the National Defense Committee became evident in the period following World War I when the world-wide revolutionary movement characterized by the alarming growth of communism as well as the promotion of Fabian socialism, its blood cousin, was aimed at subverting and undermining this Nation’s defenses.

Prior to 1925, however, many of the activities of the National Society had been directed into channels whose goals were compatible with the educational and patriotic objectives of this Committee. During the Spanish-American War, the Daughters of the American Revolution established the DAR Hospital Corps to recruit nurses for service. Thus was established the nucleus of the Army Nurse Corps. In later years, during World Wars I and II, the Daughters participated in the sale of thousands of War Bonds, contributions to Red Cross, hospital service and other wartime efforts.

The name of the National Defense Committee has undergone a number of changes. In 1932, known as the Committee on National Defense Embodying Patriotic Education, it became in 1933 the Committee on National Defense Through Patriotic Education. Today known as “The National Defense Committee,” the Committee’s aims and efforts have remained the same: “To promote National Defense through patriotic education.” The National Chairman and the staff are constantly on the alert to disseminate information from many sources regarding current affairs. As radical changes have taken place throughout the world, the demands upon and responsibilities of this Committee have multiplied many times.

If the American Way of Life is to be promoted it is imperative that the people of the United States understand and appreciate what it is and what it stands for. They must be given information disclosing the many attempts to undermine and demolish our constitutional form of Government, resulting in ultimate destruction of the liberty won for us at so great a cost. In short, the program of the National Defense Committee is a positive one, that of preserving our priceless heritage of freedom and of protecting the Constitution as well as the sovereignty and solvency of these United States.

In order to combat the spread of communism and socialism as well as the aggressive efforts of the world government advocates, the National Defense Committee has sent out detailed information to both members and nonmembers on topics dealing with Treaty Law, the United Nations and its agencies, Trade Agreements, Education, Disarmament, Foreign Aid, Fiscal Solvency, Immigration, Urban Renewal, Metropolitan Government and many other timely subjects. Study groups have been conducted in the Chapters, using a study course on communism compiled by the National Defense Committee. Booklets consisting of detailed studies on the United Nations, NATO, the Peace Corps, etc., have been furnished to subscribers.

The National Defense office handles a tremendous volume of mail daily, pertaining to many different facets of its work. Preceding Constitution Week and American
History Month, orders are particularly heavy for patriotic literature. This is also true of requests for material for C.A.R. Patriotic Education Week. Thus, in its service to the various Chapters in our 51 State Societies, and also to patriotic citizens throughout the United States, the National Defense Committee offers its cooperation and assistance in the encouragement of patriotism to thousands of citizens in communities throughout our Country.

In addition to these activities, the National Defense Committee supplies free of charge to every State and Chapter Chairman of National Defense and to the Chapter Regents copies of the monthly mailings. These mailings include a copy of “The National Defender,” articles by the Chairman and other writers which have appeared in the section of the DAR Magazine devoted to National Defense and timely articles of interest to the Daughters. “The National Defender,” originated in 1959 in the form of a news bulletin, provides items, brief in content but of great importance, on matters of current interest. Articles on specific topics, treated in considerable detail, are also prepared for the DAR Magazine by the National Chairman. These have proved of continuing interest not only to the Daughters themselves but also to their husbands and other members of their families who cannot always find the subject matter accurately presented in other channels of communication.

The National Society considers the monthly mailings and other literature of the National Defense Committee so important from the educational viewpoint that the Society has for a number of years awarded a point on the Honor Roll to a Chapter whose Chairman gives a summary of National Defense material at each Chapter meeting. Chapters are also thus encouraged to devote at least one meeting a year to the aims and purposes of National Defense. Thus, by means of its voluminous correspondence, its furnishing of posters, leaflets, pamphlets and other publications, the National Defense Committee serves as a clearing house and a dissemination center for information relative to the Nation’s welfare and the preservation of our ideals.

Of primary importance to the work of the National Defense Committee is its concern for the youth of our Nation. The National Defense Committee promotes the patriotic education of our youth in an effort to build a stronger Nation for the future. Distribution of literature in connection with C.A.R. Patriotic Education Week is one phase of the work but there are many others. For example, thousands of Good Citizenship Medals are awarded by DAR Chapters to boys and girls in elementary, junior and senior high schools throughout the Country in recognition of the effort put forth by the students in the field of American Citizenship. The Committee also furnishes hundreds of kits each year to students taking part in the National High School Debate. It is sometimes very difficult for students to find articles on the United Nations, Disarmament, World Government, etc., which present material needed for a well-rounded debate. Likewise, in many schools, American History may be subordinated to other topics.

From its inception, the National Defense Committee has enjoyed the interested and active support of the Daughters. Since 1927, the National Society has provided financial support for the National Defense Committee, at first through a per capita contribution, and later through an annual appropriation by the Continental Congress. The Chapters have contributed generously to the Committee’s work through “Dollars for Defense,” a fund which assists materially in carrying on the work with our Country’s youth to whom a considerable amount of literature is distributed free of charge. Recognizing the value of the Committee’s work, a number of individual subscribers also contribute as generously as they can from time to time. The sale of literature, already mentioned, help to defray the annual expenses of the Committee. Because the sale price is kept at cost, it is possible to distribute the leaflets and other material at a modest sum and thereby to reach an ever-widening circle of subscribers.

National Defense Education has been an outstanding feature of every Continental Congress since 1951. Many months of preparation on the part of the National Chairman in consultation with the President General produce each year a meeting of inspiration to the members of the Congress as well as the opportunity to hear the address of one more of our great American Citizens and patriots. Outstanding speakers have electrified the Daughters with their dedicated patriotism. The Chairman also has an opportunity on National Defense Evening, not only to present the speaker, but to deliver a brief address of her own which usually includes comments on the year’s work and matters of current interest and importance.

Some years ago, a DAR member wrote of our Constitution: “I am your birthright, your heritage, bought and paid for in blood and sacrifice. I am your title deed to freedom, which is yours to hold in trust for posterity. If you fail to keep the trust inviolate, I am nullified, destroyed or impaired, you and your children will cease to be free Americans and will become slaves to dictators and despots.”

It is to support the principles of the Constitution, to preserve our free institutions, to stand for an adequate National Defense, to train for citizenship recognizing the responsibilities inherent in its privileges that the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution was founded. It exists to preserve our Nation as a government of the people, by the people and for the people, whose just powers were derived from the consent of the governed. The lessons learned in the winning of our freedom, so dearly bought, should be instilled in each generation of those who would claim the right to nationhood. They constitute the educational program of the National Defense Committee dedicated to the preservation of the United States of America, “one Nation under God, with liberty and justice for all.”

OCTOBER 1965
Early Wartime Service

S

ervice to the Nation has ever been a watchword with the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. The Society has a history of never-failing response to calls for service especially in times of war when the welfare of the country always comes first in the line of duty.

A review of the records for the first fifty years of the Society reveals that the Daughters were ready and willing to do their share when the country was faced first with the Spanish-American War and then again with World War I. Although these acts of patriotic service have become history, a brief review of these first two wars is fitting as Daughters everywhere pause on this the Diamond Anniversary to reflect upon past deeds and endeavors.

The Spanish-American War brought forth the fact that the staff of male nurses regularly maintained by the Army and the Navy would be far inadequate for the current needs. The Society, as a patriotic service, offered to examine all women applicants as trained nurses, and to prepare a certified list of those qualified. This was no small task in a day when trained nurses were few in number, and communications and travel could not be accomplished with the ease of the modern day. Nevertheless, this entire project was carried out by the Society under the direction of Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee. More than 1000 nurses were certified. This marked the beginning of women nurses in the Army and Navy. All initial expenses for this project were borne by the Society. In addition, $300,000 was contributed to the war effort.

As the 26th Continental Congress met in April of 1914, the Daughters sensed the imminent threat of war which faced the world. Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, a Founder of the National Society, introduced a resolution which was immediately carried:

"RESOLVED: That the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution give notice to the Government of these United States, through the Secretary of War, that we hold ourselves in readiness, collectively and individually, for any services our country may require of us in this dilemma of war."

At the end of this Congress, a special committee for War Relief Service was appointed by the President General. This Committee met and divided the country into six Districts to be better able to direct activities if the need arose.

At the Continental Congress of April 1915, an appeal for aid for the Red Cross was made by Miss Mabel Boardman, herself a member of the Society. A Red Cross Fund was established to which every state later contributed as well as the chapters of Cuba, China and the Philippines. The Red Cross received by April 1917, contributions amounting to $19,741.48. The Daughters continued in Red Cross service throughout the war, many volunteering their personal services both at home and abroad.

After the declaration of war in 1917, the Daughters increased their efforts in many facets of war work. Large gifts of cash and supplies were made to established organizations engaged in war relief work. Numbers of Daughters registered as public speakers and addressed Red Cross and war rally meetings. Individual members sold Liberty Bonds and Thrift and War Savings Stamps amounting to nearly $53,000 and personally took out some $38,000 in war investments. The Society subscribed to approximately $100,000 in Liberty Bonds. This provided not only material aid to the United States Government for the war effort, but also served to set up a substantial reserve fund with the Society’s Treasurer General as the Continental Congress voted to keep the fund intact, using...
the accrued interest for patriotic relief work and other purposes consistent with the aims and objectives of the Society.

This annual income was first devoted to monthly pensions for the Real Daughters as long as they lived. After their passing, the Spanish War nurses became the beneficiaries. Eleven were put on the rolls in 1928-1929.

Among the Daughters answering the calls for Service, two made the supreme sacrifice for their Country: Mrs. Emma Gene Venn of Mississippi died in a hospital in France of influenza October 24, 1918, and Miss Alice Cunningham Rogers of Connecticut died in Paris.

The Armistice brought with it a realization that much was left to be done before the world could return to normal. Help for the innocent victims of war—the children—was badly needed. The War Relief Service Committee undertook the humanitarian project of extending hands across the water to the fatherless children of France. The Daughters “adopted” two thousand French children and undertook the restoration of the small French village of Tilloloy which had been twice invaded by German armies. The estimated cost of rehabilitation was $46,000, and by the time the work was completed the quota had not only been raised by State contributions but a surplus of nearly $5000 remained.

As the boys began to return from “over there”, the Daughters continued to furnish knitted garments, comfort kits, food, games, flowers, etc., to the convalescent and reconstruction hospitals in the United States.

The report of the War Work during 1914-1918 is a glowing record indeed. The final paragraph of this report to the 28th Congress summarizes the feeling of the Society as it emerged from the first World War:

"The War found us a body of loyal American women with a beautiful building of our own, a memorial to our ancestors. The War has left us a National Organization with a record for War Service—thus establishing for us a reputation which the world will expect us to maintain for all future time. Our building has been hallowed by the salute given it by our troops as they passed it, 'marching on to war'. To be worthy of that salute means a future dedicated anew at this Congress to the Service of God and Freedom."

Jane A. Delano (center, front row) DAR member and founder of the American Red Cross Nursing Services, with a group of her nurses ready to sail for Europe in 1914. DAR members served in many fields during World War I.
Is There a Doctor in the House?

by Mabel E. Winslow
Editor, DAR Magazine, 1958–1965

If Dr. Mary Edwards Walker and Dr. Anita Rosalie Newcomb McGee had been living when publication of *Who's Who of American Women* was begun, undoubtedly both would have been invited to supply their biographies for this compendium of modern female achievement. In their era, both were notable and well-known personalities, with the palm for inches of newspaper publicity going to the first of these two pioneer women physicians.

Their careers could hardly have differed more sharply except for the fact that both gave medical service to their Country in wartime. Dr. Walker was an inveterate, usually single-handed, espousal of "causes," many of them unpopular, whereas Dr. McGee was a notable maker of motions at sessions of the DAR Continental Congress and meetings of the National Board of Management. Dr. Walker, who was assigned National Number 108250, was not admitted to the National Society until 1914, at the age of 81 and only five years before her death. Dr. McGee, on the other hand, was admitted when the DAR was less than two years old and she was a very new M. D. of 31, held four National Offices and several chairmanships, and was assigned National Number 3015.

The application papers of both are in sharp contrast. Whereas Dr. Walker's are written in a somewhat shaky penmanship that confessed her age, and only gave the name of one ancestor, who was a private. Dr. McGee supplied data on the Revolutionary service of seven ancestors, all written in clear, legible "copperplate." Dr. Walker held no national offices in the Daughters of the American Revolution, whereas Dr. McGee was elected to four, plus chairmanships in several National Committees.

Would you like to know more about these distinguished "doctor Daughters"? If so, you are invited to read the "story" that follows.

Dr. Mary Walker

Dr. Mary Edwards Walker, National Number 108250, was accepted as a member of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, on April 18, 1914, when she was over 81. She was the eighty-fourth woman to apply for election as a member of Cornelia Greene Chapter, St. Louis, Mo., according to her chapter's scrapbook. Her Revolutionary ancestor was Jesse Snow (spelled "Jessie" on Dr. Walker's application paper). He served as a private in Capt. Timothy Paige's Company, Col. James Conover's Regiment, and in August, 1777, marched "on the Bennington alarm." He also served in Capt. John Crawford's Company, Col. Janson Cushing's Regiment, from September to November, 1777.

Dr. Walker was born on a farm near Oswego, N. Y., on November 26, 1832, the daughter of Dr. Alvah and Vesta (Whitcomb) Walker; both of her parents were born in Massachusetts, and her early American ancestors were settlers of Plymouth. Her father was a physician and teacher; her mother, also a teacher, was related, on her father's side, to James Whitcomb Riley, "the Hoosier poet," as well as to the noted Ingersoll family.

The first free school in Northern New York was started by her parents on the family farm, and her father, mother, and sisters all taught there. Mary Walker was educated at this institution during her first years of schooling, but when 16 she, too, taught for a while in New York City. She determined to follow her father's profession, attended Syracuse (N. Y.) Medical College, and was graduated as a doctor of medicine in 1855. Tradition hints of a romance with a fellow medical student, but she never married.

Starting out for herself, she practiced first in Youngstown, Ohio, then in Rome, N. Y., without much success.

Even before she began her medical studies, she became interested in so-called "women's rights." At that early age, she discarded women's attire forever. Her first unique costume consisted of rather full trousers and a long overcoat that partly concealed them. She termed this outfit "the American reform costume." Later she gave up this makeshift ensemble for standard male attire, usually topped by a high silk hat. It is said that she carried trolley tickets in the hatband. Humorist Bill Nye called her "a self-made man."

Whenever she lectured, or when she attended an evening affair, she wore men's full evening dress, complete with white tie and tails. Nevertheless, as a concession to her sex, she always wore her hair in curls, "so that people will know I am a woman."

She was arrested many times for the offense of...
"masquerading as a man," but always produced a permit said to have been issued by the United States Congress allowing her to wear male dress. The Congressional Record does not, however, contain an account of such permission.

Now as to her further career. During the Civil War (in which she served for three years), Dr. Mary Walker achieved a unique succession of "firsts." She entered military service in her professional capacity as a doctor and was the first woman physician to be commissioned an Army Assistant Surgeon, with the rank of first lieutenant. She dressed like her brother officers, as might be expected, wearing trousers with a gold stripe down the side, an officer's great coat, a jacket cut like a blouse, and a hat with a gold cord. For six months in 1864, it was said that she served as a spy, although nominally attached to the 52nd Ohio Infantry. She was taken prisoner, America's first woman prisoner of war, and was the first woman officer to be exchanged for a man of equal rank.

She was also the first woman to be decorated for her services in time of war, receiving a Congressional Medal of Honor "for bravery and valuable services in the field." She was very proud of her medal and wore it always. Two years before her death, on February 15, 1917, this medal, in which she took such satisfaction, was stricken from the list because the occasion for giving it was not officially recorded in the War Department Archives.

Her Country showed further ingratitude. She had been voted $15,000 by the Congress for her Civil War service, but through some governmental mixup never received the money. She did receive a meager pension of $8.50 a month for many years, which constituted the sum total of this Government's official recognition, not only of her devoted work, but also of her unique status as the only woman physician on active duty during the Civil War.

She resigned from the Army in June, 1865, then worked briefly on a New York Newspaper, a pioneer in that profession. Moving to Washington, D. C., she opened an office as a practicing physician, still sturdily wearing male dress, though little boys frequently pelted her with rotten eggs and overripe fruit and vegetables. She was, indeed, one of the "sights" of Washington for many years. Tourists frequently asked about her and inquired where she was likely to be seen. As she appeared in public a great deal, especially at the theater and other public gathering places, the chances of seeing her were usually quite good.

Washington was an excellent base from which this intrepid crusader could conduct campaigns for the many "causes" she adopted. During much of the period between the close of the Civil War and the early 1900's, she was considered the best-known woman in America. She was an early and ardent advocate of woman's suffrage and went to London in 1866 to address a women's "social science" meeting in St. James's Hall. Charles Dickens was then editor of the
"All Year Round Magazine" and attended the lecture as critic for his journal. He commented on the rudeness of the audience, who considered the occasion "a lark." Dr. Walker's speech was nevertheless credited with stirring up support for woman suffrage that had hitherto been dormant in the United Kingdom.

Returning to the United States, Dr. Walker made numerous suffrage speeches and was the author of a "constitutional argument" granting the vote to women. She claimed to have been the first woman to attempt to vote at the polls.

Her interests were exceedingly varied. She worked to secure popular election of United States Senators. Among other projects, she succeeded in having revenue taxes removed from self-supporting women who earned less than $500 a year. She also originated the postal-card receipt for registered mail, adopted by the Post Office Department when she convinced it of the value of this procedure. She also "reformed" the handling of third-class mail, and prompted passage of a law permitting senders to put their names and addresses on packages, so that they could be returned if not delivered. Both these Post Office customs are so much taken for granted today that it seems odd that they were adopted only after a persistent one-woman campaign.

Of an inventive bent, she devised the little tab on men's shirt neckbands that prevents irritation by collar buttons. Generations of men should offer thanks that Dr. Mary Walker wore male attire. A self-made man, indeed!

In 1897 she established a woman's colony on her New York farm, termed "the Adamless Eden." She also founded a sanitarium for tuberculosis patients on the family estate near Oswego, as well as an institution for preventive care, using methods that she devised.

By religion she was a Spiritualist.

One would have expected such a "vocal" person to have written much more than she apparently did. She was always very sensitive about her personal rights and seldom remained silent when she felt they had been infringed upon. Dr. Walker's literary style is said to have been quite original, but specimens of her writings do not seem to be readily available. She is credited with having written two novels, but neither of them is listed in the Library of Congress Catalog. Her last book, written in 1878, bore the rather spicy title, "Unmasked, or the Science of Immorality." Wouldn't you like to read it?

A fall on the Capitol steps in 1917 led to several years of invalidism and was at least partly responsible for her death on February 21, 1919, at the age of 86. The following is a portion of an Editorial in the Washington Star of February 23, 1919.

"Dr. Mary Walker had, for some years, ceased to occupy a position of prominence, owing to her advanced age. The time was when she was the best-known woman in Washington and perhaps the best-known woman in America, conspicuous by her wearing of men's clothing and famous for her championship of woman suffrage before the question became a familiar issue.

"She had a remarkable career, being the first woman to have been named assistant Army surgeon, the first woman prisoner of war, and the first woman to be decorated for bravery. During the Civil War she rendered invaluable service in nursing the sick and wounded. Her adoption of male attire was due to her conscientious belief in the political equality of the sexes. She was far ahead of her time, but she lived to see women doing men's work and wearing men's clothes while at work.

"She was eccentric and fearless and often came in contact with convention. * * * It cannot be said that the suffrage cause was advanced as the direct result of her efforts or that her idiosyncrasy in the matter of clothing aided in the emancipation of women from their restrictions, but she at least served to bring the problem nearer to the point of considering the matter of 'women's rights' and it may be said that, in the final analysis, she contributed materially to the cause."

Acknowledgments

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Mrs. Henry Minderman, Regent, Cornelia Greene Chapter, St. Louis, Mo.

Scrapbook, Cornelia Greene Chapter.

Records, DAR Registrar General's Office, Washington, D.C.


Mrs. Edna Rouch, The Evening Star Library, Washington, D.C.


Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee

Anita Rosalie Newcomb was born in Washington, D.C., on February 4, 1862, the daughter of Simon and Mary C. (Hassler) Newcomb. Her father was a famous and distinguished astronomer and a senior professor of mathematics for the United States Navy, as well as Superintendent of the Navy's Almanac Office. Her mother was Mary Caroline Hassler, whose grandfather was founder of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey; she was also a niece of Professor Joseph Nourse, United States Navy, and a granddaughter of Joseph Nourse, first Registrar of the Treasury, and a granddaughter of Benjamin Rittenhouse, superintendent of a Pennsylvania gun factory during the Revolution.

Anita Newcomb was graduated from private schools in Washington, then spent 3 years in travel and study in Europe. She was married on February 14, 1888, at the age of 26, to W. J. ("Don") McGee, then a geologist with the United States Geological Survey. The McGees had three children—Klotha (born July 10, 1889), Donald (born September 10, 1895, died June 25, 1896), and Eric (born September 10, 1895). His name was changed to Eric McGee Newcomb to preserve the name of his mother's family.
Anita McGee was graduated in medicine from Columbian College, Washington, D.C. (now George Washington University), in 1892. She took postgraduate work at Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore and practised medicine for a time. An early number of The American Monthly (Vol. VII, 1895) states that Dr. McGee wrote many articles, some of them (even in these early days of the DAR) on communism, and also contributed frequently to the DAR Magazine at that time. Only two of her articles are listed in the Library of Congress Catalog under her authorship—"A Standard for Army Nurses" was published in The Trained Nurse and Hospital Review, vol. 22, No. 4, and a chapter in "A Record of the Descendants of John and Elizabeth Bull, Early Settlers of Pennsylvania," compiled by Commodore James Henry Bull, USN (ret.), published in 1918, and its revision, by the same compiler, issued in 1930.

As stated in the opening portion of this article, Dr. McGee was accepted as a member of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, in April, 1893, when it was only 2½ years old. Almost immediately she was "tapped" for national office. She was elected Surgeon General in 1894, and again in 1895; the first Librarian General in 1896; and Vice President General in 1898. Her active service on a national level seems to have been interrupted by her Spanish-American War work, but in 1903 she was back in the national picture, having been elected Historian General, with 14 delegates seconding her nomination. She had been Chairman of the Magazine Committee and the Committee on Administration, and compiled a directory of members.

Dr. McGee's application papers are models of clarity and legible writing. In addition to her blank filled out on her ancestor Col. John (later Gen.) Bull, she supplied carefully prepared statements on Benjamin Rittenhouse, James Nourse, Mary Phillips Bull (wife of John, who took charge of a cache of cannonballs at the request of the Pennsylvania Council of Safety), Elizabeth Bull Rittenhouse, Matthias Rittenhouse, and Elizabeth Williams Rittenhouse.

Now begins a chronicle of Dr. McGee's participation in Continental Congress and meetings of the National Board of Management.

1894.—Dr. McGee was present at National Board meetings on May 9 and 11 and June 7, 1894. Even that early in her DAR career, she proposed an amendment to the DAR Constitution authorizing the election of Honorary Vice Presidents General and Honorary State Regents, "to be chosen from those members who have rendered valuable service to the Society. The power to elect Honorary Vice Presidents General shall be vested in the Continental Congress."

You will remember that this was the year Dr. McGee was elected Surgeon General.

1895.—At the meeting of January 21, 1895, according to page 220 of the Magazine, she offered a resolution "That a Committee of Administration be elected to present to Continental Congress a plan for relieving officers of a part of their arduous duties and the performance of miscellaneous administrative work with promptness and accuracy." (She was later Chairman of this Committee.)

On page 284 she offered a program for the order of business; on this same page she reported for the first time as Surgeon General. She said that, according to the Bylaws, she was supposed "to consider and report on the most efficient way of bettering the condition of the sick and wounded of our Army and Navy." She therefore had gone to the Surgeon General of the Army, telling him that, if she took her job literally, she would have to visit Army posts, Navy yards, and public and private hospitals all over the United States. She called herself "an officer looking for a duty."

She therefore proposed, as a new bylaw, that the DAR's Surgeon General should examine the places selected for Continental Congress and provide medical attendance, with facilities for prompt relief, in case any of those attending Congress were taken ill. She warned against Washington's milk and water supply, "where there is a considerable mortality from typhoid." She commented that Potomac water (this was well before the days of the present filtration plant) was muddy but germ free.

1896.—In this year Dr. McGee gave, at the Fifth Continental Congress, as her second report as Surgeon General, what may have been the shortest such accounting on record: "I have the honor to report that I have performed and am performing all the duties of my office." (NOTE: It must be remembered that, at this time, all the Minutes of Continental Congress were published in the Magazine; in fact, this was one of the reasons for which it was started.)
This brief report was not, however, Dr. McGee's only contribution to the 1896 Continental Congress. She commented on the fact that the Government had published only a meager amount of material on the Revolutionary War, whereas the documentary history of the Constitution and the calendars and letters of Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe should be made available to the student of history. She explained that the calendars are indexes of letters purchased by the Government and are invaluable to historians. Money was, however, lacking for this project; thus far, only $165,000 had been spent on it, whereas between two and three million dollars was being allotted to publications regarding the War Between the States. The speaker suggested that DAR members write to their Congressmen urging passage of a bill appropriating money for this purpose.

The Fifth Continental Congress ordered a Directory of members published. Dr. McGee was placed in charge of this undertaking. This Congress also elected her the first Librarian General.

1897.—Dr. McGee wrote on "Our Library" in volume X of The American Monthly (pp. 188-191). At the Sixth Continental Congress she moved that the Minutes of Congress be published in the Magazine "immediately after the adjournment of Congress." At this particular session, a member moved that the American Monthly Magazine be abolished. Dr. McGee countered with a motion that the matter be referred to a committee, "to report back to Congress and, if not, to the National Board." This motion was adopted.

At this Congress, Dr. McGee was able to report, as Librarian General, that the number of books in the Library totaled 897, including 721 presented as gifts and 11 purchased. She was a delegate of the District of Columbia's Mary Washington Chapter, which has always been proud of its part in the assembling of the original DAR Library.

This year, Dr. McGee also authored an article in the DAR Magazine, "What Becomes of the Money," which observed that the Magazine cost the National Society $3,000 a year, including $1,000 for the Editor's salary and $600 for the Business Manager. Evidently, the Magazine was responsible for the publication of Lineage Books, because it was reported that they cost $1 each to print and sold for 50 cents and that Directories cost 65 cents a copy to print and sold for 50 cents.

1898.—Dr. McGee was elected a Vice President General at the Eighth Continental Congress. As usual, she made a number of motions, including one to appoint a committee from Congress to consider such changes in bylaws as would be necessitated by changes in the DAR Constitution and to report to the next Congress; and "to take every possible step to protect the DAR insignia." This year she was also among the delegates listed as members of Mary Washington Chapter. In those days all delegates and the chapters they represented were reported in the Magazine.

With this year, the term of Dr. McGee's most active years as a DAR National Officer ended, although she was still to be elected Historian General. In 1898, as Acting Assistant Surgeon (the same rank held by Dr. Mary Walker), she, too, became the only woman officer in the Army. She organized and administered an Army Nurses Corps numbering over 1,000 women. The New International Encyclopedia (Vol. 14, 1925, p. 562) states that she originated and was Director of the Hospital Corps of the DAR, which chose the women nurses for war service. She resigned in 1900, upon completion of the work, when the Corps was made a permanent part of the Army by the United States Congress. She was chosen the only woman member of the Spanish-American War Veterans group.

In 1903, Dr. McGee was elected Historian General; her nomination was seconded by 14 persons, but the vote in the election that followed was very close.

The year 1904 must have been a busy one. "Don" McGee was not only a geologist, but an anthropologist at the Geological Survey, and he was selected as chief of anthropology at the St. Louis (Louisiana Purchase) Exposition. He was a member of the Inland Waterways Commission and the National Conservation Commission, appointed to both by President Theodore Roosevelt. His energetic wife was a vice president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science when it met in St. Louis during the exposition and was presiding officer for that organization's Department of Anthropology.

The Russo-Japanese War also started early in 1904. Dr. McGee, relatively fresh from her Spanish-American War service, personally took a small group of American trained nurses (all nine of them had been in the U. S. Army Nurses Corps) to Japan, to be the nucleus of a Japanese Nurses Corps. She was welcomed gladly by the Japanese Ministry of War and received four decorations from the Emperor and Empress, including the Order of the Crown.

Unfortunately, from this year on, information about Dr. Anita McGee is very scanty. We do know that she lectured on hygiene at the University of California in 1911. She resigned from the National Society on March 15, 1916, was reinstated on March 27, 1922, and resigned again 10 years later, on March 29, 1932. Her last chapter affiliation is given on her membership card in the Registrar General's catalog as Horseshoe Robertson of West Point, Miss., but an inquiry concerning her addressed to her chapter regent produced the reply that none of the present members had known her, although one was probably a Newcomb relative. Her card, however, does say that she died in Southern Pines, N. C., in 1940.

Dr. McGee had much to do with molding early policies of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, whereas Dr. Mary Walker joined too late in life to have taken a very active part, even if she had wished to do so. Dr. McGee, on the other hand, was responsible for many bylaws and traditions we take for granted today. Dr. Walker

(Continued on page 801)
ANNETTE PEABODY TROWBRIDGE was born June 10, 1869 in Huntsville, Alabama to Charles Frederick Trowbridge and Clara White Brigham, both of Michigan. Major Trowbridge was serving with his regiment, the 16th Infantry at Huntsville Barracks. Shortly thereafter, Major Trowbridge became ill, the result of his war service. He was retired and the family went to live in Ann Arbor, Michigan, where they remained until his death early in 1878.

From this time on Annie’s life was spent with various relatives, chiefly her paternal grandparents in Detroit and a maternal cousin, Mrs. Don M. Dickinson. After a severe case of typhoid, in order to remove her from the rigors of the mid-western winter, she was sent south to school at the Virginia Female Seminary (now Stuart Hall) in Staunton, Virginia. Here, at the age of 15, she met the brother of one of her schoolmates, Cabell Carrington Kinney, destined to become her husband seven years later. There followed several years of schooling, both in Staunton and at Mme. Le Fevre’s in Baltimore.

In the winter of 1889 Miss Trowbridge made her debut in Washington, D.C., while living with her cousin Mrs. Don M. Dickinson, whose husband was Postmaster General at the time. She was also much with another cousin, Katherine Trowbridge Wilkins, the wife of Otto Tittmann of the Geodetic Survey. Mrs. Tittmann was extremely active in founding the DAR. It was through her urging that Miss Trowbridge joined the Society in 1891, shortly before her marriage early in 1892.

In 1895 or 96 Mr. and Mrs. Kinney moved to Dallas, Texas. There Mrs. Kinney became active in a Texas Chapter of DAR and remained so until the family moved to California in 1909. Subsequently Mrs. Kinney transferred her membership to a Chapter in San Francisco. Upon several occasions, while living in the east following her husband’s death in 1928, Mrs. Kinney served as Alternate for the California Chapter at the DAR Congress.

On Dec. 4, 1945, Mrs. Kinney transferred to the Army-Navy Chapter in Washington, D.C., of which she is now a member.

At the time of the founding of the Kettoctin Chapter of DAR, in Loudon County, Virginia, where Mrs. Kinney makes her home, she was able to be of some help to the women interested in that project. She is now an honorary member of that chapter.

Mrs. Kinney is a Real Granddaughter of the American Revolution, tracing her ancestry back through her great grandmother to Col. Ebenezer Sproat of the Continental Army and to the famous Commodore Whipple for whom the Navy still names one of its ships. Her great uncle was General Henry Hastings Sibley whose house in Minnesota is a DAR shrine.

Never one to accept office, Mrs. Kinney has, nevertheless, always been active in her quiet way to further the original aims of the Society. Now, at ninety-six, delicate and blind, she remains interested in all around her.
The Tamassee DAR School of today is a place of beauty, made so because of things both seen and unseen. The drives and pathways that wind through the wooded campus are lighted by stars of hope; they lead to sturdy buildings where mountain children and youths, for several decades, have received food and shelter. In the dormitories, the dining hall, the health house, the classrooms, the auditorium, and the chapel, the students at Tamassee are given physical care, educational instruction and training, and spiritual guidance. Body, mind, and spirit are ministered to by those entrusted with the welfare of our Tamassee boys and girls.

A member of the faculty writes of the school as follows: "Monday was an exciting time at Tamassee, for on that day we opened our school doors to four hundred and forty students; approximately ninety of these were here for the first time. The old students as well as the new ones were somewhat apprehensive, as there were nine new faces on the faculty list—half of the total. However, under the guidance of the experienced teachers everything progressed normally, and school was soon under way.

"Our aims at Tamassee are rather broad. We attempt to train and mold our students into useful citizens. This is accomplished through all phases of our program; classroom work, on-the-job training in the kitchen, dairy, farm, beauty shop, health house, etc. Through our recreational activities and social functions we can reach and further the development of all the students. The vocational program, shop, and agriculture program, are vital parts of our curriculum.

"Of special interest to the students this year is a new course being taught—family living. They have shown a keen interest in this subject and we are expecting great results. Another popular feature is our planned recreation; folk dancing, tennis, and volleyball are most in demand.

"We have a well-balanced faculty; all are living on the campus excepting three. This enables us to plan for our students twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week. Movies of educational and spiritual nature are shown on Sunday night."

Tamassee school is located in Oconee County, in the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains, in the extreme northwest corner of South Carolina, quite near the borders of Georgia and North Carolina. It is within a few miles of the villages of Tamassee and Salem, and not far from the towns of Walhalla and Seneca. The good paved highways of today, by which one may easily reach the school by car, have made it much less isolated than it was in former years; they are a great improvement over the rough narrow roads and rocky trails that led to Tamassee in its early days. A post office there, and telephone installations, now bring the school within easy communications range.

From an account of Tamassee's first decade we learn that the South Carolina Daughters assembled for their 18th annual State Conference in November, 1914. A guest speaker, the founder of the Southern Industrial Educational Association, who was deeply interested in the people of the Appalachian highlands, spoke feelingly of their needs. She urged the South Carolina members to do all possible to help educate and uplift them. The Conference adopted a resolution to take decisive action in regard to establishing an industrial school for mountain girls, and a subsequent resolution recommending that it be in some place remote, yet accessible, where the need seemed greatest.

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Kate Duncan Smith

THE Kate Duncan Smith DAR School bears the name of a gifted and charming lady, who did much for the educational, cultural, and civic life of her state. She was Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, State Regent of the Alabama Society DAR, a native of Alabama and a lifelong resident of the state. In 1919 the Alabama DAR voted to establish and maintain a Daughters of the American Revolution School, to be named in honor of Kate Duncan Smith, who was elected State Regent in 1897, and served for ten years in that office. She served as a Vice President General, and then as an Honorary Vice President General until her death in 1934.

The selection of the site of the school, at the very northern edge of the Gunter Mountain Plateau, in Marshall County, was made by the Alabama DAR in 1922. Gunter Mountain was a thickly settled region, almost completely shut off from the rest of the world. The people were existing under primitive conditions, victims of an isolation which kept out modern methods of living. Here hundreds of young Americans were being denied the privilege of education which should be the heritage of every boy and girl in our land. The Alabama DAR saw in this setting the potential for the type of rural community upon which the welfare of our nation is so dependent.

The Gunter Mountain people, hearing of the proposed school, went after it with all the force at their command. Money was raised in the community for the purchase of one hundred acres of land, from owners who made the land available at reduced rates, and some land was given outright. The Alabama DAR raised the necessary money for the establishment of the school by dedicated work. The all-important undertaking began in the latter part of 1922.

The people left their crops to give time and labor in the construction of the building. Men used their mules and wagons to haul rocks and other materials to the building site. Cement for the rock work was hauled from Woodville, a distance of ten miles over rugged roads.

On February 26, 1924, the Kate Duncan Smith DAR School officially opened, in a small four-room rock building, with two teachers and less than one hundred students. The inspiration, work, land, and money involved in the founding of this mountain school came entirely from Alabama citizens, the Alabama DAR, and people of Gunter Mountain. The early years of the school were difficult ones, but this undertaking in education aroused the interest of the NSDAR membership, and soon help was forthcoming. In ten years the original four-room structure tripled in size, and has continued to grow. There are now twenty-six buildings on the campus of KDS.

The Daughters of the American Revolution own the land and buildings, maintain them, and at intervals add new structures and other improvements. They also pay the salaries of two teachers, the executive secretary, a bookkeeper-secretary, a secretary for the principal, a school nurse, and two or three maintenance workers, throughout the year. DAR funds also supplement the salaries of three members of the faculty, and help pay for the groceries used by girls who stay at the Home Economics practice cottage during the year.

The State of Alabama contributes a great deal to the school in three areas of operations expense. It supplies and maintains eight buses for pupil transportation, and pays the salaries of the drivers. The state

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Tamassee

Earlier in the year there had been some activity on the part of the National Society regarding a proposal to establish a school for needy descendants of Revolutionary patriots in the Southern mountains. Various proposals and plans were under the consideration of the DAR National Education Committee, which submitted them to the National Board. The Board voted that it was impractical for the Society to assume the responsibility of establishing and maintaining such a school.

At their State Conference in November, 1916, the South Carolina DAR voted to accept the gift of a site of one hundred and ten acres at Tamassee, in Oconee County, and of $1,418.00 from citizens of the Tamassee and Walhalla communities. Building began on a two-story frame structure in the fall of 1918, and in February, 1919, a day school for both girls and boys was opened at Tamassee in the only finished room, with twenty-three enrolled. By March, fifty students were enrolled. In the fall of 1919 Tamassee opened as a boarding school for girls, with an enrollment of five; it was combined with the day school for girls and boys. Thus we learn from the history of the school that all the inspiration, effort, funds, and property which were contributed to the founding of Tamassee came from the South Carolina Daughters, and citizens of that state.

Then following a talk about the school, made by the Vice President General from South Carolina at the NSDAR Continental Congress in April, 1920, the first help from other sources came, through contributions made by other State Societies and their members. The second building at Tamassee, a dormitory, was given by the New York DAR.

Buildings at Tamassee, constructed at intervals during more than four decades, now number twenty-eight. They are all pleasing in appearance, regardless of the era in which they were built. Those situated on the main campus, among tall old trees, fit their location on the hilly, wooded terrain. The spacious older cottages, of frame construction, have a home-like and hospitable air. There are several attractive looking smaller cottages for the members of the faculty and staff. Well-designed stone walks connect many of the buildings. The dining hall, guest cottage, and several dormitories are built of dark red brick, with graceful columns and wide porches. Field stone was the material used for the high school, auditorium, chapel, health house, and several dormitories. There are utility buildings also; barns, sheds, shops, etc. The DAR contributed the funds for nearly all these buildings and improvements.

The spacious campus, which includes recreation and play areas, is suitably landscaped and well maintained. The United States Flag is flown daily from a tall pole in front of the administration building, which faces the highway. From year to year more land has been acquired, and now the buildings, gardens, fields, and farm spread over a tract of nearly eight hundred acres.

Tamassee school has grown steadily, due to the foresight, wisdom, and faith of those connected with its administration, and the confident support given the school for over forty years by the DAR. Appropriations from the treasury of the National Society, substantial gifts from the State Societies, together with continual contributions from chapters and members everywhere, amount to many hundreds of thousands of dollars. These dollars have paid for land, buildings, improvements, equipment, maintenance, livestock, and supplies of many kinds. They have also paid for food, clothing, medical care, and other necessities for the boarding students to whom Tamassee has been home for most of every year. Substantial expense of this kind for the day students is met by the school, also.

Needy mountain children and youths make up the enrollment at Tamassee; they receive excellent education in the grades from the first through the twelfth. All the older students are required to help in various ways. The boys work on the farm, in the dairy, in the shops, and at other duties for which they are most needed. The girls help with the cooking, cleaning, serving, sewing, and similar household tasks. Boys and girls from many mountain communities in several states are boarding students; the children in the adjacent area come as day students. Excepting for teachers' salaries and pupil transportation, practically all of the expenses of Tamassee are met by the DAR.

The group of nineteen faculty members and several other workers includes the superintendent, the principal of the high school, the principal of the elementary school, the business manager, several house mothers, a nurse, a dietician, and a number of other devoted, conscientious employees.

More than five hundred students have graduated from Tamassee, and hundreds of others have received their education there. They have contributed in many ways to the welfare of their own families, and to the improvement of their homes and their communities.

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May Erwin Talmadge Auditorium-Gymnasium

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
Kate Duncan Smith

also pays the basic salaries of all the teachers, excepting two. In addition, it furnishes the coal burned in the school buildings, and meets the expense of some of the gas. A fine working relationship has existed over the years between the KDS administrators and county and state educators.

The school is controlled by a board of trustees, all of whom are Daughters of the American Revolution, excepting three men; three out-of-state members are appointed by the President General, NSDAR.

Kate Duncan Smith DAR School is located in northeast Alabama, at an elevation of twelve hundred feet, amid beautiful scenery. The view from the mountain is superb. The school is near the village of Grant, and not far from the larger towns of Scottsboro, Guntersville, and Huntsville. The buildings at KDS are situated on a tract of land that embraces almost two hundred and forty acres, including the school farm. The entire area is one of exceptional beauty, due to the lovely scenery, wooded terrain, artistically landscaped main campus, attractive buildings, and numerous other improvements and pleasing features.

Included in the group of buildings are the main building, vocational building, practice house, farm cottage, two teacherages and several other cottages, health house, old gymnasium, chapel, lunchroom, log library, craft center, water tower, primary unit, guest house, mechanical arts building, storage house, and the new auditorium-gymnasium. Several are of frame construction, some are of brick, and several are of stone. They all fit suitably into well planned locations, complemented by trees, artistic landscaping that includes shrubbery, walks, terraces, grassy plots, and flower beds, and other improvements.

The United States Flag is flown daily from a flag pole near the entrance of the main building; from this spot Kennamer’s Cove, some six hundred feet below, is seen as a picture of great beauty and interest.

During the first years of the institution, KDS was only an elementary school. However, the enrollment increased, the students progressed, and the first graduation took place in 1931; the graduates were two girls. Five years later there were twenty-four members of the class of 1936. Through the years the number of graduates has gradually increased; during the nearly four decades of the school’s existence approximately five hundred boys and girls have graduated, and taken their places in society, business, and industry, in such a manner as to reflect credit and honor on the institution and the DAR organization.

KDS is not a boarding school, but is operated as a public day school. Eighty per cent of the pupils come in eight buses from a one-hundred-square-mile district that comprises all of Gunter Mountain and several surrounding valleys and coves. Eighty per cent or more of the students will not attend institutions of higher learning. Preparation for living for these young people is the primary interest of the faculty, rather than preparation for college.

The total enrollment is six hundred and fifty-six students at this time, with three hundred and thirteen in the elementary grades, and three hundred and forty-three in the junior high and senior high grades. All studies of the regular curriculum of the public schools are taught, adapted to local rural conditions. Courses in Home Economics are stressed, with girls getting valuable experience in the practice cottage where they learn household management and homemaking under the supervision of their teacher.

Doris Pike White Auditorium-Gymnasium

There is a model farm, with a small herd of very fine dairy cattle, where the boys learn modern farming methods under the supervision of the teacher of agriculture. In addition to instruction in farming techniques and methods, the boys gain skill in the new mechanical arts building, in woodwork, industrial arts, and general shop. This enables them to maintain farm machinery, electrical apparatus and motors, and buildings. Skills are developed which enable them to find employment in expanding industry, in adjoining areas, and thus maintain homes on the Mountain.

The success of the efforts of those in charge of the school is dependent upon the improvements made in all the farms and homes of the people of Gunter Mountain. The vocational, agriculture, and home economics departments, and the health program have made excellent progress.

A public health nurse is the center of a very exceptional activity that is part of the KDS school pro-

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Redwoods
by Lawrence T. MacNamara, Jr.

The giant California Redwood, one of the world’s most magnificent scenic wonders, is rapidly disappearing. While the chain saws bring havoc to the pristine, cathedral-like redwood groves at an ever-increasing rate, conservationists are fighting a last-ditch battle to preserve a significant remnant of the once great redwood forest. Probably no conservation situation in America’s history has been more urgent than this. If Congress fails to establish a Redwood National Park next year, the opportunity to preserve these wondrous trees will be forever lost. Gone will be the assurance that all America’s posterity will be able to enjoy the inspiration and serenity of the tallest and, some say, the most beautiful living thing in the world.

When settlers first arrived in California, ancient redwoods, whose branches shone in light when Europe hibernated in the Dark Ages, covered two million acres along California’s coast. These trees formed a forest so awesome in its splendor that it was called an empire. Heavy lumbering, begun in the late 1800’s, has now drastically reduced this empire to thirteen percent of its original size. The United States Forest Service warns that all privately owned virgin redwood forests will have been destroyed by 1980. That little more than one century of Americans should be allowed to destroy what God took fifteen centuries to build seems hardly right.

The redwood is cousin to a race of tree which, in prehistoric times, blanketed much of the earth. Today the redwood range is restricted to a narrow belt in northern California. Since the redwood grows only in America, it has become America’s privilege to protect these trees for her own people and for the world. In giving us these wondrous trees, nature has not only endowed us with a unique marvel, but has also charged us with an inescapable responsibility.

This responsibility has not been totally neglected. Faint glimmers of interest in saving the redwoods appeared in the nineteenth century. They accomplished nothing. With the inception of the Save-the-Redwoods League in 1918, however, the strongest and most effective single organization in redwood preservation was established. In the past forty-seven years the League has raised from contributions over ten million dollars. Matched by funds appropriated by the California Legislature, this money has financed the State’s four major redwood state parks. Today, the state park system includes 50,000 acres of the finest primeval redwoods.

California has all-too-well shown, however, that setting aside trees in a state park does not assure their preservation. Existing redwood parks, for example, are not immune from the ravages of freeway construction. Of the four major parks, one has already been sliced by a freeway. Plans are in the offing for the ridelling of the other three. The tragedy of freeway construction in redwood groves is that its tremendous destruction is needless. Edward Dodler, Chief of California’s Division of Beaches and Parks, says that routes sparing all the state’s redwood park lands would require construction of only ten or fifteen miles in addition to the highway mileage prescribed in the state’s master freeway construction plan. These ten or fifteen miles, he points out, shrink to infinitesimal proportions when compared with the 12,400 miles provided in this plan.

Yet, the State Highway Commission prefers to route its roads through the already state-owned state parks in order to save the insignificant cost of land condemnation on the by-pass routes. Unfortunately, nothing can be done to force the Commission to abandon its choice. According to the Constitution of the State of California, the Commission is authorized to determine the routing of roads between destinations set by the State Legislature and granted the power of eminent domain over all land in the state. With its autonomy, the Highway Commission is able to laugh at the thousands of Americans who contributed money for the establishment of state redwood parks. These citizens, understanding that the lands would be preserved in perpetuity by the State, now feel cheated by the State’s flagrant disregard of this trust.

The DAR was one of the largest contributors to California’s redwood parks. In 1949 it donated over $26,000 for the preservation of the National Tribute Grove in Jedidiah Smith Redwoods State Park. The outstanding grove was dedicated as a “fitting and im-
perishable tribute" to the men and women who lost their lives in service to our country during World War II. On August 16 of this year, land transactions were begun for a four-lane expressway which, if built, will bisect the Grove. In spite of Governor Brown's recent declaration that “as long as I am Governor in California not a single solitary redwood will be cut down for a freeway,” construction is expected to begin in the middle of this month.

The highway will rip a swath through the forest as much as 700 feet wide and leave the park scarred with ugly cuts and fills. Eighty acres of what the Sierra Club calls “some of the finest redwood stands in existence” will fall before the bulldozers. And they will not be the only loss. Gone to the roar of speeding automobiles and diesel logging trucks will be the quiet peace and serenity of this ancient natural cathedral.

As late as March 1965, the Highway Commission predicted that construction of a freeway through the National Tribute Grove would be deferred until 1970. The Commission is now hoping to present the nation with a hideous fait accompli before adverse public opinion is aroused. Now, in the eleventh hour, all that can save the National Tribute Grove is a massive expression of public resentment heard in the State House in Sacramento and the White House in Washington.

Freeway construction is not the only form of destruction in whose path existing redwood parks sit as helpless victims. Another is flood ravage caused by poor logging practices. In Humboldt, the largest redwood park, floods have poured tons of silt, gravel, and logging debris into the once idyllic Bull Creek, turning it into an ugly sewer. Rampaging waters have toppled a thousand giant trees. This destruction is the result of loggers who cleared the upstream lands of all water-retaining vegetation, leaving the soil to be washed away with the rains. The redwoods, characterized by one Swedish forestry expert as “the world’s most remarkable forest stand” are prey to logging practices which American experts have called “some of the worst in the world.” Indeed, more than 1,500 violations of the California Forest Practices Act are recorded each year.

California has spent over a million dollars clearing Bull Creek of logging slash and building dams in the upper watershed to hold back flood waters. But the lesson has not been learned. In the Spring of 1964, intensive lumber operations began above Jedidiah Smith Redwood Park, leaving it vulnerable to Humboldt's fate.

California's redwood lands, now torn by bulldozer and flood, have lost some of their aesthetic value. If highway plans are realized, they will lose even more. Obviously, at present the vanishing redwood is not adequately protected. Existing redwood parks are unable to handle the ever-increasing numbers of visitors. Before the big trees are forever gone, a section of land representative of the grandeur of the once unbroken redwood forest must be set aside and protected vigorously.

Only one opportunity for such a redwood preserve remains. It is located along Redwood Creek, on whose
banks are found the three tallest redwoods, at 367 feet the tallest of all living things. A largely contiguous primeval forest, unequalled in expanse now that most old trees are found only in strips and patches, stretches across the five-mile wide Redwood Creek watershed.

The great beauty of this forest comes not only from the majestic redwoods, but also from the clear, sparkling streams and luxuriant growth on the forest floor. Ferns abound, often growing exceptionally large in the rich forest soil. Shamrock-like oxalis trims the moist earth with a neat verdant carpet. In this natural paradise, where temperatures are pleasant the year around, there are no snakes or poison ivy, and very few bothersome insects. On meadows adjoining the park area one of the last herds of Roosevelt Elk resides.

Private redwood land values have soared, so that now neither the Save-the-Redwoods League nor the State of California has the resources to preserve Redwood Creek. Federal funds are the only answer.

Since a Redwood National Park along Redwood Creek would comprise only ninety square miles, it is small in comparison with Yellowstone’s 3,100 square miles. The cost of acquiring the park will be high, however, perhaps as high as $100 million. With the war in Viet Nam requiring more expenditures, some may consider the price tag of this unique natural masterpiece prohibitive. Yet, cannot a nation which spends three billion dollars yearly in foreign aid feeding the people of the world set aside three percent of that figure for the lasting enjoyment and inspiration of its own people, and for those in the rest of the world who care to visit? Theodore Roosevelt once said “there is nothing more practical in the end than the preservation of beauty, than the preservation of anything that appeals to the higher emotions of mankind.”

Opposition to the park, though strong, is heard mainly from residents in the immediate vicinity of the proposed park and, of course, from the lumber industry itself. Many nationally prominent newspapers and periodicals have vigorously urged establishment of the redwood park, especially in this situation where local and special interests threaten those of the whole nation. California and its lumber companies, they say, do not have the right to destroy that which is the natural heritage of all Americans.

Often, opposition is founded upon misunderstanding. People living in Humboldt and Del Norte Counties, where the national park would be located, point to their region’s economy, which relies heavily on redwood and Douglas fir lumbering. They fear that if the lumbering is removed as a source of tax revenue and employment, the counties’ economy will lie in shambles. That the park would stop lumbering in these counties, however, is wholly a misconception. A Redwood National Park would preserve a mere 53,000 acres of redwoods. Commercial forests would still encompass 1,060,000 acres of redwood and Douglas fir timberlands in Humboldt County alone.

The park would not substantially decrease employment in the redwood region, nor would it seriously
disrupt local tax-raising means. On the other hand, economists feel that the park’s presence would, in time, increase both. The American Forestry Association concludes that the result of the park’s reduction of the counties’ tax base would be “hardly crippling.” In fact, redwood lumbering has already done more to erode the tax base than would establishment of the national park.

Oddly enough, in this fierce redwood controversy, redwood lumber companies have portrayed themselves as guardians of the public interest. They like to picture conservationists as callous zealots trying to destroy them as well as the hundreds of men whom they employ. The lumberman seems to feel that as a public spirited individual who is supplying the nation with an important raw material, he should not be inconvenienced by the establishment of a national redwood preserve. Yet, should not the lumber industry, now that its mills have garnered nearly five of every six virgin redwoods, be called upon to make a small sacrifice in the national interest?

One wonders what makes redwood lumber so valuable that man would rather see it cut into boards, much like any other lumber, than see it standing as a natural pillar rising hundreds of feet above a luxuriant forest floor. This would have been a lot easier to answer fifty years ago. Redwood possesses a natural fungicide, sempervirin, which prevents rot. It also contains proportionately large quantities of tannin, which makes the wood impalatable to destructive insects such as termites. Due to the unique combination of tannin and sempervirin redwood is more durable than any other available natural wood. Hence, it has been used widely for railroad ties, grapevine posts, vats and building construction.

With modern technology, however, other woods can be impregnated with rot and insect-resistant chemicals, making them as durable as redwood. Although in the past the need for durable wood could only be met with redwood, it can now be satisfied by non-redwood products. Nevertheless, the demand for redwood is increasing. Ironically, the same properties which enabled the redwoods to live so long in forest in spite of their natural enemies—insects, fungus, and fire—have caused their hasty destruction by man.

The companies, in professing devotion to the public interest, fail to mention that when the virgin forests are exhausted in fifteen years, there will be much less lumber to cut and process. Unless another industry can be developed to take the place of redwood lumbering, the redwood region will indeed fall into economic depression. The National Park Service, after last year’s extensive study of the proposed park area, reported that the “tourist and outdoor recreation industry offers the most promising growth possibilities” for the region’s already “static” economy. The report goes further. Under lumbering as its economic bulwark, population growth in the redwood counties is “well below the State average” and unemployment is “above average.” Park development should bring a bright future to the redwood area. It is expected to inject $7.5 million into the local economy, and tourism, when developed, would be a $11.2 million business annually.

Now that support for redwoods preservation has grown, some lumber companies have greatly increased the rate of logging in lands that would be incorporated in the proposed park. According to reports the volume of logs felled by these companies is much greater than the volume of lumber sold.

Whatever the purpose may be for this accelerated rate of cutting, the result will be the breaking up of the Redwood Creek’s virgin forest so much that the land will be unacceptable as a national park. If Congress does not authorize the Redwood National Park with great speed, the solidity of the Redwood Creek forest, which is its main claim to fame, will be lost. The quiet fight to save the redwoods, which has progressed for fifty years, has now become a critical emergency.

In this age when man is infatuated with his own accomplishments, it is important that he be able to see the work of a more skilled, master Creator. Man realizes, in looking upon the redwoods’ beauty and grace, that his work is crude and gross when compared to the inimitable wonder of the living redwood tree.

Man also sees that past political empires and civilizations have risen and fallen. Of all man’s creations 1500 years ago, very little remains. There are perhaps a few crumbling Roman amphitheaters, a few broken sculptures, but that is about all. Yet, the Creator’s redwood forest, born 1500 years ago, remains a true natural empire, preserved intact through the centuries.

Man sees that he can destroy this ancient empire quite easily. In walking from nature’s luxuriant redwood grove onto his own barren, cut-over land, however, man concludes perhaps that his actions are not always constructive, that they do not always improve himself and his environment. He may realize that “modern progress,” which replaces nature’s wonders with man’s contrivances, is simply an archaic plan for converting nature-blessed America from a verdant nation into a

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Principles and Parliamentarians

Josephine T. Rothermel, National Parliamentarian

How many of the approximately 185,000 Daughters of the American Revolution would be surprised to learn that the First Continental Congress of this organization, "established purely of women by women," had an official parliamentarian—a man?

Sometime earlier the Sons of the American Revolution had decided not to accept women as members; and the Daughters in turn had declined membership to a man. Once these policies were understood, however, they were no barrier to the development of either group. A representative from the "New York Sons," Mr. Wilson L. Gill, prepared a workable constitution for the DAR, as well as the first drawing of an official seal for the Society.

The DAR had been organized for service to the Nation upon the basic principles of democracy. It is understandable that, after the founding of the National Society on October 11, 1890, serious issues remained to be resolved. Among these was the question of eligibility. Was it to be by direct lineal descent, or might it be through a collateral ancestor? As finally determined—not until 1893—only a descendent in direct line is eligible.

Other problems had to do with the essential structure on which the Society was to be based. Fortunately for its development, its functions as a national organization were stressed, while at the same time its chapters provided freedom of implementation on the local level.

Although admission to chapter membership is by the National Society, it emanates from the chapter which has provided the initial sponsorship. According to Story of the Records, the Continental Congress "is a delegate body, each chapter having representation and every State a regent entitled to a seat and vote . . . with the active officers." These privileges are not obtained by appointment, but are derived from election either in the Chapter, the State Conference, or the Continental Congress.

The formative period of the Society naturally continued for a number of years. The gains of the first sixteen months may be seen in the First Continental Congress, February 22, 1892.

"At the drop of the gavel, Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, first President General, announced that the . . . Congress was now in session, and would be opened with prayer by the Chaplain General, Mrs. Teunis Hamlin. The vast audience rose—and the Chaplain with great earnestness invoked the Divine favor to descend upon the officers and members of the Congress and to extend the principles of the Society throughout the land."

At that time, when there were few women's organizations and fewer members who understood parliamentary procedure, the delegates "largely ignored parliamentary usage because they knew nothing about such rules. . . . The presiding officer, equally inexperienced, had to be prompted by the man at her elbow with Robert's Rules. . . . It would be a trick of the most enthusiastic imagination to represent (these) proceedings as 'Quiet, orderly, and dignified.' . . . Still there were many indications from the high order of personal character of (the) members that (they) might soon be such."

The promise was soon fulfilled. By 1906, when Story of the Records appeared, "the President General . . . does not often have to consult the parliamentarian (now always a woman) except when an appeal is made from the decision of the Chair,—then, 'What does Robert's Rules say?'—settles it."

In the early 1900's,—partly by a fortunate accident—certain members of the National Society became excellent parliamentarians. During this period, the great summer assemblies of the Chautauqua Institution in southwestern New York State were attracting large numbers of students, teachers, and visitors—among whom was General Henry M. Robert, with his family. After his retirement from the Army in 1901, Chautauqua served as his regular summer residence. Here several DAR members came to know the author of Robert's Rules of Order, and their interest in parliamentary law ripened under agreeable circumstances. Some of them later taught the subject and even wrote books or manuals themselves.

The influence drawn from these contacts continues to be felt by the Daughters of the American Revolution, at the same time that the National Society has enjoyed high respect for the quality of its parliamentary performance.
Ellis Island

by Mrs. F. Warren Perkins
Former National Chairman

Ellis Island lies in New York Bay about one mile out from lower Manhattan and was opened as an immigration station in 1892. At that time there were three small islands connected by causeways, but in recent years they have been filled in to form one island comprising twenty-seven and one-half acres with beautiful lawns, trees, and flowers. In addition to the Immigration Station and Coast Guard Quarters, the U.S. Marine Hospital was located on the Island.

Here in the great detention room one could find the lonely old father and mother coming into this country for the first time to join a son or daughter. They were being held for some legal technicality which took weeks to adjust.

A young woman who had expected to be met at the dock by the man she was to have married found upon her arrival that she had been deserted. She had no friends nor money to pay her return passage so was taken to Ellis Island until her problem could be solved.

There were also those who had been held for deportation: stowaways, deserters from ships crews, visitors overstaying their time, those coming in on false passports, men and women who had become public charges through illness, women who had been deserted by husbands, and those who had come across our borders of Canada and Mexico illegally. But these
men and women were all human beings suffering from the pangs of that dreaded condition “loneliness.”

By permission of the Federal authorities, the Daughters of the American Revolution began occupational work in 1923 by employing one person to distribute yarn, needlework, and sewing materials to the women detained at Ellis Island. Chapters throughout the country sent in the supplies. These efforts were so successful in keeping the women quiet and happy instead of restless and worried as they waited day after day that the Society was requested by the government authorities to extend the work to the men, who in later years, far outnumbered the women.

Thus, the old couple waiting to be united with a son or daughter found the work given them by our Society a Godsend to keep their minds off their detention. The young woman deserted by her future husband said she would have lost her mind during the long days of waiting if it had not been for the little dress DAR members showed her how to make for herself.

The social service workers engaged to carry out this work on Ellis Island would go into the detention rooms every morning to inspect the work and return in a few hours with more material as was needed. As these people deserved to be treated with the same patience and understanding that a nurse would use with those physically ill these women were trained nurses. So with great kindness and persuasion, the lonely alien was shown how to create a new garment for his personal use. His returning interest in life and the things life holds dear was a reward in itself—the beginning of occupational therapy.

The DAR Manual of Citizenship was distributed daily by the librarian of the Island who was employed by the American Bible and Tract Society. This little book gave much valuable knowledge and was received with pleasure by those coming in but with regrets by those going out that it had not reached them when they first came to our country. Many persons said “If I had had that little book months ago I should not be on Ellis Island today.”

Upon the decline of immigration, there were many empty beds in the Marine Hospital on Ellis Island. The United States Public Health Service was allowed to use this space for the hospitalization of its merchant seamen, coast guardsmen, lighthouse keepers, and federal employees. The value of the DAR work spread to the Hospital, and the Chief Medical Officer sent a letter to the National DAR Chairman of Ellis Island in which he said:

“The patients in the Hospital pathetically ask for something to do and, unfortunately, there is nothing we can give them. Any assistance you can give us
in establishing this very necessary and important work in the Hospital will be greatly appreciated by us and I am sure will greatly benefit the patient." The National Society responded to this appeal and the service was extended to the Hospital and a trained Occupational Therapist employed.

This therapist spent the mornings in the wards giving out wool for the patients to knit into sweaters, cordage for belts, and other materials that they might work with while sitting up in bed or in their wheel chairs. Most of the ward work was light in nature for mental diversion. In the afternoon, a workshop was open for those who were able to use looms, jigsaws, and do carpentry.

Each patient was required to present a written permit from his attending physician before he was allowed to work. This permit stated his ailment and the type of work, restful or active, which would most benefit his case. For example, a young coastguardsmen lost both his legs. The doctor wished him to exercise these stumps to which he had attached his new artificial legs. He was put to work on a rug loom. This gave him excellent exercise sitting in his chair moving his legs from one pedal to the other. At first when the warp needed to be moved the patient was assisted as it required him to get up and move around to the back of the loom and return. Within a few days he wished to try it himself unaided. This being successful he became quite used to his new limbs.

A seaman had arthritis in a mild form. He wanted to be discharged from the hospital, feeling able to take a position to earn money for his wife and children. Both his nurse and his physician knew he would soon return, not having the proper physical endurance to hold a full-time job. He was assigned to work in the shop for a time to gain the sorely needed strength. He, too, was set at a loom weaving rag rugs, thus giving exercise to both arms and legs. At first, he could work for less than an hour before becoming very fatigued, but he gradually worked up to a point where he could be discharged, knowing he could work at least half a day.

Another patient was unable to leave his room or his bed. He began working on a sweater and cap for his twenty-one-year-old son who was working on the same ship his father had served on for many years. It took six months for the patient to knit this sweater. When he finished he felt that in a small way he had contributed something toward this son who was striving to take his father's place as the head of the family. Nothing can replace the satisfaction of being able to do something for those we love.

The people on Ellis Island were not only made happy with employment, but they were prepared to adjust themselves to industrial conditions before they left the hospital. They were deeply grateful to the DAR for the opportunity to be useful to themselves and to society.

Any relatively small piece of America, with the history of hope and despair, joy and heartbreak, such as Ellis Island inspired in the consciousness of the sixteen million steerage immigrants who passed through its portals, is surely deserving of a permanent place among our historical shrines. By Presidential Proclamation, May 12, 1965, Ellis Island became a part of the Statue of Liberty National Monument. This is a most fitting disposition for the island because the sight of Liberty, holding high her torch of Freedom represents a lasting impression that those millions of immigrants—now American citizens—will carry with them throughout their lives.

Knitting and painting help pass the time profitably for these men as well as prepare them to take a useful place in society. All of those helped on Ellis Island will long remember the members of the DAR.
ties. They are good citizens, good employees, good homemakers, and good parents.

A Tamasee graduate, in a talk to the members of a recent Continental Congress said, “Conditions have changed in the southern mountains since the nineteen-thirties; there is no disputing that fact. Thanks to education, people there are also changing. They are living fuller and better lives. While change is evident and progress has been made, there are still whole families on the hills and in the valleys of the southern mountains who will never know, without the help and guidance of others, the joy and enlightenment that education can bring.”

Because of things unseen Tamasee is a place of beauty. Courage, faith, and generosity built it. The Daughters of the American Revolution have known few of the Tamasee students. They do know, however, the beauty of useful lives, of which Tamasee is a symbol. The NSDAR will continue to invest in humanity.

Kate Duncan Smith

Program. The nurse gives all her time to the school and people of the Mountain. She not only instructs the students in classes, but teaches the adults better health and hygiene, gives first aid, and when necessary, takes the pupils to nearby towns for medical care. She renders a major service to the school and community.

The health house, which is one of the oldest on the campus, has been given the most thorough renovation in the school’s history, and major improvement in both appearance and comfort has been made. Some twenty-four years after the establishment of the health house, general health conditions have greatly improved in the mountain area. Special attention is given to combatting malnutrition by providing vitamins for the children, supplying a light mid-morning lunch to those who have had an inadequate breakfast, and giving free hot mid-day lunches to undernourished youngsters who are too small to work in the lunchroom or elsewhere, and can’t afford to pay. A number of the larger students who can’t afford to buy the regular hot lunch are allowed to work to pay for their lunches.

Play, as well as work, has its own place in the KDS school program, and several special days and important events are looked forward to, and greatly enjoyed by the students. The playground has recently been enlarged, and in addition to the play area it includes a new ball field and a tennis court. Active summer recreation programs have been supervised by local mountain people who gave their services without charge.

The students eagerly anticipate the annual dedication day activities in October, when members of the DAR from many states visit the school to see at first hand their DAR School Committee program at Kate Duncan Smith School. It is on this occasion that the visitors enjoy the delightful basket luncheon hospitality extended to them by the homemakers of Gunter Mountain.

The day most eagerly awaited is the day that school dismisses for the Christmas holidays. For many of the students the greatest enjoyment of Christmas is that provided by the school through the various kinds of gifts that come from the DAR. A Christmas program is held in the chapel, and following this the students return to their classrooms that are bright with decorations and Christmas trees. Carols are sung, fruit and candy served, and the gifts which have been supplied by the DAR are distributed. School dismisses at noon, and “Merry Christmas” echoes happily up and down the corridors as the students leave for home. This is Christmas at KDS.

Kate Duncan Smith DAR School is more than a piece of beautiful land and a group of fine buildings; it is not just another school for mountain boys and girls. It is a school that has as its objective the elevation of all the members of the community—that is, of Gunter Mountain—economically, socially, physically, and spiritually. There is far more to this education endeavor than just teaching students what is to be found between the covers of school books. The major aim is to produce a better informed and more civic-minded citizenry of Gunter Mountain.

This DAR school is achieving its aim because of the faith of the founders, the high quality of its leadership, and because of its socially useful purpose. It is the intention of the DAR to insure the continuance of this achievement.

Kate Duncan Smith DAR school became accredited in 1964.

Dr. McGee

Ranged over a wide variety of fields. Who can say which of these truly Newsworthy Daughters had the greater impact on the history of feminine achievement?

Acknowledgments

Most of the material on Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee was obtained by reviewing early numbers of The American Monthly Magazine, however, at least one encyclopedia yielded valuable information also.

Mrs. John D. Durrett, Regent, Horseshoe Robertson Chapter, West Point, Miss.

The American Monthly Magazine, Vols. III-XI, 1893-1898, contains dozens of references to motions and resolutions introduced at Continental Congress and National Board Meetings by Dr. McGee, as well as her annual reports as a National Officer.
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

DAR Awards to Military Academies
1965

Above: United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland. Award for Highest Multiple, Naval Operations presented to Midshipman 1st Class George Alan Kent by Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr., President General, NSDAR.

Right: Officer Candidate School of United States Coast Guard, Yorktown, Virginia. Awards for Highest Average in Theoretical and Practical Seamanship presented to Graduate Officer Candidate Robert F. Doughty by Mrs. Robert B. Smith, Jr., Vice President General, NSDAR; and to Ens. Fred R. Burchett by Mrs. Frederick T. Morse, Curator General, NSDAR.

Above: United States Military Academy, West Point, New York. Award for Highest Rating, Mechanics of Fluids presented to Cadet James I. Scheiner by Mrs. Lyle J. Herland, Vice President General, NSDAR.
Left: United States Merchant Marine Academy, Kings Point, New York. Award for Highest Proficiency in Naval Science and Tactics presented to Engineer Cadet Roger F. Dreher by Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr. President General, NSDAR.

Below: United States Air Force Academy, Colorado Springs, Colorado. Award for Outstanding Cadet in Aerodynamics presented to 2/Lt. James L. Vick by Mrs. Nelson Kilbourn, First Vice President General, NSDAR.

Below: United States Coast Guard Academy, New London, Conn. Award for Highest Proficiency in Seamanship presented to John D. Spade by Mrs. Charles Emery Lynde, Vice President General, NSDAR.

Right: United States Marine Corps, Quantico, Virginia. Awards for Top Winner in Platoon Leaders Class presented to Candidate Walton Chapman by Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr., President General, NSDAR and to Rodney H. Brown by Mrs. Frederick F. Morse, Curator General.
Presidents General, NSDAR 1940-1965

Mrs. Duncan (Continued from page 744)
provide better understanding and fuller appreciation of DAR, its origin, operation, and objectives. Her purpose was an improved public image through better public relations. It was under her supervision that the beautiful book, *In Washington... The DAR Story*, was published in commemoration of the 75th Anniversary of the National Society.

Mrs. Duncan instituted the “President General’s Forum” to be given at State Conferences. By bringing pertinent questions and resolutions before members, she endeavored to create more interest and understanding at the State and Chapter level.

During her administration the Good Citizens National Award was increased to a $1000 scholarship to the college of the winner's choice. A radio public service series written by Donald W. Hansen, based on the DAR Manual for Citizenship and called Citizen... . U. S. A. was made available for release.

The particular project of the Duncan administration, was the renovation of Memorial Continental Hall balcony for expansion of the NSDAR Library. This was completed and dedicated in April, 1965 with funds in reserve.

Mrs. Duncan initiated the “Museum Special Events” which brought many distinguished visitors to National Headquarters.

Her administration will long be remembered for the “Know-Do-Tell the DAR Story” philosophy.

Mrs. White (Continued from page 745)

years, was converted into an Endowed Scholarship in memory of Mrs. Russell William Magna, Honorary President General (who died October, 1960).

One of her primary interests has always been education of value to develop capable young men and women. In October of 1959, the National Board approved the construction of an auditorium-gymnasium for Kate Duncan Smith DAR School as a project of the Approved Schools Committee on a basis of voluntary contributions. The building to be known as the Doris Pike White Auditorium-Gymnasium was dedicated on October 24, 1961 with more than 500 persons attending, including Mrs. White. The estimated cost of the project was $130,000.

The portraits of the four Founders of the National Society were restored during Mrs. White’s administration and now hang in the Library of Memorial Continental Hall. The sanding and polishing of the outside of Memorial Continental Hall were also completed at a cost of $45,000 with flood lights installed. The Banquet Hall and clerks’ lounge were renovated.

During June, 1961, Mrs. White made a trip to Hawaii to visit DAR members of the 50th state.

Mrs. Groves (Continued from page 745)

visited the Army Medical Museum, by invitation of the Surgeon General of the United States Army, to view the exhibit “Women in Medicine.” The exhibit honored four deceased members of the NSDAR: Dr. Anita McGee, Clara Barton, Jane Delano, and Dr. Mary Walker—all contributors to the field of medicine.

The Allene Wilson Groves Cottage of Tamasee was built and dedicated in her honor.

Mrs. Groves might be characterized by the following statement she once made: “Pioneers who westward made their way from Virginia and Maryland on through Kentucky and through Tennessee into the mid-west had a slogan I always remember. ‘Nothing is impossible if no one seeks the credit.’ This also is my creed. This I believe.”

Miss Carraway (Continued from page 746)

setter (New Bern, N. C.). Thomas Carraway was her Revolutionary ancestor. She served her chapter as Regent as well as in many other capacities. She was Vice Regent of the North Carolina State Society, and was elected without opposition as State Regent, 1946-1949. On the National level, Miss Carraway was Vice President General from 1949-1952, and served with several National Committees. She was also Editor of the DAR Magazine, putting the magazine on a firm financial basis.

Miss Carraway and her associates announced as their primary aims for their program of work: Economy, Efficiency, and Expansion. Each of these was carried out under her administration. Funds remaining from the Memorial Bell Tower at Valley Forge were turned over to the Investment Fund. Final payment of the debt for the Administration Building was made on June 8, 1953. Through her efforts, the observance of Constitution Week was established. After a DAR Resolution was passed in 1955 by the National Society, the United States Congress passed a Joint Resolution calling upon the President of the United States to proclaim Constitution Week annually.

The Honor Roll for Chapters was begun during her administration as well as a separate committee on Magazine Advertising. Membership showed a considerable rise for both Junior and Senior members as well as in the number of J. A. C. clubs. For the first time, a scholarship was granted to a student of occupational therapy, and nursing scholarships given to six Negro girls and one Filipino girl.

Constitution Hall was renovated and repainted at an approximate cost of $175,000. Most of this money came from the record revenues of the DAR Magazine. Magazine balances also made the final payment for the enlargement of the Administration Building.
Mrs. Patton (Continued from page 746)

arrival in the United States. The National Society was proud indeed to claim the honor of receiving this outstanding American who made his first visit to the Society upon his return to his homeland. The Daughters felt the impact, too, of national and international awareness of the current history of the day within the domain of their own Constitution Hall, which they as American citizens and members of a great patriotic Society had provided.

In April of 1952, Freedoms Foundation presented a Certificate of Award to the Society for “outstanding achievement in bringing about a better understanding of the American Way of Life during 1951.” The award was presented at the United States Capitol, with appropriate ceremonies, to Mrs. Marguerite Schondau, Administrative Secretary, who compiled and submitted the data. Mrs. James B. Patton, President General, presented the award for the Foundation, in her capacity as a Director of Freedoms Foundation.

Daughter of the late Judge Samuel W. Courtright and Jennie Martin Courtright, Mrs. Patton is a native of Ohio. She became a DAR member in 1910, joining before her marriage. She served for five years as Second and First Vice Regent of Columbus Chapter, Columbus, Ohio, and then as Regent. She was State Regent of Ohio during the difficult war years.

From 1947-1950 she was elected to serve the National Society as First Vice President General.

During her administration the United States Post Office classified the NSDAR as an educational organization, carrying exemption on the postal increases at that time.

Mrs. O’Byrne (Continued from page 747)

ing in October, 1948, and the cornerstone laid April 21, 1949.

By April, 1950, the new Administration Building was completed and dedication services held. In two years, over $700,000 had been raised in cash and pledges and the first $50,000 paid on the borrowed money. The O’Byrne Room in this building was dedicated in her honor.

The first Bus Tour to seven Approved Schools was inaugurated during her administration.

Mrs. O’Byrne said in her last address before the fifty-ninth Continental Congress:

“But what we build in stone and steel cannot compare with what we build in service to our communities. Greater than all material things which we possess is the honor and the integrity we develop in our boys and girls. More lasting than mortar and stone is the good citizenship which we inspire in our young people, generation after generation. More beautiful than the finest architecture is the fidelity and trustworthiness which we are creating in the lives of underprivileged young people.”

Mrs. O’Byrne compiled and edited “The Roster of Soldiers and Patriots of the American Revolution Buried in Indiana.”

Mrs. Talmadge (Continued from page 747)

Approved Schools list. A “Record of War Work of the National Society,” during World War II was compiled and published in 1947.

Mrs. Talmadge was the first President General to be elected from a Southern State. She was born in Chattanooga, Tennessee, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Erwin. One of her maternal ancestors, Judge David Campbell, was the first Federal Judge of the State of Tennessee, and held that office when Tennessee was still the State of Franklin.

While still in her teens, May Erwin married Julius Young Talmadge of Athens, Georgia, and has since resided in that town. In 1910, she became a member of the Elijah Clarke Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution—one of the older Chapters of the National Society. She served this Chapter as Regent during World War I. She later held the offices of State Recording Secretary, State Vice Regent, and State Regent of Georgia.

At the time Mrs. Talmadge became President General, she had a record of unbroken attendance at twenty-three Continental Congresses. She was a member of the National Board of Management for eight years and held the office of Recording Secretary General 1935-1939. She has served as a Vice President General and was the first National Chairman of the DAR Student Loan Fund Committee.

Mrs. Pouch (Continued from page 748)

The annals of DAR history are filled with glowing records of the wartime service of the Daughters under the leadership of Mrs. Pouch, and her successor, Mrs. Talmadge. The Society was instrumental in helping to pay for the Sacombe Park Day Nursery Shelter near London. It was Mrs. Pouch’s desire to make this the one definite gift of her administration.

During her administration, the cornerstone was laid for the Memorial Bell Tower at Valley Forge. The presentation and dedication of three state bells and fourteen state stars to the National Carillon at Valley Forge were made.

Mrs. Pouch was born in New York City. She was educated at Chenevere Froebel Academy and Adelphia Academy in Brooklyn. She became a member of Richmond County Chapter, Staten Island, N. Y. in 1916. After holding various chairmanships and offices in the chapter, she served as its regent from 1926-1929. She served as President for one year of the Regent’s Round Table of Greater New York (composed of 24 chapters).

After serving on various State and National committees, Mrs. Pouch was elected a Vice President Gen-

(Continued on page 815)
Service to the Nation
Recognitions

NSDAR

The Huguenot Cross

B. F. Goodrich Award

Freedoms Foundation Award
  Honor Medal
  Plaque

The Red Cross

The United States Treasury

Department of Navy, Award of Achievement for Outstanding Service

Illuminated Copy of Declaration of Independence by the artist, Arthur Szyk

United States Government, Citation for War Bonds and Stamps

United States Department of Forest Services

Disney Studios

Sons of the American Revolution Constructive Citizenship Gold Medal

The National Symphony
AMERICAN HERITAGE
Created by Congress, 1963, "to aid and encourage the preservation of our rich American heritage in the fields of art, crafts, drama, literature, and music." The present committees of American Music and Motion Pictures will be merged into this Committee in 1965.

AMERICAN INDIANS
This committee is concerned that all possible assistance for higher education be obtained for Indian youth whose families have insufficient financial resources to provide adequate education for their children. The Society aids St. Mary's School for Indian Girls, at Springfield, S. D., Bacone College, Bacone, Okla., and gives scholarships to other Indians who are in need of help.

AMERICANISM AND DAR MANUAL FOR CITIZENSHIP
This Committee was established in 1919 with its goal the development of better citizenship training for all persons residing in America. The DAR Manual for Citizenship provides, in condensed form, information which will be helpful to applicants for American citizenship. The DAR Americanism Medal and Certificate was established in 1958. This medal is awarded to an adult naturalized citizen who has demonstrated outstanding ability following naturalization in: Trustworthiness, Service, Leadership, and Patriotism.

CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
This Committee promotes the work and principles of C. A. R.; interest in chapters in sponsorship, leadership, and promotion of the C. A. R. societies work and activities.

JUNIOR MEMBERSHIP
This Committee has a dual purpose: the first, to increase and maintain our Junior Membership (ages 18-35); the second, to encourage active participation by these young women in all phases of DAR work.

LINEAGE RESEARCH
Authorized by the 70th Continental Congress in 1961 in response to many requests received from genealogical assistance from potential members. The increased value and benefit of the Committee is recognized through the Service rendered.

MEMBERSHIP
The function of the Committee is to interest prospective members, assist them in obtaining data necessary to complete application papers, and help properly complete the papers before being sent to Washington for verification.
Committees

PROGRAM
This Committee's aim is to promote the three objectives of our National Society—historical, educational, and patriotic—through good chapter programs.

STUDENT LOAN AND SCHOLARSHIP
This Committee provides ways and means for the education of worthy and ambitious student in training for nursing, commercial courses, or college.

THE FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
The purpose of this committee is to encourage a strong patriotic feeling and respect for the Flag of the United States of America.

TRANSPORTATION
Transportation includes getting members to Chapter meetings to insure better attendance. It also helps to set up tours to District, State, and National meetings. Cooperating with local authorities on programs dealing with Traffic Safety is a part of this Committee's function.

DAR GOOD CITIZENS
The committee's aim: stress the qualities of Good Citizenship among our senior high schools. This is an annual award of a $1000 scholarship to a senior high school girl from each state who possess to an outstanding degree the following: Dependability, service, leadership, patriotism.

GEnealogical Records
The function of this Committee is to copy, prepare in proper form and place on file, information of genealogical value from unpublished sources.

HONOR ROLL
Established in 1953 to stimulate Chapter interest and to acknowledge accomplishments of Chapters. Chapters meeting Honor Roll requirements are announced annually at the end of the DAR year as Honor Roll Chapters.

JUNIOR AMERICAN CITIZENS
The primary purpose of this Committee is to encourage the teaching of children of all races and creeds from kindergarten through High School, the principles of good citizenship, its privileges and responsibilities; loyalty to the United States, respect for its Flag, the history of our great country and of its government.

OCTOBER 1965
The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution
(Organized—October 11, 1890)

DIAMOND JUBILEE ADMINISTRATION - 1965-1968

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Mrs. Pouch (Continued from page 805)  

eral in 1931. In the administration of Mrs. William A. Becker, she served as Organizing Secretary General from 1935-1938. She was National President of the National Society, C.A.R. from 1937-1940.

Her faith and ideals are best summed up in the final words of her last message as PresidentGeneral:  

“So long as we keep our faith in the Supreme Being, we will progress. Remember, that our beautiful buildings in Washington are not the DAR Society. They are but stone and cement. You, the individuals, are the living units of the National Society.

“Through your faith and by your efforts, our Society will be of greater and greater value to our country, as the hosts of the Daughters of the American Revolution march steadily upward and onward.

“Onward, Christian Women.”

Mrs. Pouch died in November of 1960.

Mrs. Robert (Continued from page 748)  

Tea Party Chapter, DAR of Annapolis, Md., soon after her marriage. Her Revolutionary ancestor was Clement Corbin. She served her Chapter as Treasurer, Registrar, and Regent. In the State Society of Maryland, she held the offices of Recording Secretary, Chairman of Americanism, and of By-laws and Resolutions.

Under Mrs. Robert's leadership, in April of 1939, the Continental Congress approved four Golden Jubilee projects:

1. Presentation of a portrait of Caroline Scott Harrison to the President Harrison Mansion, Indianapolis;

2. Construction of an Archives Room on the ground floor of Memorial Continental Hall;

3. Establishment of an Endowment Fund to provide funds for the general needs of the organization with which to assist and promote its work and maintain its properties;

4. Continuance of the Penny Pine Project.

The balance needed ($25,000) for the Archives Room was subscribed in 1940; construction was completed in the fall of that year. Constitution Hall was completely freed of debt during her administration.

The fiftieth anniversary, or Golden Jubilee, of the founding of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was observed in Mrs. Robert's administration. A meeting of the Society was held in October, 1940, during which an elaborate and interesting pageant was presented in Constitution Hall. DAR members impersonated the Founders, the Presidents General and other officers whose services to the Society were outstanding. The current activities of the DAR were also presented by means of a great Golden Book, Mrs. Robert prepared the text for this pageant. The fifty years of the Society were researched and documented. In looking forward to this great celebration Mrs. Robert said in her inaugural address:

“Daughters of the American Revolution, in spite of all the splendid achievements of your forty-seven years of life, probably each of you can say, 'I have never yet served the Society as well as I can,' and I ask you now that as you go home to your several states and chapters, you say to yourselves as the fiftieth anniversary of this Society approaches, 'I know that in the next three years I will.'”

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**DAR SCHOOLS**

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<tr>
<th>Tamassee DAR School</th>
<th>Kate Duncan Smith DAR School</th>
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<tr>
<td>Mr. John Willard Johnson, Principal</td>
<td>Mr. A. B. Bradford, Executive Secretary</td>
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<td>Mr. W. L. Jones, Business Manager</td>
<td>Grant, Alabama</td>
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<td>Tamassee, South Carolina</td>
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Above two schools owned and operated by the DAR

**Approved Schools**

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<tr>
<th>The Berry Schools</th>
<th>Hillside School, Inc.</th>
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<tr>
<td>Dr. John R. Bertrand, President</td>
<td>Mr. John K. Whitemore, Headmaster</td>
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<td>Mount Berry, Georgia</td>
<td>Marlborough, Massachusetts</td>
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<th>Blue Ridge School</th>
<th>Hindman Settlement School</th>
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<td>Mr. Hatcher Williams, Headmaster</td>
<td>Mr. Raymond Kane McLean, Ex. Director and Treasurer</td>
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<td>St. George, Greene Co., Virginia</td>
<td>Hindman, Kentucky</td>
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<th>Crossnore School, Inc.</th>
<th>Lincoln Memorial University</th>
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<td>Mr. Robert E. Woodsie, Executive Director</td>
<td>Dr. H. LaMarr Rice, President</td>
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<td>Crossnore, North Carolina</td>
<td>Harrogate, Tennessee</td>
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Northland College

Dr. Richard P. Bailey, President
Ashland, Wisconsin

Seven schools listed above assisted financially by DAR contributions in addition to scholarships

OCTOBER 1965
Principle of Organization

by Ellen Hardin Walworth
To the Daughters of the American Revolution an effort to emphasize and perpetuate this spirit of true Americanism is a mission, upon which they enter with enthusiasm and yet with humility.

A display of vanity and braggadocio regarding the privileges offered by our free government has been so long exhibited that earnestness in the expression of patriotic sentiments invites ridicule. Fourth-of-July orations and some other national demonstrations have become synonyms for bombast and folly. To preserve the dignity of virtue, to rescue a noble sentiment from degradation is a worthy task, and when considered in its relation to the safety and welfare of our country, it should stimulate the highest action. Such action, calculated to counteract the selfish and sordid spirit which endangers a respect for the elementary principles of our government, comes most appropriately from those men and women in whose veins courses the blood of the founders of the country—the conquerors of monarchy, the heroes of republicanism—the men and women who rendered material aid to the cause of Independence. It is with such views of the duty of Americans that this Society has been founded. It is unique in its organization, because it embodies and illustrates in an unusual and forcible way a profound principle of our republicanism—that principle which has been gradually evolved from the sentiments and action of the best leaders of political opinion in this country from the days when Jamestown and New Amsterdam were settled, and the pilgrims landed from their fateful journey, to the present time; that principle which Lincoln expressed with the graphic force that belongs only to the poet and the philosopher when he said, that ours is 'a government of the people, by the people, for the people.' Thus he indicated the sovereignty of the individual, which alone expresses the full development of the American idea. The Federal power cannot be sovereign, neither can the State power be sovereign, but all sovereign power reverts back to the people—to the individual. The development of this principle has been progressive in our government, and it exists but vaguely in the minds of many good citizens.

In the various societies which have been founded for patriotic, fraternal and other purposes, the conception has prevailed of independent parts or divisions held together only by some common bond of interest, as the Thirteen Colonies were combined under the old Articles of Confederation before their union under a constitutional and national government.

The Daughters of the American Revolution, after much consideration, adopted a different method; one which was thought to be in full harmony with the elementary principle of individual responsibility. Thus one National Society pervades the whole union of States and Territories, each member being responsible to the National Society; and each one, by her vote for delegates to the Continental Congress, being represented in that law-making body.

"For convenience the Society is divided into Chapters, whose officers again are responsible to the National Society. These Chapters, at the Continental Congress, elect a State Regent, who represents their interests in the Board of Management,—every State Regent being by the Constitution a member of that Board. These Regents have an influence and supervision in the organization of Chapters, but no independent control, as there are no State societies.

"It is not to be inferred that the Daughters of the American Revolution have attempted to imitate the government of the United States, but an effort has been made to embody the spirit of the government in a way that would bring home to each member of the Society a realization of her individual allegiance to its interests and labors, and the necessity for her to sustain the usefulness and dignity of the Society as one National American body. The esprit de corps is to be national, as it is in the army and navy, where men are sworn to sustain the government, regardless of party or prejudice.

"It is natural that some questioning and criticism should have arisen in regard to this plan of organization, but this indicates only the active and intelligent interest aroused in regard to such important questions as come from a discussion of the problems of government.

"If it is considered arrogant to claim that this body of women have illustrated the strongest element of our Americanism, whereby the two principles for which our fathers fought—the right of local self-government and the right of that union which creates the nation—is emphasized, we may refer to the words of Senator Hoar, who says: 'That having spent a greater part of my life in studying and watching the administration of justice, and trying to learn the qualities which fit men to take a part in it, I am thoroughly convinced of the superiority of instinctive and intuitive judgment over the logical method; this is illustrated in the combined wisdom of jurists, which in so many cases puts the jury in the place of judgment rather than the judge, thus representing the intuitive sense in the law.'

"As women are admitted to possess this intuitive and instinctive judgment in an extraordinary degree, it may be found that there is wisdom in their selection of this most democratic principle of Americanism, the sovereignty of the individual, as the keystone of their organization."

Ellen Hardin Walworth

"Principle of Organization"

The American Monthly Magazine
July, 1892
Service to the Nation
(Continued from page 737)

tion and to provide harbors for birds and other wild life. Many Chapters combined highway beautification with the Penny Pine Project and planted memorial drives instead of memorial forests. The Society continued this project after 1940; the future benefits in planting four million Penny Pines on United States forest land, covering 4,000 acres, set into operation forces of lasting national service.

In 1946, the Society participated in another great conservation project—that of saving the Redwoods. The “National Tribute Grove,” an area of Redwoods in northern California, were set aside in honor of the men and women who served in World War II. This grove of primeval Redwoods has many trees over 350 feet tall and more than 2,000 years old. The Society’s grove is marked by a bronze plate on a huge boulder, which is located in a cleared area near Highway #199. In commemoration of the Diamond Anniversary of the National Society, the Conservation Committee will have as its slogan “Save the Redwoods.”

The DAR and World War II
As the DAR in Congress assembled met in April 1941, war was raging on the continent of Europe. While hoping that by some miracle American participation could be avoided, the Daughters realized that their Society must be prepared to meet any crisis which might develop. Each and every member was urged to enlist in some branch of military or civil defense which the country was then establishing. Each Daughter was further requested to pause every day at twelve o’clock noon, Washington time, for a moment of silent prayer.

A roll call card was prepared that summer which would not only show the availability of the DAR women power but would serve as an historical record of service. Duplicates were placed in the hands of the Chapter Regents. One member who was bedridden told her Chapter Regent that she could not do much but she could hem and make button holes even if she was over 80 years old, and hoped some would be sent to her. By the time the tragedy of Pearl Harbor stunned the Nation, the Society had a complete card index system which showed the potential strength of service of its membership.

A new subcommittee, American Red Cross, had been approved by the Congress of 1938. The Society set up Chairmen of Red Cross activities and participated in all Volunteer Special Services. The first cash donation to the Red Cross on record is that of $15,000 presented to Miss Mabel T. Boardman during the Continental Congress of 1941, after an address Miss Boardman made.

The next move was to offer to the American Red Cross of the District of Columbia the use of the corridors of Constitution Hall, for one hundred workers, from July to September. Then, with increasing needs and scarcity of room in the Nation’s capital, more and more space was allocated. Rare museum pieces and antique furnishings were stored. Gradually the Red Cross was granted the use of all the rooms that could be spared at National Headquarters, and their occupation was continued for the duration of the war.

In the north wing of the Museum a War Service Center was established and operated daily, except Sunday, for the entertainment of service men. A portion was set aside for the Office of Civilian Defense. Other special Volunteer Services and Councils moved their offices to Memorial Continental Hall, one of the most important being the Prisoners of War section, which functioned so effectively in supplying food, clothing, and medicines to American and Allied soldiers in foreign prison camps. Even the National Board Room was turned over to the Pan American Sanitary Bureau for its exclusive use.

The Army and Navy Women’s Auxiliary, in cooperation with the Red Cross, was given four rooms in the basement of Constitution Hall for a day nursery for the children of enlisted men whose wives were obliged to work. A noonday meal was furnished the children and a registered nurse was on constant duty. An outdoor playground on the C Street grounds was also set up. The nursery, staffed by volunteer workers, many of whom were service men’s wives, took care of some twenty young children six days a week. And each year at Christmas the DAR gave parties and provided gifts for these children.

The close cooperation between the DAR and the Red Cross dates back many years. Clara Barton was...
one of the Charter Members of the Society and a National Officer in the first Board of Management; her membership number is twenty, and the office of Surgeon General in the NSDAR was created to honor her. Many of the officers and members of the DAR have been and are officials and members of the American Red Cross.

The initial World War II project of the Society was the raising of funds for gifts of equipment instruments necessary to the saving of life. The financial support given to the Red Cross by the DAR during the war totaled approximately $300,000.

A bronze marker commemorating the use of National Headquarters during World War II is in the North Corridor, 17th Street Lobby, of Memorial Continental Hall, where forty rooms were allocated for war activities. In addition to the nursery in the basement of Constitution Hall, the Society offered the use of that building for benefit performances to aid war relief. The National Symphony Orchestra, with Miss Gladys Swarthout as guest soloist, gave the first concert, for benefit of the Community War Fund. The second concert was given by Miss Marion Anderson for benefit of United China Relief. In both instances, the Society donated the use of Constitution Hall for the occasions.

**World War II Continental Congresses**

Due to wartime travel restrictions, the Fifty-first Continental Congress (1942) met in Chicago. This was the first time the Daughters had ever held their annual convention outside of their Headquarters in Washington. Again war emergencies necessitated that the Fifty-second Congress meet in Cincinnati, and the Fifty-third in New York City. Then, in compliance with the United States government's request that all organizations call off their annual conventions, the Fifty-fourth Continental Congress (1945) was cancelled, the only Congress of the Society not held. The four yearly meetings of the National Board of Management required by the Bylaws were approved by the Office of Defense Transportation. And by reason of this same restriction regarding travel limitations, the Board voted to cancel all State Conferences during this emergency. Though the Daughters could not hold their annual meeting in Washington, their buildings there were not neglected: the records of 1945 note that the Headquarters Buildings had been put in excellent condition, with thousands of dollars worth of needed repairs made.

Millions of dollars in United States War Bonds were purchased by the members of the DAR. In April 1943, it was reported that over $29,000,000 worth had been bought since the previous April. And a year later, an additional $40,000,000 of war bonds were purchased. At this time, the United States Government recognized the extraordinary services of the NSDAR in war bonds' purchases with a citation.

The year 1945 marked a special Chapter anniversary: fifty Chapters of the Society observed their fiftieth birthdays then. In 1895, a campaign had been launched to increase the membership; 4,023 members were added that year and these fifty Chapters were organized. It is of interest that during the war years the Society gained in membership.

**Real Daughters**

In the midst of World War II, the NSDAR paused to pay its last respects to its last Real Daughter. A Real Daughter was the daughter of "a man or woman who, with unfailing loyalty to the cause of American Independence, served as a sailor, or a soldier or civil officer in one of the several Colonies or States, or in the United Colonies or States or as a recognized patriot, or rendered material aid thereto:"

> "so read the Bylaws of the NSDAR. Mrs. Annie Knight Gregory, of Williamsport, Pa., the last Real Daughter of the Society, died on December 1, 1943, after celebrating her one-hundredth birthday the previous March.

There had been 757 Real Daughters among the membership. The first one, Mrs. Mary Anne Hammond Washington, of Macon, Ga., had been a Charter Member of the Society, membership #81. She had organized the Macon Chapter (which after her death, took the name Mary Hammond Washington Chapter) and had herself been the first Chapter Regent, appointed by Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison, the first President General of the NSDAR. Mrs. Washington died in 1901.

The NSDAR, through its Real Daughters Committee, had looked after the interests of the Daughters, and the Society had provided pensions for them. They were also presented with a gold souvenir spoon as a memento of their Society’s regard, along with greeting cards and birthday remembrances at appropriate occasions.

The following is the message from Mrs. Gregory at her one hundredth birthday:

> I have lived from the days of the pony express to the wireless telephone and radio, from the spinning wheel and loom to textile plants and factories. Now in my 100th year the wish, the request, the admonition that I would leave with you and those who come after is, that you inculcate into the minds of our YOUTH the lessons of the hardships and sacrifices which have entered into the making of our country and that if we would keep our nation what our fathers made it, the present and the coming generations must work and struggle and save, and keep away from lives of idleness and ease.

The phrase “our fathers” has a uniquely poignant connotation here: this member of the DAR was the last Daughter who could speak of her American Revolutionary War ancestor and call him Father.

**Conservation of Human Resources**

**Work with Immigrants**

At the invitation of the Federal Government, the DAR pioneered in aiding immigrants to become as-
simulated into the American way of life. The work of the NSDAR with immigrants at Ellis Island began in 1923. But the Connecticut State Society, as early as 1910, had published a “Guide to the United States for the Immigrant.” This is now the “DAR Manual for Citizenship,” of which over 9,000,000 have been distributed.

Ellis Island lies in New York Bay, not far from the Statue of Liberty, and was the Port of Entry into the United States. The Immigration Station was one of thirty-five buildings, including hospitals, on this large island of about twenty-seven acres. Here aliens of almost ever race and nationality in the world were sometimes detained for periods ranging from a few days to many months because of technicalities of law or passport difficulties. And here, in 1923, the DAR were allocated three rooms in which they began occupational work among the women, later extended to the men. Thousands of boxes of knitting materials, thread for crocheting, and cloth for simple garments, together with the sewing machines for making them up, looms, and carpenters’ tools were provided and distributed by the DAR. The occupational work not only gave these people much needed clothing for themselves and their children but occupied their minds by filling the long hours of waiting with useful activity, thus relieving somewhat their great anxiety. This work introduced by the NSDAR ultimately spread to Angel Island on the West Coast and later through the states of the Northwest to the Port of Seattle.

After immigration decreased through the law establishing quotas, the United States Public Health Service took over the hospital buildings on Ellis Island for merchant seamen, coast guards, lighthouse keepers, and aliens in need of medical care. In 1934, the authorities asked the NSDAR to extend the Society’s occupational work to the hospital. This was done, and the full time therapists, who were paid by the DAR, worked under the direction of the hospital physicians. In January 1951, after the Society had conducted this program for twenty-eight years, during which time an average of 500 patients were helped annually, the Society was advised that the U. S. government was closing the hospital on Ellis Island. However, the important occupational therapy work pioneered by the DAR has been incorporated in government hospitals.

In lieu of this important phase of DAR work, the DAR passed a ruling in 1955 which reads: “With our immigration aid and occupational therapy ended by the closing of government stations on both coasts, $2,000 has been set aside to help foreign-born students at the Americanization School, founded by the DAR here in Washington.” Thus, without fanfare, is reference made to the only school of its kind, founded in 1913 by the Society.

The occupational therapy work begun at Ellis Island is a continuing project in the form of scholarships to young women in the medical field, without regard to race, creed, or color. The following references are taken from the Society’s recent records: seven Occupational Therapy Scholarships of $500 each were made through voluntary contributions from DAR members to the American Association of Occupational Therapy; nurses scholarships were given to six young colored women and one Filipino girl (this last, a $1000 scholarship for a four-year course); a $400 a year scholarship was granted to a native Alaskan girl to study nursing; and similar scholarships were granted to American Indian girls.

The Society’s interest in new citizens continues unabated. In 1958, the National Board of Management voted to inaugurate the presentation of an Americanism medal to adult naturalized citizens who demonstrated outstanding ability in trustworthiness, service, leadership and patriotism. One of the first to receive an Americanism Medal was Dr. Wernher von Braun, the German-born rocket expert and space scientist. One of the most recent is the Governor of Connecticut, the Honorable John N. Dempsey, a native of Ireland.

**Restoration and Preservation**

Throughout this article, reference has been made to the Society’s objectives. Among these are “the acquisition and protection of historical spots” and “the preservation of documents and relics.” There has been no recent count made of the former: two hundred and forty buildings had been restored by the Society—“as far as is known more than by any other private society in the entire world”—reads the record of 1940. “In this one field alone immeasurable public service has been given. With recent years the importance of this preservation has been recognized and undertaken by the United States Government through including within its National Park System many spots of historic interest. The efforts of the DAR over a long period of years have been an important factor in developing the public interest which sanctioned these more recent projects.” Once again the NSDAR pioneered in a national project.

An account of the DAR Museum and its collections is given elsewhere in this magazine. In late 1939, the first “Secretary to the Museum” was secured, whose duty it was to arrange exhibits and give instructive talks about them. This plan changed the Museum from a collection of historical artifacts to an educational centre.

The Society owns an outstanding Americana Collection of original letters, documents, and manuscripts, which are housed in the Americana Room. This Room, which was established as a 50th Anniversary project, is also the repository for the Archives of the NSDAR. A special air-conditioning system not only controls the temperature but also controls the relative humidity, which is even more important than temperature in the preservation of valuable documents.

Space limitation permits mention of only a single historical grouping in the Americana Room: the rare complete collection of documentary signatures of the thirty-nine Signers of the Constitution of the United
States. The national and international importance of
the Society's acquisitions is emphasized by requests such
as the loan of the George Mason documents for display
at Gunston Hall during the celebration of Bill of Rights
Day, and that of the Officers of the Museum de Grasse,
in France, for a set of photographs of the Signers of
the Declaration of Independence made from the origi-
nals owned by the NSDAR, to be used in a permanent
exhibition in France.

Awards and Honors
The Society confers numerous awards yearly—has
been presenting annual awards to the United States
Service Academies since 1908—and has itself received
many. A few of the honors bestowed in recognition of
the Society's service to the nation in the past 25 years
have been selected at random and are listed here: Freedoms
Foundation of Valley Forge "for outstanding achieve-
ment in bringing about a better understanding of the
American Way of Life," in a ceremony at the United
States Capitol; United States Navy, for outstanding
service rendered Navy Personnel in World War II;
United States Treasury Department "in recognition of
patriotic service in strengthening the Nation and its
citizens through the United States Savings Bonds Pro-
gram;" United States Department of Agriculture, Forest
Service, "for outstanding contributions through the
years to the conservation of the Nation's forests and re-
lated resources . . . key to essentials of American
Heritage;" and the American National Red Cross. In-
vitations extended to the President General to serve
on various historic, educational, and patriotic organiza-
tions, and degrees conferred upon her as head of the
Society are too numerous to list. An item for the future
is representation from the Society in connection with
the proposed Master Bibliography of American Patriots
to be compiled in commemoration by the Nation of
the National Centennial, July 4, 1976.

With this account, devoted mainly to the past twenty-
five years, the NSDAR adds to previous records of
its activities, in particular: the Fiftieth Anniversary
issue of the DAR Magazine, October 1940; "Historic Restora-
tions of the Daughters of the American Revolution"
by Lewis Barrington, 1941 (out of print); "The DAR
Story" by Lonnelle Aikman in The National Geographic
Magazine, November 1951; "The Daughters—Many
Good Works" by Josephine Ripley in The Christian
Science Monitor, October 1956; and, most recently,
"In Washington . . . The DAR Story," a 120-page
book in color and black-and-white pictures, published
by the NSDAR, April 1965.

On this Seventy-fifth Anniversary, as the members
review with pride the past accomplishments of their
Society, they are supported by the leadership of Mrs.
William Henry Sullivan, Jr., in dedicating themselves
anew to the deeper meaning of the NSDAR as incor-
porated in her theme for the celebration of the 75th
Anniversary, SERVICE TO THE NATION.
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1967

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or both for $1.25.
Members of
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honor their ancestors and dedicate this page to the
Diamond Jubilee Anniversary of the
NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

[828]

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The Magazine

(Continued from page 777)

Editor, among them being active and Honorary National Officers and well known authors.

Each Editor has left a distinct impression in her faithful effort and contributions to a Magazine which has emerged from a modest beginning to the forward and artistic publication of today, which, because of its superior quality, both in content and appearance, is rapidly finding a place on the desks and in the homes of leading citizens of the United States and Europe as well as in libraries, schools and the offices of members of professional society.

Until 1917 the term of Editor was one year, but the Congress that year extended it to three years and made it appointive instead of elective. The person who served longest as Editor was Miss Natalie Sumner Lincoln, who, at her death on August 31, 1935, had held the post for eighteen years. From 1937 to 1939 the Society was fortunate in having Mrs. Frances Parkinson Keyes. Following her resignation, the Magazine functioned without an Editor for a year or so with the Chairman of the Magazine and her Committee members serving as Editorial advisors, a situation which would be well-nigh impossible in the current age.

In closing we remember with grateful appreciation Miss Mabel E. Winslow, the just retiring Editor, who contributed seven years of loyal service to the Magazine and to the Society. Miss Winslow has the distinction of being the first one to receive the Editor's pin which was presented to her by the Executive Committee of the National Society.

The present Managing Editor is Miss Mary Rose Hall with Mrs. Paul R. Greenlease National Chairman of the Magazine Committee and Mrs. Vaughn A. Gill National Chairman of the Magazine Advertising Committee.

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Contain Information of Importance to all Chapters and Members

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NSDAR, 1776 D Street, N.W.
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Daggett House, Pawtucket, Rhode Island

The flint lock and powder horn, spinning wheel and chair are among the treasures exhibited in Daggett House, Slater Park, Pawtucket, Rhode Island.

The spinning wheel belonged to Hannah Dorman Daggett (Mrs. Jefferson), the last of the Daggett family to live in the house.

Daggett House, built in 1685, is completely furnished with outstanding antiques, including valuable articles once used by Samuel Slater, builder of the First Cotton Mill in America. It is owned by the City of Pawtucket; however, the Pawtucket Chapter DAR holds a ninety-nine year lease and is the custodian of the house.

This year marks the 60th anniversary of the opening of the Daggett House to the public.

The Rhode Island State Society congratulates the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, and Pawtucket Chapter on their anniversaries.
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“The Founding Mother’s First Child”

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March 20, 1891

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Chicago, Illinois
1965
FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY

Dewalt Mechlin Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was founded on December 6, 1915, with twelve members. As one of the seven Chicago DAR chapters it is now dominant in service, contributions, and merit honors. It has received the President General’s Citation Award for the second successive year.

The chapter growth was rapid as the members participated in every type of DAR activity.

* There is a separate Evening Group for members who cannot attend regular day meetings. It has a special program, officers, and budget.

* A C.A.R. "Chief Sauganash" Society has been organized.

* 1965 marks the 10th annual fund-raising "Beverly Door Steps." This benefit opens local homes to display art and antique treasures, unique architecture, landscaping, etc. It promotes community interest and awareness of the chapter’s efforts to Know, Do, and Tell DAR.

The Fiftieth Anniversary Celebration will honor Mrs. Mollie Hadaway Welch, the sole surviving chapter founder, with the presentation of a 50 Year DAR pin. Many details of the chapter history and its members will also be presented. The zeal and devotion of those who have served as National, State and Chapter officers, committee chairmen and workers, have helped to inspire the DAR progress and accomplishments of today—1965.

DEWALT MECHLIN CHAPTER
salutes with pride
The DIAMOND JUBILEE ANNIVERSARY
of the
NATIONAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS of the AMERICAN REVOLUTION

OCTOBER 1965
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A National Historic Site

"As a boy of ten, I was taken from this village to the far west 78 years ago. My only material assets were two dimes in my pocket, the suit of clothes I wore. . . . But I carried from here something far more precious.

"I had a certificate of the 4th or 5th grade of higher learning. I had a stern grounding of religious faith. I carried with me recollections of a joyous childhood, where winter snows and the growing crops of Iowa were an especial provision for kids. And I carried with me the family disciplines of hard work. . . .

"May I say to the boys and girls of America that the doors of opportunity are still open to you. Today the durability of freedom is more secure in America than any place in the world. May God bring you even more great blessings."

—From President Hoover’s speech at West Branch on August 10, 1962

★ Birthplace and burial sites ★ Hoover Presidential Library ★ On Interstate Hwy. 80

SPECIAL OCTOBER SUBSCRIPTION MONTH CONTEST

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

Prizes for this Special Contest are as follows:

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

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

Subscription—$3.00 per year.

All chapter chairmen are urged to give programs on the Magazine. Encourage gift subscriptions to local school and church libraries, doctors’ and dentists’ offices, U.S.O., and other groups where reading rooms are maintained.

75th Anniversary Issue Included
REUBIN MASSEY CHAPTER, DAR
OSCEOLA, ARKANSAS 72370
ORGANIZED OCTOBER 12, 1964

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Regent Arkansas State Society 1954-1956
Vice President General, 1957-1960

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Ann Massey Peterson (Mrs. Joe E.) and daughter Donna Ann admire the Reubin Massey Chapter banner.

Our appreciation to the Business and Professional Men of Osceola for their loyal support of DAR projects and making this page possible.
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and

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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
In Loving Memory

GEORGIANNA HALLOCK GREENLAW
1882-1964

Mrs. Ralph W. Greenlaw was New Jersey State Regent from 1950-1953 and was elected Vice President General of the National Society for the years 1954-1957.

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Polly Wyckoff—West Englewood
Saddle River—Ridgewood
Short Hills—Short Hills
Watch Tower—Maplewood
William Paterson—Paterson
Yantacaw—Nutley
From the Bay Colony where the first flicker of freedom's light was signaled from the spire of the Old North Church to the rude bridge at Concord where the shot was fired that was heard 'round the world, the Massachusetts Daughters rededicate themselves to the principles of their Society in its Diamond Jubilee Year.

ANN SPRAGUE TOLMAN, State Regent

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1937

1965

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BEVERLEY MANOR CHAPTER, DAR
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Pulaski, Virginia

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
The Maryland State Society, DAR
Honors Revolutionary War Hero

Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr., President General, NSDAR, Mrs. Wilson K. Barnes, State Regent of the Maryland State Society and Mrs. Clarence Young, Organizing Regent of the Brigadier General Perry Benson Chapter, DAR, of Easton, Talbot County, Maryland, the fourth of the Maryland State Society's Chapters to be organized in 1964-65, attended the unveiling of the gravestie marker dedicated on Sunday, June 6, 1965, to the honor of Brigadier General Perry Benson, Hero of both the War of the Revolution and the War of 1812.

Also participating in the ceremonies were Representatives of the Historical Society of Talbot County, the Maryland Historical Society, the Sons of the American Revolution and collateral descendants of General Benson. Judge Newnam, closest collateral descendant of General Benson, is seen unveiling the road-side marker.
OL' SHAVANO CHAPTER
Daughters of the American Revolution
San Antonio, Texas
Organized 1959

Lucille Stewart Krisch, Organizing Regent
Honoring our beloved Martha—Mrs. Felix Irwin

Mrs. Clinton Jordan
Regent 1963-64

Mrs. Stephen Klein
Regent 1964-65

Mrs. Cecil Harvey
Regent 1965-66

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Samuel Denton, N.Y.
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N.C.
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OL' SHAVANO SETTLEMENT
The first days stop by stage, traveling on the Old Spanish Trail, north of San Antonio, where the Shavano Indians toiled, and the colonists blazed the trail, and broke the soil. This November
Ol' Shavano Chapter will place historic markers, marking the water Hole, the Post Office, the first
community and early trials of this area. At that time we will pay tribute to our past-regents,
Mrs. Michael McQuarter Davis and Mrs. Josephine Henning, and to Mrs. Felix Irwin, our beloved
Martha, who as State Regent urged our chapter to organize, and Mrs. Lucy Rigs who organized us.
Honored by LADY WASHINGTON CHAPTER for NSDAR service as

CHAPTER REGENT  VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL
TEXAS STATE REGENT  CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL
Greetings from
SAMUEL SORRELL
CHAPTER
Houston, Texas

Dedicated to promoting the educational, historic and patriotic aims of the National Society

First State Bank
Larned, Kansas 67550
Home of Old Fort Larned
Member F.D.I.C.

Echoes from Harmony Mountain—
Ozark Boy and
OZARK MEMORIES—
Author and illustrator, Mabel Rostoll,
DAR member, Chester, Ark. Any copy
post paid @ $1.00

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Eureka Springs, Arkansas. Oct. 21-22-23
Fiddling, Square Dancing, Folk Songs, etc.
"The Original Festival"

Louisiana Daughters
in 52 Chapters
Comprising
the Louisiana Society,
Congratulate
Our National Society
on its 75th Anniversary

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AS A UNDERWOOD CHAPTER, DAR
West Columbia, Texas
First Capital of the Republic of Texas
MRS. W. A. RANDLE, Regent,
Freeport, Texas

LUCRETIA COUNCIL COCHRAN CHAPTER,
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Arlington, Texas
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Mrs. A. Otto Allen  Mrs. Jerra Wilcox
Mrs. H. V. Moore  Mrs. John M. Goodwin
Mrs. W. J. Fleetwood  Mrs. Clyde E. Rau
Organized May 19, 1953

Greetings from
Colonel
George Moffett
Chapter
Beaumont, Texas

THE ANTHONY SMITH
CHAPTER, DAR
Lufkin, Texas
Honors Its Regents
Organized December 2, 1948

Mrs. G. T. Moughon-Organizing Regent,
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Bounds, Dr. Wynette Young, "Mrs. G. A.
Medford, Mrs. James O. Modisette, Mrs.
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Mrs. Marion L. Croley, Mrs. Willie C.
Royle.
* Deceased

Compliments of
ANN STORY CHAPTER, DAR
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A SPARKLE
from
CAVENGLISH CHAPTER
Proctorsville, Vermont

Greetings from
ETHAN ALLEN CHAPTER, DAR
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Greetings from
ORMSBY CHAPTER,
Organized Jan. 22, 1896
Manchester-in-the-Mountains, Vermont

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to the
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When in Harlingen, Texas,
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Scenic Pool
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Fresh and salt-water fishing nearby
Located on Highway 77 to Old Mexico
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Welcomes the DAR Members
to Montpelier, Vermont
Phone 233-2941

WELCOME
Daughters of the American Revolution
to
Montpelier Tavern Motor Inn
100 State Street, Montpelier, Vermont
Phone 233-5252

SOWMA's MOTEL & RESTAURANT
INC.
Montpelier, Vermont
Welcome the DAR to the
STATE ASSEMBLY
Tel. 233-5258
Rt. 5     5 minutes to City
A native of Harrisburg, Mrs. Walz has been a member of Harrisburg Chapter since October 1940. Her services in DAR include: Chapter—Chairman of Junior Membership, Director, Parliamentarian, Registrar, Recording Secretary, Vice Regent, Regent. State—Page, Chairman of Transportation Committee under two Administrations, Chairman of DAR Magazine Advertising, General Chairman of Conferences, Chairman of General Printing, State Recording Secretary, State Vice Regent, State Regent. National—Page and Chief Page, Member of Registration Line Committee, Vice Chairman of Tellers, National Chairman of DAR Magazine Advertising, National Chairman of Americanism and the DAR Manual for Citizenship. Holds the DAR Volunteer War Service Pin.

For many years she has been a State and National Promoter of C.A.R. where she has held various appointments. She was honored by the Sons of the American Revolution with the S.A.R. Gold Medal of Appreciation.
Diamond Anniversary Advertising

The generosity of our own members coupled with the continued support of our regular advertisers and joined by new advertising friends, added the final touch to our Diamond Jubilee Birthday cake. The seventy-five diamond tipped candles for our cake will glow long after our formal celebration.

NEW MEXICO, SUNSHINE STATE DAUGHTERS, led by their STATE REGENT, MRS. ROBERT LACY JACKSON OF CARLSBAD, were the sole state sponsor for our October Diamond Jubilee magazine issue. Every citizen sings the state song, "OH FAIR NEW MEXICO". The very unusual state bird is the ROAD RUNNER. The state motto, "CRESCEIT EUNDO—IT GROWS AS IT GOES", is familiar in this the only state in the union whose name is of AZTEC origin. Every tourist has asked the name of the state flower, THE YUCCA. It is probable that the Daughters anticipated the advertising commissions very carefully and are watching for the small pot of gold. Cuts and Mats: $38.00, Advertising $1,060.00—total $1,098.00. New Mexico Daughters are 100% in chapter participation, 13 chapters contributing to the Honor Roll in Magazine Advertising.

To the many Daughters of our Society, that gave up or rescheduled their personal vacation or rearranged their working hours in order to help in the successful October Magazine advertising program, we are most grateful. We extend our appreciation to the many fine advertising firms for joining our family. THANK EACH AND EVERYONE. Miscellaneous ads, $10,482.50; cuts and mats, $316.00. Grand total, DIAMOND JUBILEE ISSUE, $11,896.50.

Members please continue to SHOW our magazine, to TELL the advantages and SELL our advertising space to solicited advertisers. Have you noted the disappearance of a number of National Magazines? This is due largely because of the lack of quality and quantity advertising. Remember our magazine continues to be self supporting, only as long as each Daughter feels her own responsibility in helping us to maintain this established tradition. We are very proud to learn how many of the Daughters use our advertising as their personal shopper's guide and for the vacation tour planning. They naturally share this knowledge with friends. We believe in our advertising program, we invite you the reader, you the advertiser to continue our mutual friendship as we go forth to seek more readers for more advertisers. What we do as a society is viewed by the world. Will you offer the merchants where you shop, vacation, etc., the opportunity to: "MAKE TODAY'S ADS—THEIR TOMORROW'S NEW BUSINESS".

Mrs. Vaughn A. Gill, National Chairman, DAR Magazine Advertising Committee
THE VIRGINIA DAUGHTERS
OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Mrs. Leo W. Utz, State Regent

THE HONORARY STATE REGENTS

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Mrs. William V. Tynes
Mrs. Everett Lee Repass
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Mrs. Walter D. Bohlken
Mrs. Laura T. G. Hyatt

send congratulations and best wishes
to the National Society, Daughters of
the American Revolution, upon the Diamond
Jubilee of the Society
A Nice Christmas Gift!

The Beverley Family of Virginia
By John McGill

Now available—a historical and genealogical book containing over 1,000 pages and 25,000 names, well indexed, and showing how all descendants trace back to Robert Beverley, who came to Virginia in 1663 and commanded the Berkeley forces in the Bacon Rebellion of 1676. Splendidly prepared, giving many interesting family details.

Price—$10.00
Order From:
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507 Barringer Building
Columbia, South Carolina

CATEECHEE CHAPTER, DAR
Anderson, South Carolina

Diamond Jubilee Magazine Available
Additional copies of anniversary issue are available. Send $1.00 for each copy to DAR Magazine office.

REDWOODS
(Continued from page 796)

harsh and featureless wasteland. Man remembers that the once Fertile Crescent of the Middle East is now, due to man’s abuse, a parched desert.

A popular folk-patriotic song boasts “this land is your land, this land is my land, from the redwood forests . . . .” Whether or not future generations will be able to sing of this land’s redwood forests is the immediate decision of this generation. As Russell D. Butcher, an eminent authority on the redwood situation has said, “all we save now is all we will ever save.”

Lawrence T. MacNamara, Jr.
1806 Preston Road
Alexandria, Virginia 22302

Please send current news
—Keep your Magazine current

Warmest Greetings from
ALL SOUTH CAROLINA DAUGHTERS
who honor with pride and affection

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Past Regent, South Carolina Society, NSDAR

MRS. WILLIAM N. GRESSETTE
Regent, South Carolina Society, NSDAR
National Advisor for Tamasee

ABSTRACTS OF WILLS OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA: 1740-1760
Compiled and Edited by (published 1964)
Caroline T. Moore

and

ABSTRACTS OF WILLS OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA: 1670-1740
Compiled and Edited by (published 1961)
Caroline T. Moore and Agatha Almar Simmons
The two volumes contain wills preserved in the Journal of the Grand Council, Office of the Secretary of the Province, and the Probate Court of Charleston County. Complete index—1670-1740 contains approximately 6,000 names—1740-1760 approximately 10,000 names. Index also contains names of plantations, churches, parishes, counties, ships, libraries, portraits and list of occupations. Limited edition—$25.00 each. Set of two $40.00

Order from:
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FRANCISCO GARCES CHAPTER, Las Vegas, Nevada

Honors Its Charter Member

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OCTOBER 1965
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Present Honorary President General
MRS. ROSCOE C. O'BYRNE

Indiana's
Late Honorary President General
MRS. CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS

Indiana's
State Regent
MRS. MAXWELL M. CHAPMAN

Indiana Daughters of the American Revolution

RECOGNIZES

NSDAR DIAMOND JUBILEE

proudly proclaiming among her many achievements and contributions

THREE PRESIDENT GENERALS

Caroline Scott Harrison, Cornelia Cole Fairbanks, and Estella S. O'Byrne who is presently editing a Jubilee supplement to her previous book, "Revolutionary Soldiers and Patriots Buried in Indiana."

DIAMOND JUBILEE HONOR ROLL

PRESIDENT GENERAL'S CITATION—Agnes Pruyn Chapman, Ann Rogers Clark, Captain Jacob Warrick, Estabrook, General John Gibson, Kik-tha-we-nund, Pittawatomie, Vanderburgh.

GOLD OR BETTER TWELVE YEARS—Bloomington, Estabrook, Irvington.

INDIANA'S NINETY SIX CHAPTERS Maintain the Indiana Room at Memorial Continental Hall; and are proud to have the Voting Room for elections named the O'Byrne Room to honor our Honorary President General.


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Hindostan Falls

2 year Junior Miss—1st & 2nd
Indiana Queen—Pages Ball

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
Mrs. Caroline Lavinia Scott Harrison, wife of Benjamin Harrison, was living in Indianapolis at the time of President Harrison's election as 23rd President of the United States. They moved to the White House upon his inauguration in 1889, but kept their fine old mansion at 1230 North Delaware Street, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Caroline Scott Harrison became the first President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution; her national number was 7. She was descended from John Scott who served as Commissary General of the Pennsylvania line.

It was appropriate that the wife of the President of the United States, who was a grandson of a President and a great grandson of a signer of the Declaration of Independence, should be the first President General.

While living in Indiana the Harrisons resided in several houses before building the 16 room brick mansion known as the Harrison Home.

The Mansion has recently been made a National Shrine and is opened to the public. Many of the furnishings in the home are the original pieces and authentic examples of the Victorian period. The house was built in 1874-75.
You are cordially invited to visit the

President Benjamin Harrison Home
1230 N. Delaware Street
Indianapolis, Indiana

Open from 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. everyday except Sunday
Sunday hours are 12:30 p.m. to 4:00 p.m.

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Children 10¢

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Arthur Jordan Foundation

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ELIZABETH AUBREY NOLAND

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Innumerable English and American box dominate its beautiful formal gardens overlooking the nearby countryside. Iron eagles adorn slender brick columns opening into a lovely evergreen-lined allée enhancing an ever pleasing vista of the distant Blue Ridge. Handsome brick walls and walkways. Quiet seclusion.

Nine spacious rooms, seven fireplaces, three and one-half baths and wide, impressive reception hall, from which rises a graceful staircase. Property contains slightly over 38 lush acres, several appropriate out-buildings and small peach and apple orchard.

By Appointment Only
Proudly offered by
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Phone: Area Code 703-273-0056, 671-2702, 273-2585

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Officially Approved Navy Bronze Material
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Length of Tassel - 9½”
Complete with stake or lugs.

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Port Washington Chapter
Presents
Wisconsin DAR Roster
Ancestors & Members
Numbers 1891 to 1964

$4.00 postpaid—Please send check to:
Mrs. Karl Moldenhauer
P.O. Box 51
Cedarburg, Wisconsin

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
Greetings to the President General and Her Officers

and

Special Greetings to Mrs. Henry S. Jones, Treasurer General from Wisconsin

This the Diamond Jubilee Year

of the

National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution

from

Mrs. Lester J. LaMack, Wisconsin State Regent

and the

Officers of the Wisconsin Society, Daughters of the American Revolution

Mrs. James S. McCray 1st Vice Regent
Miss Ina L. Curtis 2nd Vice Regent
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OCTOBER 1965
Colorado, The Centennial State
Congratulates
The National Society DAR
on its Diamond Jubilee

Congratulations
on your 75 years of public service.
Your many achievements in the fields of education, patriotic information and conservation stand as monuments to your dedication.
We are proud to have been printers to your organization since its birth.

JUDD & DETWEILER, INC. Printers Since 1868 WASHINGTON, D. C.

Greetings to the Daughters
THE STATE BOARD
CALIFORNIA SOCIETY, NSDAR
Congratulates the National Society
DIAMOND JUBILEE

[854] DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
MARY WASHINGTON COLONIAL CHAPTER
New York, New York

MRS. RAY LAVERNE ERB
(MARY BARCLAY ERB)

The Chapter proudly honors its esteemed member and Honorary Regent.
Chapter Regent 1941-1947
New York State Corresponding Secretary 1947-1950
New York State National Defense Chairman 1953-1956
National Society National Defense Chairman 1956-1959
President Chautauqua, New York, Daughters of the American Revolution Circle
1951-1956
These NEW YORK STATE CHAPTERS Organized PRIOR to 1896
Congratulate the NATIONAL SOCIETY DAR
on its
SEVENTY-FIFTH BIRTHDAY

<table>
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<td>Katherine Pratt</td>
<td>1892</td>
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MARY MURRAY CHAPTER
New York City
honors its Regent

ALMIRA HUMMEL GARDNER
1963-1966: 1960-1963:
1942-1945
National Vice Chairman
War Service 1945-1947
In sincere appreciation for
her devotion and service to
the Chapter and to the Society.

Greetings for the
NSDAR Jubilee Year
ANNE CARY CHAPTER
East Rockaway, N. Y.

Greetings from
COL. AARON OGDEN CHAPTER
Garden City, New York
MRS. VIETOR HERRMANN,
Regent

Greetings to Our President General
C.A.R. NATHANIEL GARDNER SOCIETY,
Bay Shore, L.I., N. Y.
Charles Zwerling—President
Mrs. Martin H. Zwerling, Senior Pres.

Honoring
MRS. LILAH DeMONT ANDERSON
Regent
SA-GO-YE-WAT-HA CHAPTER,
DAR
Seneca Falls, New York

NEW ADVERTISING RATES
for ads published in the DAR Magazine
Effective July 1, 1965

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<tr>
<td>One Page (One Ad)</td>
<td>$200.00</td>
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We salute our beloved member, Sarah Grey Case, who has been a member of NSDAR for 55 years, served as our Organizing Regent 40 years ago, and has been a Past President of the New York State Officers Club.

Her informed mind and lovely grace have enhanced all the religious, civic and educational life of the Tarrytowns and she continues to do so as Curator of the Historical Society of the Tarrytowns.

(Mrs. Case appears here with her granddaughter, Carol Louise Case.)
MISSOURI Sends Congratulations to NSDAR on their DIAMOND JUBILEE ANNIVERSARY

Missouri Daughters, Mrs. Clarence W. Kemper, State Regent are preparing to build membership by the publication of a new State Directory. This publication, Mrs. E. W. Thomas, Editor, will offer over 75 copies at $5.00 each on December 1.  

In Memory of MRS. FRANCES WARREN WOODY (Mrs. Samuel J.)  
ELIZABETH CAREY CHAPTER, DAR Nevada, Missouri

It is with deepest regret that Elizabeth Carey Chapter, DAR of Nevada, Missouri, reports the death of her most distinguished member, Mrs. Frances Warren Woody (Mrs. Samuel J.) of Richards, Missouri, on February 27, 1963, at the age of ninety.

She was one of the last real grand-daughters of an American Revolutionary patriot, Francis Warren Lewis was born near Windsor, Missouri, December 10, 1874, the youngest child of Elijah Warren Lewis and his third wife, Isabelle McEndree Lewis. Her grandfather was Richard Lewis, born in Goochland County, Virginia in 1764.

According to family legend, the grandfather, Richard Lewis, ran away from home at an early age and served as messenger boy with the Virginia Militia until the end of the war.

After many unsuccessful attempts to find a record of Richard Lewis' war service, Mrs. Woody's niece by marriage, Mrs. John Warren Lewis, Osage Chapter, Sedalia, Missouri, took up the challenge and accomplished what had hitherto seemed impossible. Several friends aided her in her search, but it was Miss Mayme McCormick, Registrar of Osage Chapter, who, quite by chance, found an affidavit made by Richard Lewis when he was an old man to help get pensions for two of his war buddies, John Gordon and Vachel Fansure.

The affidavit stated that he, Richard Lewis, had followed Captain Parrish's company through Virginia, taken part in several skirmishes and was in the siege of Yorktown. There he saw Lord Cornwallis surrender to General Washington.

At last Mrs. Woody's claim as a real grand-daughter was established.

Elizabeth Carey Chapter would be pleased to hear of any other real grand-daughters of the American Revolution still living.

National Geographic Society  
(Continued from page 775)

National Geographic is not, of course, the only organization permitted by the Daughters of the American Revolution to use its magnificent Hall. The DAR has made a great contribution to the cultural life of the Nation's Capital by providing a home for the National Symphony Orchestra, which plays two concerts a week there in its season. In addition, dozens of other orchestral concerts, solo recitals, dramatic readings, lectures and special events have been held in the capacious Hall. The list of artists runs the gamut from Sergei Rachmaninoff to the children's Captain Kangaroo.

The National Geographic Society is honored to have been asked to prepare these words for the 75th anniversary of the DAR. Our Society founded for "the increase and diffusion of geographic knowledge" joins with other representatives of the scientific and scholarly world in America in sending warmest greetings and best wishes for further national services to the DAR on this your momentous 75th anniversary year.

[ 860 ]
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