Diamond Jubilee
Continental Congress
April 17 - 22, 1966

Tentative Schedule

Thursday, April 14 .......... Informal Executive Committee Meeting
Friday, April 15 .......... Executive Committee Meeting, 9:30 a.m.
Saturday, April 16 .......... National Board of Management Meeting, 9:30 a.m.
Sunday, April 17 .......... Memorial Service, 2:30 p.m., Constitution Hall
Monday, April 18 .......... Formal Opening, 75th Continental Congress, 8:30 p.m., Constitution Hall
Tuesday, April 19 .......... Continental Congress, Morning Session, 9:30 a.m., Report of National Officers
Continental Congress, Evening Session, 8:30 p.m., National Defense Night
Pages Ball, 10:00 p.m., Grand Ballroom, Mayflower Hotel
Wednesday, April 20 .......... Continental Congress, Morning Session, Resolutions; Amendments to Bylaws
Continental Congress, Afternoon Session
Continental Congress, Evening Session, 7:30 p.m., Report of State Regents
Nominations for office of Vice President General
Thursday, April 21 .......... National Elections, 8:00 a.m. to 2:30 p.m., O'Byrne Room
Continental Congress, Morning Session
Continental Congress, Afternoon Session, Report of Tellers
Continental Congress, Evening Session, 7:30 p.m., Diamond Anniversary Program
Friday, April 22 .......... Continental Congress, Morning Session, Installation Ceremony
Adjournment of the 75th Continental Congress
Banquet, 7:30 p.m., Grand Ballroom, Mayflower Hotel
Saturday, April 23 .......... National Board of Management Meeting, 9:30 a.m.
The photograph on the cover this month was done from a painting of Andrew Jackson by Mr. James Duggins of Washington. This extremely valuable painting may be seen in the Tennessee Room in Memorial Continental Hall.

The “ides of March” are rapidly approaching, and soon after our Diamond Jubilee Continental Congress will begin. The Staff in the Magazine Office is looking forward to seeing you while you are in Washington. Do plan to attend our Coffee Hour on Thursday, April 21st at 8:00 a.m.
Colonel Thomas Marshall by John Singleton Copley

This likeness, painted about 1755 represents one of Copley's early formal style portraits. He had not yet developed his suave technique for which he is so famous. The beginning of his attention to detail is evident for Col. Marshall is seated in a very recognisable Queen Anne side chair. The composition of this portrait is typical of the period.
DEAR MEMBERS:

If winter comes, can Spring be far behind?” As this is being written, Washington is experiencing the worst blizzard in the history of this Federal City—and it is difficult to believe that Spring is but a few weeks away.

However, to those of us who are working at National Headquarters on plans for the 75th Continental Congress of the National Society, it is quite evident that before long nature will awaken from her dormant state and with the coming of the cherry blossoms, Daughters will be arriving from each state in the Union to attend the annual meeting of our great patriotic organization.

It is my earnest hope that each Chapter will be represented at this gala Congress to fully appreciate and recognize this important milestone in the history of our Society—our Seventy-fifth Congress. Only by actual participation in the many events of Congress week, together with the fellowship gained through association with other members from all parts of this great land, can a Daughter gain the renewed inspiration and enthusiasm necessary to promote the work of the DAR in her community.

While Congress is primarily report time, it is also the time when the policy of the Society is determined and plans are presented for the coming year. You will want to be here to have a voice in these important decisions concerning our Society. In addition, this year, your Congress Program Committee is planning many special features in observance of the Diamond Jubilee Continental Congress. The highlight of this observance will be the Thursday evening Congress Session. A special program has been planned for that night highlighting events of the past seventy-five years.

All Congressional Committees are striving to make this Diamond Jubilee Congress one that will long be remembered. We need you to make it a complete success. See you at Congress!

Faithfully,

Adèle Erb Sullivan

Mrs. William Henry Sullivan, Jr.
President General, NSDAR
“There are no necessary evils in government. Its evils exist only in its abuses. If it would confine itself to equal protection, and, as Heaven does its rains, shower its favors alike on the high and the low, the rich and the poor, it would be an unqualified blessing.”

Andrew Jackson
Seventh President 1829-1837

Andrew Jackson, whose mother wanted him to study for the ministry, was born March 15, 1767 in a backwoods settlement in the Carolinas. He received sporadic education as a child, but in his late teens he read law for about two years. He became an outstanding young lawyer in Tennessee, where the family had moved. Jackson was a person fiercely jealous of his honor. He engaged in controversies, and in a duel killed a man who cast an unjustified slur on his wife Rachel.

He prospered sufficiently to buy slaves and to build a mansion, the Hermitage, near Nashville. He was the first man elected from Tennessee to the House of Representatives, and he served briefly in the Senate.

A major general in the War of 1862, Jackson became a national hero when he defeated the British at New Orleans. It was during the hard march back to Tennessee that an admiring soldier said of him, “he’s tough.” “Tough as hickory,” said another naming the toughest thing he knew. The description seemed somehow to suit the tall, striding man in a mussed uniform and muddy boots. “Hickory” he became to his company of men; the “old” being added later for completeness. No honor was ever so great or lasting for him as the name that had sprung from the hearts of his soldiers.

In 1828 a new political party was formed: the Democratic Party. Essentially it was an extension of the Republican (Jeffersonian) Party (formed May 13, 1792), and it advocated Jeffersonian principles, promoting equality and standing against special privilege. By this time, “Old Hickory” had amassed quite a political following. On December 3, 1828, Jackson was elected president by 647,231 popular votes and 178 electoral votes as against 509,097 popular votes and 83 electoral votes for John Quincy Adams. John C. Calhoun was re-elected vice-president by 171 electoral votes.

More nearly than any of his predecessors, Andrew Jackson was elected by popular vote; as President he sought to act as the direct representative of the common man. In his inaugural address, Jackson pledged himself to economy in government, a proper regard for states’ rights, a “just and liberal policy” toward the Indians, and a revamping of the Federal civil service. The address contained no clear statement of policy on the tariff, internal improvements, the currency, or the Bank of the United States. The boisterous reception at the White House, where Western frontiersmen mingled with Washington society, became a symbol of the common people’s arrival at political power.

Shortly after taking office, Jackson suspended the practice of holding Cabinet meetings. For advice on policy he drew upon a small group of unofficial political confidants whom his opponents called the “Kitchen Cabinet.” This group was at the height of its influence between 1829 and 1831.

The phrase, “to the victor belongs the spoils,” was used in 1831 by Senator William Learned Marcy (N. Y.) during the course of a Congressional debate. The “spoils system” refers to the use of patronage for party purposes. The first President to use the system was Jefferson, who employed it with restraint. By 1829, it was entrenched in the political machines of several
states, including New York and Pennsylvania. Although Jackson introduced the system into national politics on a scale hitherto unmatched, he did not make wholesale political removals. The peak of Jackson's so-called "clean sweep" was reached during his first year in office, when only about nine per cent of the office holders were replaced.

Jackson, unlike previous Presidents, did not defer to Congress in policy making but used his power of the veto and his party leadership to assume command. This resulted in two new political parties growing out of the old Republican Party—the Democratic Republicans, or Democrats adhering to Jackson; and the National Republicans, or Whigs, opposing him. Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, and other Whig leaders proclaimed themselves defenders of popular liberties against the usurpation of Jackson.

The greatest party battle centered around the Second Bank of the United States, a private corporation but virtually a Government-sponsored monopoly. When Jackson appeared hostile toward it, the Bank threw its power against him.

Clay and Webster, who had acted as attorneys for the Bank, led the fight for its recharter in Congress. "The bank," Jackson told Martin Van Buren, "is trying to kill me, but I will kill it!" Jackson, in vetoing the recharter bill charged the Bank with undue economic privilege. His views won approval from the American electorate; in 1832 he polled more than 56 per cent of the popular vote and almost five times as many electoral votes as Clay.

Jackson met head-on the challenge of John C. Calhoun, leader of forces trying to rid themselves of a high protective tariff.

When South Carolina undertook to nullify the tariff, Jackson ordered armed forces to Charleston and privately threatened to hang Calhoun. Violence seemed imminent until Clay negotiated a compromise: tariffs were lowered and South Carolina dropped nullification.

In January, 1832, while the President was dining with friends at the White House, some one whispered to him that the Senate had rejected the nomination of Martin Van Buren as Minister to England. Jackson jumped to his feet and exclaimed, "By the Eternal! I'll smash them!" So he did. His favorite, Van Buren, became Vice President, and succeeded to the Presidency when "Old Hickory" retired to the Hermitage, where he died in June, 1845.

The painting of Jackson shown on this month's cover of the DAR Magazine is by Ralph E. W. Earl. Earl was married to a niece of Rachel Jackson's and lived at the White House during the time Jackson served as President. The painting was a gift to the DAR by Mrs. Cyrus Griffith Martin of Tennessee in 1941. It now hangs in the Tennessee room of Memorial Continental Hall.

The composition of the painting is interesting from several angles. The portrait was done in the Oval recep-

(Continued on page 288)
Rebeckah Barrett by Joseph Badger. Rebeckah was but eight years old when this portrait was painted. She appears somewhat older, but we must remember that at this time children were dressed in the fashions that adults wore. This portrait is a very good example of the stiff provincial style of early American painting.
The National Society is indeed fortunate in having on loan to its Museum three important American paintings. Mr. and Mrs. Franklin E. Campbell, of Boston, have graciously made the paintings available for the first public viewing through the DAR Museum. The three portraits on special exhibition are ancestors of Mrs. Campbell and have remained in the family down through the years.

The portrait of Colonel Thomas Marshall (frontispiece) was painted by John Singleton Copley. Colonel Marshall was born July 21, 1719, in Boston, Massachusetts. He was Captain of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company in 1763 and 1767. Thomas Marshall received his commission as a Colonel of the Tenth Massachusetts Regiment, in the Revolutionary War, November 19, 1776. Throughout his lifetime he had been very active in civil as well as political affairs. He died at Weston, Massachusetts, November 18, 1800. Colonel Marshall's portrait was painted about 1755 when he was in his mid-thirties. Mr. Copley was but 17 when he completed this likeness!

The portrait of Samuel Barrett is believed to be an early 19th century copy of the original by Thomas Johnston.

Samuel Barrett was born in Boston, Massachusetts, on June the 28th in 1722. He became a successful merchant and barrister and held many official positions in the growing Boston. He held the office of Deacon at New North Church for several years, and was active in the American Revolution. Samuel Barrett died August 25, 1798, in Boston.

The third painting is of Rebeckah Barrett, the daughter of Samuel Barrett. This portrait was painted by Joseph Badger in the last year of his life. According to the Family Bible, Rebeckah was born in 1757 and died in 1765; very little else is known about her. This likeness was apparently done in 1765, the same year as her death and the death of the artist, Joseph Badger.

Although these families (Marshall/Barrett) knew each other at the time these portraits were painted, the connection of the families does not occur until the early 19th century when a grandniece of Colonel Thomas Marshall married a grandnephew of Samuel Barrett.

John Singleton Copley

Attention has recently been focused on the works of John Singleton Copley with a major exhibition of his paintings, pastels, and drawings. The National Gallery of Art in Washington City, the Metropolitan Museum in New York City, and the Boston Museum of Fine Arts were recent hosts to a traveling exhibition of Copley's works in honor of the 150th anniversary of his death. John Singleton Copley is considered by most authorities as the foremost painter of the 18th century in America. So important was Copley's contribution to American art that the Federal Government has issued a special commemorative stamp to honor him.

John Singleton Copley was born in Boston in July of 1738. His parents had come from Ireland and owned a small tobacco shop on Long Wharf in Boston. John Copley's father died when he was about 9 years old and his mother married Peter Pelham, an engraver, por-
trait painter, and schoolmaster. His stepfather’s connection with the arts threw Copley at an early age into the career which was to make him famous and wealthy. This condition lasted but three years for Pelham died, leaving Copley with a half-brother and mother to care for. At the age of 13, young Copley picked up his stepfather’s tools and began to earn a living for the family as a painter and engraver.

It should be noted here that the artist of 18th century America did not enjoy the social status he does today. The upper classes looked on painting as a trade and not a profession of the arts. It was not considered proper for a gentleman to paint for a living. John Copley was a very ambitious young man and had dreams of ascending the social ladder to wealth and position. He was aware that his current social status and desire to paint would be handicaps toward this goal. His young years on Long Wharf had taught him poverty, a condition he was determined to overcome.

In 1755 he established himself as a professional painter and like his contemporaries painted in the current fashion. His ability and style developed very rapidly, for at 19 his fame had spread sufficiently to merit a commission in Nova Scotia, which he did not accept. Apparently Copley did not like to travel, particularly by sea, and did so only when necessary. He was not a bold and adventurous individual.

With his constant desire to improve his talent, he began to experiment with pastels and as a result became America’s earliest important draftsman in pastel. Early in Copley’s career he could paint much better than any of the artists whose works were available to him. This presented a difficult situation, for when a problem arose he had to work it out for himself. As a result, he developed his own technique, vividly represented the mercantile aristocracy of pre-Revolutionary America. Copley’s ability to paint detail has been invaluable to the decorative arts research of today. For costume and interior design study, his paintings are a great source of documented evidence. His ability to translate the texture and draping of various fabrics, wood tones, and actual upholstery methods, in addition to specific examples of furniture is rarely equaled.

He painted his subjects with accuracy and was careful not to editorialize. Copley’s clients were on both sides of the coming revolution and he had no intention of offending either side. Throughout his life Copley tried to ignore political conflict—he chose to remain neutral. His sympathies were with the struggling Colonies, but his source of income came basically from the Loyalists. By now his personal income had increased considerably.

On November 16, 1769, John Singleton Copley married Susannah Farnham Clarke, the daughter of Richard Clarke, Chief Agent for the British East India Company. This marriage was a step closer to Copley’s dreams, as the Clarke family were very prosperous and influential Bostonians. The young couple bought a small farm on Beacon Hill and became the neighbors of John Hancock, whose house was the showplace of Boston. Copley had come a long way from Long Wharf.

Prior to his marriage, Copley had begun a new style of painting. With his portrait of Nathaniel Hurd, engraver and silversmith, he first attempted a portrait in an informal setting, placing the subject in his natural environment. About 1767 he began to introduce into his portraits realistically painted elements from his subject’s daily life and business, indicating his or her role in society.

This matter-of-factness about his work places it on a different plane from the popular English School. The use of light and shadow to play up the important focal points of his paintings begins to appear more regularly. Copley did not seriously attempt group compositions until late in his American career (about 1773); with one exception (Royall Sisters, 1758) he limited himself to single portraits.

In 1766 Copley sent to London a painting of his halfbrother, Henry Pelham (Boy with Flying Squirrel). This was done in order that he find out how his work measured up to his English contemporaries. The painting was so well received that he was elected a Member of the Society of Artists and much correspondence resulted from Benjamin West and Sir Joshua Reynolds urging Copley to study in Europe. With such an introduction it seems strange to us today that he did not go immediately.

Copley was not content with being the foremost portrait painter in Boston; in addition to prosperity he wanted glory. He kept very much to himself and his only friends and associates were members of his immediate family. Copley never had any pupils other than his half-brother, although his paintings were of considerable influence to young artists. John Trumbull, then a student at Harvard, visited the Copley home in 1772 and according to record was very impressed with Mr. Copley and his works.

An interesting point which comes to light, regarding Copley, is that some of his picture frames were made by Paul Revere.

Copley has often been considered a Tory by some historians, but in fact his sympathies were always with America, and after the fighting had begun, he openly predicted in London that the Colonies would win. He had made a vain attempt, while still in Boston, to stop what became the Boston Tea Party. Because of his marriage into the Clarke family and his friendship with the so-called rebels, he was chosen as the go-between for discussing the tea taxes which contributed heavily to the breach between the Colonies and England.

John Singleton Copley sailed for England June 10, 1774, never to return. He was well received in London and made the long awaited tour of Europe. His family joined him in London in October of 1775. At the age of 37 Copley began a new career in London. His English works show a lightening of his palette and a freedom of brushwork. He was very successful in England and painted some of his most brilliant works, but he never achieved the social recognition that he desired. He often thought of returning to America. It is thought that

(Continued on page 266)
Samuel Barrett, after the original by Thomas Johnston. This portrait is an early 19th century copy. The artist, as yet, is unknown. He was a very skilled painter and quite possibly this copy is better executed than the original (we have not seen the original). The photograph illustrated above was taken before the painting had been cleaned—its condition is now very much improved. The original was done by Thomas Johnston at the beginning of the last half of the 18th century. Johnston was the typical American limner. In addition to portraits, he japanned furniture, built organs, executed and published engravings, painted the decoration on Fire-buckets, and apparently did some teaching. He was also the father of eleven children.
Every Daughter of the American Revolution thrills with anticipation as the Assembly Call is sounded and the United States Marine Band strikes up the March which will herald the opening of the Diamond Jubilee Congress in majestic Constitution Hall. Pomp, glamour and ceremony attend the Opening of the Congress.

Heading the Processional will be the Honor Guard of Pages, followed by Pages carrying the Flags of all the States and those foreign countries where DAR Chapters are located; our own proud DAR Banner; and in place of honor, the Flag of the United States of America.

Next in line are the National Officers and as the President General reaches the center of the hall preceded by her Personal Pages, the large American Flag will be unfurled from overhead.

"Where the Spirit of the Lord is, there is Liberty"—II Corinthians, 3:17, is the theme chosen by our President General. Speakers and music throughout the week will develop.

The program will include outstanding speakers to bring information and inspiration to the Congress. The music will bring you glamour, pleasure and enjoyment. Once again we are proud to have the pleasure of being able to present The United States Marine, The United States Air Force and The United States Navy Service Bands.

On Sunday afternoon at 2:30 p.m. in Constitution Hall, the Memorial Service in tribute to members who have passed away during the past year, will be held.

A dinner for gentlemen only has been arranged for Monday evening in the Pitcairn Room of the Mayflower at 6:00 p.m. Once again, Mr. Grahame T. Smallwood, Jr., will be Chairman of this event. Reservation checks in the amount of $6.50 should be made payable to G. T. Smallwood, Jr., 1026 17th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. and sent not later than April 11th. Dress is optional.

National Defense Night will be Tuesday evening, under the direction of Mrs. Frederick Griswold, Jr., National Chairman, National Defense Committee, at which time she will also give her report.

Also on Tuesday evening the Pages Ball will be held in the Grand Ballroom of the Mayflower Hotel at 10:00 p.m.

State Regents’ Night will be observed Wednesday, April 20. Selections by the DAR All-American Chorus, composed of DAR members, will be heard under the direction of Mrs. John W. Wagner.

Emphasis will be placed on the celebration of the Observance of the 75th Continental Congress on Thursday evening with Mrs. Edward R. Barrow, Chairman of the 75th Anniversary Celebration, as director.

The Friday morning session will see the concluding business of the Congress and the Installation of the newly elected Vice Presidents General.

The Continental Congress will close with a festive banquet on Friday evening, April 22nd, Grand Ballroom, Mayflower Hotel, 7:30 p.m.

About 1,000 members of the House and Page Committees will be working throughout the week to make your attendance at Continental Congress a memorable and rewarding experience.

All of us who have worked to make this a truly outstanding Congress are looking forward to seeing you in Washington in April. Do plan to attend our Diamond Jubilee Congress.
NATIONAL OFFICERS

Chaplin General: Breakfast, Sunday, April 17, 7:15 a.m., Mayflower Hotel, Ballroom, $3.75. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. George D. Nolan, 209 University Blvd., Silver Spring, Md. Please send self-addressed envelope with check. Saturday, April 16, tickets will be available in Business Office. Immediately following breakfast, there will be a Bus Tour, $1.00, to Arlington Cemetery and Mount Vernon for Changing of the Guard and laying of wreaths by Chaplin General. Bus tickets available no later than noon, Friday, April 15. Memorial Service, Sunday, April 17, 2:30 p.m., Constitution Hall. Places on platform for State Chaplains. Assemble in President General's Reception Room at 2:00 p.m.

Organizing Secretary General: Joint Meeting, Registrar General, Genealogical Records, Lineage Research and Membership Committees, Monday, April 18, 2-4 p.m., National Officers Club Room.

Treasurer General: Meeting, Wednesday, April 20, 8:00 a.m., National Officers Club Room. Chapter and State Treasurers only.

Registrar General: Joint Meeting with Organizing Secretary General, Genealogical Records, Lineage Research and Membership Committees, Monday, April 18, 2-4 p.m., National Officers Club Room. States desiring to exhibit DAR publications and take orders for same, may do so. Kits containing DAR material on membership and research will be on sale at cost.

Historian General: Joint Meeting with Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution and American History Month Committee, Monday, April 18, 9:10 a.m., in Americana Room.

Librarian General: Meeting, Monday, April 18, 9-9:30 a.m., National Officers Club Room.

Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution: Joint Meeting with Historian General and American History Month Committee, Monday, April 18, 9-10:30 a.m., in Americana Room.

STATES

Alabama: Meeting, Monday, April 18, 10 a.m., Red Cross Building, 17th & D Streets, N.W., Assembly Hall, 2nd floor. Buffet Supper. Tuesday, April 19, 5:45 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, Colonial Room. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. P. A. Bryant, P.O. Box 691, Bay Minette, Alabama 36507; or Alabama State Conference. During Congress: Mrs. Bryant, Mayflower.


California: Dinner, Sunday, April 17, 7:00 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, East Room, $7.00. Reservations before Congress: Northern Council—Mrs. Thomas V. Coffee, 3424 North Ave., Modesto, California 95350. Southern Council—Mrs. Harvey W. Kinkead, 10251 Cresta Dr., Los Angeles, California 90064. During Congress: Mrs. Coffee and Mrs. Kinkead, Mayflower. Reception follows honoring State Regent and State Vice Regent. Meeting, Monday, April 18, 9:30-11:00 a.m., California Room. During Congress: Mayflower. Honoring Mrs. Foster Ezekiel Bain, 400 Christmas Tree Dr., Boulder, Colorado. During Congress: At Colorado Meeting or Mrs. Bain, Mayflower. At meeting tickets and badges may be secured. Buffet Supper, Sunday, April 17, Mrs. Elizabeth M. Cox, Hostess. Colorado delegation meet near Founders Memorial following Memorial Service.

Connecticut: Tea, Tuesday, April 19, Mayflower Hotel, East Room, 4-6 p.m., $5.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. George A. Morris, 8 Maynard Ave., Waterbury, Connecticut. During Congress: State Regent's Suite, Mayflower. Honoring Mrs. Foster Ezekiel Sturtevant.

Delaware: Luncheon, Tuesday, April 19, 12:30 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, North Room, $4.50. Reservations before Congress: Miss Anna E. Gallaher, 150 W. Main St., Newark, Delaware 19711. During Congress: Miss Gallaher, Mayflower.


Georgia: Meeting, Monday, April 18, 2:30 p.m., Assembly Room. Dinner, Tuesday, April 19, 6:00 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, Chinese Room, $7.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Herman M. Richardson, P.O. Box 325, Blakely, Georgia. During Congress: Mrs. Richardson, Mayflower. Please send check with reservation.

Illinois: "Diamond Jubilee" Supper, Sunday, April 17, 6:30 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, Grand Ballroom, $6.50. Reservations before Congress: Miss Dorothy Drennan, 120 N. Madison St., Taylorville, Illinois. During Congress: Miss Verna Mae Helm, Mayflower.

Indiana: Meeting, Monday, April 18, 9:30 a.m., Indiana Room, 2nd floor, Memorial Continental Hall, Tea, Monday, April 18, 3-5 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, East Room, $3.75. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Glenn E. Wheeler, 622 Vigo St., Vincennes, Indiana 47591. During Congress: Mrs. Wheeler, Mayflower.


Kansas: Luncheon, Tuesday, April 19, 12:30 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, Pan American Room, $5.25. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Pauline Cowger, Box 51, Salina, Kansas. During Congress: Miss Cowger, Mayflower.

Kentucky: Meeting, Monday, April 18, 9:30 a.m., Kentucky Room. Coffee, Monday, April 18, 11:30-1 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, State Room, $4.75. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. T. L. Gardner, 2121 Cherokee Parkway, Louisville, Kentucky. During Congress: Mrs. Gardner, Mayflower.

Louisiana: Meeting, Monday, April 18, 10:30 a.m., Louisiana Room. Dinner, Monday, April 18, 5:30 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, Pan American Room, $7.50. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Furman F. Robinson, Box 65, Bastrop, Louisiana, or Mrs. Edward D. Schneider, Box 832, Lake Providence, Louisiana. During Congress: Mrs. Schneider, Mayflower.

Maine: Meeting, Monday, April 18, 10 a.m., Maine Room. Mrs. Mae Craig, Guest Speaker. Luncheon, Monday, April 18, 12:30 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, North Room, $4.50. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Earl J. Helmbreck, Box 71, York Beach, Maine. During Congress: Mrs. Helmbreck, Mayflower.

Maryland: Luncheon, Tuesday, April 19, 1:00 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, State Room. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Edward Widmayer, Rolling Acres, Monrovia, Maryland, or Mrs. Charles H. Reiter, 4450 Verplanck Pl., N.W., Washington, D. C. Speaker: Miss Amanda A. Thomas, Organizing Secretary General.

Massachusetts: Open House, Monday, April 18, 10-3 p.m., Massachusetts Room, Monday, April 18, 10:30 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, Colonial Room, $6.75. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Charles Bly, 3 Spruce Circle, Westfield, Massachusetts. During Congress: State Regent, Mayflower.


Minnesota: Dinner, Sunday, April 17, 6:30 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, North Room, $6.50. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. L. M. Fraiken, 4729 France Ave. S., Minneapolis, Minne-


Nebraska: Tea, Monday, April 18, 3-5 p.m., District of Columbia Chapter House, 1732 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., $3.25. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Curtis O. Lyda, 1825 12th St., Gering, Nebraska 69341. During Congress: Mayflower.

New York: Luncheon-Meeting, Tuesday, April 19, 12:30 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, Ballroom, $5.75. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Edward J. Schneider, 122 W. Main St., Cambridge, New York.

North Carolina: State Executive Board Meeting, Monday, April 18, 9:30 a.m., North Carolina Room. Tea, Wednesday, April 20, 4-6 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, Colonial Room, $4.75. Reservations before Congress: Miss Josephine Smith, 307 Hammond St., Rocky Mount, North Carolina. During Congress: At North Carolina Meeting Tuesday, April 19, 9:00 a.m., North Carolina Room.


Ohio: Meeting, Monday, April 18, 9:30 a.m., C.A.R. Board Room, 3rd floor, Memorial Continental Hall. Reception, Sunday, April 17, 9-11 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, State Room, $5.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Wallace B. Heiser, 1112 Maplecliff Dr., Cleveland 7, Ohio. During Congress: At door.

Oklahoma: Meeting, Monday, April 18, 9:00 a.m., Oklahoma Kitchen. Luncheon, Thursday, April 21, 12:30 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, Pan American Room, $4.60. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. E. O. Martin, 1007 S. Wilson, Cushing, Oklahoma. During Congress: Mrs. D. W. Humphreys, Mayflower.

Pennsylvania: Meeting, Monday, April 18, 1:00 p.m., National Board Room, 2nd floor, Memorial Continental Hall. Luncheon, Thursday, April 19, 12:30 p.m., Shoreham Hotel, Blue Room, $5.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. George Hay Kain, “Glen Cara,” Emmausville, Pennsylvania 17018. During Congress: Pennsylvania Foyer, Monday, April 18, 10-12 noon. 

Rhode Island: Meeting, Monday, April 18, 10:00 a.m., Rhode Island Room.

South Carolina: Meeting, Monday, April 18, 10:00 a.m., South Carolina Room. Luncheon, Tuesday, April 19, 1:00 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, East Room, $5.50. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Drake H. Rogers, 503 Fayetteville Ave., Bennettville, South Carolina. During Congress: Mrs. Rogers, Mayflower.

Texas: Meeting, Monday, April 18, 10:00 a.m., Maryland Room, Mayflower Hotel. Tea, Monday, April 18, 4-6 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, Chinese Room, $4.25. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Ben King Espey, Brentwood, Tennessee.

Virginia: Reception, Monday, April 18, 10-2 p.m., Virginia Room. Luncheon, Tuesday, April 19, 12:45 p.m., Willard Hotel, Grand Ballroom, $3.85. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Helen Crist, 920 N. Irving St., Arlington, Virginia. Phone: JA. 7-0620. Checks, please.


West Virginia: Luncheon, Wednesday, April 20, 12:30 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, East Room, $3.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. C. William Moore, Box 348, Charles Town, West Virginia.

Wisconsin: Meeting, Monday, April 18, 8:00 a.m., Wisconsin Room. Luncheon, Thursday, April 21, 12:30 p.m., Madison, Wisconsin. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Herman H. Barker, 626 Gilbert Ave., Eau Claire, Wisconsin.

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEES

Resolutions: Meetings, Monday, April 11, through Saturday, April 16, 8:30 a.m., Assembly Room. Monday, April 18, and each day thereafter until close of Congress, 8:30 a.m., National Officers Club Board Room.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES

American History Month: Joint Meeting with Historian General and Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution, Monday, April 18, 9-10:30 a.m., in Americana Room.

Clearing House: Meeting, Monday, April 18, 10:00 a.m., National Board Room, 2nd floor, Memorial Continental Hall.

NATIONAL COMMITTEES

American Heritage: Joint meeting with Program Committee, Tuesday, April 19, 8:00 a.m., National Board Room, 2nd floor, Memorial Continental Hall.

American Indians: Breakfast, Wednesday, April 20, 7:15 a.m., Mayflower Hotel, State Room, $3.50. Reservations before Congress (self-addressed, stamped envelope): Mrs. Edward Mandolfo, 1620 W. 6th St., Erie, Pennsylvania 16505. During Congress: Corridor, Constitution Hall and St. Marys Booth in lounge. Speaker: Mrs. Erna Walz, Chief of Branch on Tribal Relations, Bureau of Indian Affairs. A Cherokee Indian who has worked for 30 years with the B.I.A.

Americanism & DAR Manual for Citizens: Meeting, Monday, April 18, 10:30 a.m., Red Cross Building, 17th & D Streets, N.W., Executive Committee Room, 2nd floor.

Children of the American Revolution: See information under C.A.R. Convention.

Conservation: Luncheon, Sunday, April 17, 12:30 p.m., Sutton House, honoring seven National Vice Chairmen.

DAR Good Citizens: Meeting, Tuesday, April 19, 8:15 a.m., Indiana Room, 3rd floor, Administration Building.

DAR Magazine and Magazine Advertising: Meeting, Thursday, April 21, 8:00 a.m., Magazine Office. Coffee Hour and informal discussion.

DAR Museum: Reception, Monday, April 18, 11:00 a.m., DAR Museum Gallery. By invitation of the Curator General, only.


Genealogical Records: Joint Meeting with Registrar General, Organizing Secretary General, Lineage Research and Membership Committees, Monday, April 18, 2-4 p.m., National Officers Club Room.

Honor Roll: Meeting, Monday, April 18, 11:00 a.m., Americana Room. All members invited.

Junior American Citizens: Meeting, Monday, April 18, 11:00 a.m., Assembly Room. Exhibit of publicity and winning contest entries.

Junior Membership: Meeting, Monday, April 18, 9:00 a.m., Red Cross Building, 17th & D Streets, N.W., Executive Committee Room, 2nd floor. Dinner, Monday, April 18, 5:15 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, Colonial Room, $7.00. Reservations before Congress: Miss Frances A. Davis, 3040 Idaho Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20016. Check or money order payable to “Junior Membership Committee, NSDAR.” Send no later than April 15th.

Lineage Research: Joint Meeting with Registrar General, Organizing Secretary General, Genealogical Records and Membership Committees, Monday,
April 18, 2-4 p.m., National Officers Club Room.
Membership: Joint Meeting with Registrar General, Organizing Secretary General, Genealogical Records and Lineage Research Committees, Monday, April 18, 2-4 p.m., National Officers Club Room.

Program: Joint Meeting with American Heritage Committee, Tuesday, April 19, 8:00 a.m., National Board Room, 2nd floor, Memorial Continental Hall.
Public Relations: Meeting, Tuesday, April 19, 8:00 a.m., National Officers Club Room.

CONGRESS COMMITTEES
Congress Program: Meeting, Saturday, April 16, 3:00 p.m., Indiana Room, 3rd floor, Administration Building.
Corridor Hostesses: Meeting, Monday, April 18, 10:00 a.m., D Street Corridor (in front of check room), Constitution Hall.
Credentials: Meeting, Friday, April 15, 10:00 a.m., O'Byrne Room. Entire Committee only.

Hospitality: Meetings, Saturday, April 16, and Monday, April 18, 1:30 p.m., President General's Reception Room, Constitution Hall.
House: Meeting, Monday, April 18, 9:00 a.m., Constitution Hall.
Marshal: Meeting, Monday, April 18, 10:30 a.m., back stage, Constitution Hall. Breakfast, Monday, April 18, 8:00 a.m., Mayflower Hotel, Potomac Room. By invitation only.
Pages: Meeting, Monday, April 18, 1:00 p.m., Constitution Hall. Registration of Pages in Pages Room, Monday, April 18, 11:30-12:30 p.m.
Platform: Meeting, Monday, April 18, 11:00 a.m., platform, Constitution Hall.
President General's Reception Room: Meeting, Monday, April 18, 11:00 a.m., President General's Reception Room, Constitution Hall.
Tellers: Meeting, Tuesday, April 19, 10:30 a.m., C.A.R. Board Room, 3rd floor, Memorial Continental Hall.

DAR ORGANIZATIONS
National Chairmen's Association: Breakfast, Sunday, April 17, 8:00 a.m., Mayflower Hotel, East Room, $3.95. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Glenn E. Wheeler, 622 Vigo St., Vincennes, Indiana 47591. During Congress: Mrs. Wheeler, Mayflower. All present, past and newly elected State Vice Regents are eligible for membership.
Vice Presidents General Club: Breakfast and meeting, Monday, April 18, 7:30 a.m., Mayflower Hotel, East Room, $3.51. Reservations before April 14: Mrs. John Garlin Biel. At door of breakfast.

N.S.C.A.R. National Convention
Thursday, April 21—Senior National Board of Management, National Officers Club Room, 2nd floor, Constitution Hall, 9:00 a.m.—all day
Friday, April 22—Coffee; tour of C.A.R. Museum and Headquarters, 8-10 a.m.—75¢
Opening of Convention, Sheraton-Park Hotel—8:00 p.m.
Saturday, April 23—Convention Business Session, Sheraton-Park Hotel—9:00 a.m.
National Banquet, Sheraton-Park Hotel—7:00 p.m.
Sunday, April 24—Annual Pilgrimage.

PATRONIZE SNACK BAR
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Continuous Service—8 a.m. to 3 p.m.
FRIDAY THROUGH FRIDAY OF CONGRESS WEEK

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Tickets are obtainable at $8.50 each from Mrs. E. Ernest Woollen, Chairman, Banquet Committee Hammond Apts., A-1, 101 West 39th St., Baltimore 10, Md.
(Enclose stamped, self-addressed envelope)
FIRST CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

Organized at Washington City, Oct. 11, 1890
FEBRUARY 22, 1892

President General, MRS. BENJAMIN HARRISON
Vice President General Presiding, MRS. WILLIAM D. CABELL
The Lost Grave of John Paul Jones

By Albert M. Rung

Huntingdon, Pennsylvania

Mr. Rung is a member of the Blair County (Pa.) Historical Society and the Huntingdon County Historical Society. He has been a contributor of various historical articles to Central Pennsylvania papers in recent years.

John Paul Jones, the first of our great sea fighters, and acclaimed founder of the American navy, was born John Paul—the name Jones being a subsequent assumption—on July 6, 1747, in the parish of Kirkbean, in the county of Kirkudbright, Scotland. His family was obscure, his circumstances narrow, his advantages meagre, his opportunities limited. At the age of 12 he became a sailor. Genius arose superior to adverse circumstances, however, and before he died he was one of the most accomplished officers who ever served the United States.

He progressed rapidly in his chosen career. At 19 he was chief mate of a slaver, a legitimate occupation in his day, but one that filled him with disgust. At 21 he was captain of a trader. In 1773 he came to America, forsook the sea and settled in Virginia on his brother's plantation, the latter having died childless in that year. It was at this time that he assumed the name of Jones, by which he has been so well known.

He was still poor and obscure when appointed a lieutenant in the new Continental navy on December 7,
1775, and was ordered to the "Alfred," a small converted merchantman, which was Commodore Hopkins' flagship. From this point on Jones moved upward in his career, but encountered difficulties at almost every turn. Not only did he have to fight the ships of the enemy, usually more powerful and better equipped than his own, but was compelled to exercise utmost persuasion to get ships upon which to risk the lives of himself and his men. Had Jones not been one of the most persistent men that ever lived and had he not had the advice of Benjamin Franklin, at the time in Paris, it is not likely that the name of Paul Jones would have gained such world-wide fame, for there would have been no "Bonhomme Richard" and consequently no victory over the "Serapis."

It would seem unnecessary of further recalling Jones' exploits during the Revolution, as this is history familiar to all American school children. Not so familiar, however, were his activities in years following the close of the Revolutionary War. Perhaps he could be called a sailor of fortune, as he accepted the offer of Empress Catherine of Russia to join her navy, where he was made an admiral and his success was equal to that with the United States. It was not surprising that considerable jealousy was aroused in the Russian court, becoming so offensive that Jones decided to resign his commission and go to Paris.

Here his popularity had not diminished and he waited with anticipation for a bonus that had been promised him by the American government. But unrest was gradually increasing in Paris that would eventually lead to terrors of the French revolution. In the meantime the expected bonus failed to materialize, while Jones was overtaken by illness and his condition became critical.

And now we come to the sorry part of the story of the great hero of the American navy, for here alone and without funds, he died on July 18, 1792.

Gouverneur Morris, then American Minister to France, was advised of Jones' death and as the main representative of his country was therefore expected to arrange plans for burial, especially, as he had been a close friend of Jones. However, Morris advised the person at whose home the hero had lodged "to cause him to be interred in the most private manner, and at the least possible expense." But M. Simonneau, the Commissary to whom this person was obliged to apply for a Protestant burial, was indignant at the order given by Morris and said that if America would not pay the expense of a public funeral for a man who had rendered such signal service to France and America he would pay it himself.

An investigation of the Jones funeral made about a century later, contained the following excerpt:

"Whether or not Simonneau actually paid the funeral expenses out of his own means was the next question, and further investigation revealing that he did so, to the amount of 462 francs (the franc then being worth more than $.60), and that he was not reimbursed out of Paul Jones' estate, when it was settled, a search was at once instituted "to see whether any needy lineal descendants of . . . the generous Commissary could be found, with a view to paying to them the amount, with interest, expended by their worthy ancestor, as a tardy recognition of his noble act."

What a difference in the shameful, callous regard displayed by the American Minister in contrast to the noble Simonneau! Morris had refused to spend on "such follies" as a public funeral "either the money of Jones' heirs or that of the United States," and was satisfied to permit burial of the hero by charity, but time was to show how thorough had been the loyal Frenchman's efforts in assuring every care and protection of the remains.

With the full fury of the French revolution coming soon afterwards, the death and burial of Paul Jones was forgotten amid the terrors and bloodshed that swept Paris, and years were to pass before any semblance of peace and reason could be restored. In America, however, the memory of John Paul Jones remained fresh, while Paris—despite its storm and strife—continued to grow with its boundary spreading in all direction, finally obliterating the cemetery where Jones was buried and all knowledge of his grave, thereby becoming lost.

When elected President of the United States in 1896, William McKinley later announced that Horace Porter would be the ambassador to France. Porter was born in our own town of Huntingdon on April 15, 1837, in the stone home yet standing on the north side of Third Street, between Allegheny and Penn, the son of David R. and Josephine McDermott Porter, and grandson of Andrew Porter, a distinguished officer in the Revolutionary War. Further interest can be added that Andrew Porter was the great-grandfather of Mary Todd Lincoln, and that David R., the father of Horace, was governor of Pennsylvania from 1839 to 1845.

With Horace Porter installed as the French ambassador, a chapter in history began to take form that would eventually bring well-deserved honors to the name of John Paul Jones and world-wide praise to Ambassador Porter, who gave out the following statement in 1905:

"Upon assuming charge of our embassy in Paris and finding myself among the old landmarks which are associated with John Paul Jones, I felt a deep sense of humiliation as an American citizen in realizing that our first and most fascinating naval hero had been lying for more than a century in an unknown and forgotten grave. . . . Knowing that he had been buried in Paris, I resolved to undertake personally a systematic and exhaustive search for the body. The investigation began in June, 1899."
Realizing the complicated project he had undertaken in efforts to locate sites of old cemeteries existing in 1792, as well as possible records of burials therein, Porter engaged a research group which was paid from his own personal funds. First steps taken by the group was to run down rumors and traditions to the effect that James had been buried in a cemetery near Dumfries, Scotland. The Simonneau incident furnished indirect evidence that he would certainly have had the burial in a well-known and officially designated cemetery. The name of the person who delivered the funeral oration was known, as well as the fact that his own parishioners had been buried in the Saint Louis cemetery. Consequently, in the search for burial grounds the Saint Louis plot—a Protestant cemetery—was finally selected as the most promising for investigation.

But where was the site of this cemetery? Old maps were consulted by investigators; one of 1773 and another of 1794, along with a report of 1804, identified "the cemetery as occupying a garden along a thoroughfare, behind and some eight feet below a courtyard, containing a house and shed." Thirty years later the grade of the street had been changed and the garden had been leveled up even with the courtyard, and the fact seemed to have been lost sight of that there had ever been a cemetery beneath.

Porter's wide efforts of research had also spread to Scotland, where a letter written to James' sister, Mrs. Janet Taylor, at the time of his burial by a Colonel Blackden (evidently an American in Paris at the time), contained this valued information: "His body was put into a leaden coffin on the 20th, that in case the United States, which he had so essentially served, and with so much honor, should claim his remains they might be more easily removed."

The old cemetery was finally located as having been in what was now one of the most disreputable and rundown areas of Paris. The site of its burial plot was next identified as being far underneath a huge dump which had grown to enormous proportions down through the years, leading Ambassador Porter to again write:

"After having studied the manner and place of his burial and contemplated the circumstances connected with the strange neglect of his grave, one could not help feeling pained beyond expression and overcome by a sense of profound mortification. Here was presented the spectacle of a hero whose fame once covered two continents and whose is still an inspiration to a world-famed navy, lying for more than a century in a forgotten grave like an obscure outcast, relegated to oblivion in a squalid corner in a distant foreign city, buried in ground once consecrated, but since desecrated by having been used at times as a garden, with the mouldering bodies of the dead fertilizing its market vegetables, by having been covered later by a common dump pile, where dogs and horses had been buried, and the soil was still soaked with polluted waters from undrained laundries; and as a culmination of degradation, by having been occupied by a contractor for removing night-soil."

Porter was assured that the long period of research and investigation had at last borne fruit and brought him near the point of the admiral's grave. But how to enter upon the premises and make the necessary excavations in order to thoroughly explore the cemetery was a problem. Rumors now circulated that a "rich government" wanted to obtain the property at any price and resultant excitement brought an instant suspension of plans, with the project lying dormant for two years. At the end of that time negotiations were quietly opened upon the basis of purchasing the right to explore the abandoned cemetery by means of subterranean galleries, provided that damages to all houses should be repaired; all owners to be indemnified for any other resultant damages.

Work on the project began February 3, 1905, with serious engineering difficulties being encountered from the start. Five shafts in all were sunk to a depth of eighteen feet. Day and night gangs of workmen were employed, and the excavated earth was carted away a distance of two miles, and arrangements within the walls of the cemetery—approximately 120 x 130 feet—were so planned that not a single grave would be omitted.

The first leaden coffin was discovered on February 22; the second on March 23, containing the remains of M. E. Angolis and Richard Hay, respectively. On March 31 the third leaden coffin was found. It was much superior in solidity and workmanship to the others, yet no inscription plate could be found. It was then re-

(Continued on page 302)
March 1966

NSDAR ESTABLISHES $8,000 AMERICAN HISTORY SCHOLARSHIP: The largest individual award to be offered by the Society was authorized during the February meeting of the National Board of Management. This annual scholarship, known as the NSDAR American History Scholarship, is in the amount of $8,000 to be released over a period of four years, $2,000 per year, to a senior high school boy or girl who qualifies for the award according to rules set up by the Student Loan and Scholarship Committee. The first award will be made in June 1967.

AMERICAN HISTORY MONTH INITIATED BY DAR UNDER CONSIDERATION BY CONGRESS: Once again a member of the United States Senate has introduced a resolution in the Congress to designate February as American History Month. (DAR members will recall the efforts of Senator Kenneth E. Keating of New York in this connection.) Senator John Sherman Cooper of Kentucky, a former history teacher, is author of the bill recently introduced. By an extraordinary coincidence, American History Month was started by Kentucky Daughters, in 1952. Senator Cooper’s resolution needs co-sponsors, and telegrams were sent from National Headquarters to all State Regents alerting them that the support of their representatives in Congress is needed for Senate Joint Resolution #133 if the pending legislation is to become law.

GEORGE WASHINGTON "PORTHOLE" PORTRAIT ON UNITED STATES STAMP: Of interest to NSDAR members as well as to philatelists is the 5-cent stamp available February 22. It bears the likeness of Washington by Rembrandt Peale, and was taken from the portrait that now hangs in the office of Vice President Hubert Humphrey. Peale is said to have copied his own design 75 times. One of his replicas is in the National Gallery of Art in the Nation’s Capital. Familiar to all Daughters is Peale’s Washington that hangs in the place of honor in the DAR Library, Memorial Continental Hall.

NSDAR AWARDS OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY SCHOLARSHIP: The Executive Committee, meeting on February 1, awarded an Occupational Therapy Scholarship in the amount of $300 to Elaine LaCroix, a senior in Brockton (Mass.) High School, who was recommended by the Deborah Sampson Chapter, Brockton. Miss LaCroix has been doing volunteer work in the Occupational Therapy Division of the Veterans Administration Hospital for the past year. She has filed application for admission at the State University of New York, Buffalo, and at McGill University, Canada.

NEW MEMBERS LIST INCLUDES MISS ALABAMA: As a footnote of interest in connection with the "Report on President General’s New Member Campaign” comment on this page in the February issue of the Magazine, Miss Linda Folsom, "Miss Alabama" and one of the ten finalists in the "Miss America" Pageant, has been admitted to the NSDAR as a member of the John Coffee Chapter, Mrs. Harry E. Lane, Regent.

DAR PLATOON LEADERSHIP AWARD WINNER IN THE NEWS: Newly promoted Captain Earl R. DeHart, Jr., was the recipient of the United States Navy’s commendation with "V" for services rendered recently in Vietnam. In 1961, Corporal DeHart, then a senior at Jacksonville University, Florida, was the winner of the annual NSDAR Platoon Leadership Award, and was presented with a gold watch in ceremonies at the Marine Barracks in Quantico, Virginia.
Despite the "Blizzard of '66," music and culture lovers in Washington continue to throng to Constitution Hall. The winter schedule of events is in full swing, surmounting even the transportation and parking problems.

A page that was almost lost from the annals of the National Symphony was restored recently when a complete set of the program books for the first performing year of the National Symphony Orchestra of Washington, D. C., was presented to the Association. The Symphony, which is now in its seventy-sixth year, recently repeated the first National Symphony Orchestra concert. Significant pages from the program issued at the first concert were reprinted and distributed to Washington residents still devoted to our National Symphony.

Continuing in its tradition of fine music, the National Symphony will perform the Bach *B Minor Mass* with Hermann Scherchen as guest conductor. Soloists will be Robert White, tenor; Mary Munroe, soprano, Bethany Beardslee, soprano; Eunice Alberts, contralto; William Wolff, bass.

Lloyd Geisler will make his first appearance as guest conductor on the Constitution Hall series during the month of February. His program will include the Washington premier of *Serenade No. 5* by Persichette.

Gerard Souzay, the great French baritone, returns to Constitution Hall this year by popular demand for his only Washington appearance. Also of great interest is the appearance of Leonard Bernstein with the New York Philharmonic. Jerome Lowenthal, pianist, is the featured soloist.
The National Symphony Orchestra of Washington, D.C., with Rudolf Schueller, Conductor, at its first concert, January 31, 1930, in Constitution Hall. Still playing with the National Symphony are Milton Schwartz and Harry Cherkassky, violinists, who are seated at extreme left.

“That fantastic miracle man of the piano, Artur Rubinstein,” paid his annual visit to Constitution Hall in February. A naturalized American citizen, the popular Rubinstein always draws a full house. This was his only Washington solo recital.

A chimpanzee mother dandles her son in play in Tanzania’s Gombe Game Reserve. Baroness Jan van Lawick-Goodall showed color films of the chimpanzees and described her work under a National Geographic Society grant to their lecture audiences.
Massachusetts Battlefields

by Russell H. Conwell, Correspondent
Daily Evening Traveller, Boston

Edited by
Joseph C. Carter
Temple University

Concord and Lexington

A n H O U R ' s  r i d e  f r o m  B o s t o n  o v e r  t h e  F i t c h b u r g  Railroad, and the searcher after Revolutionary relics stands in the elm-covered streets of the little town of Concord. If he expects to find a city full of life, or streets thronged with the anxious faces and loaded wagons of merchant men, or even the ordinary crowd of school children that usually monopolize sidewalks for a game of marbles or of "pisen" ["poison," an outdoor game] he will be disappointed. There is nothing of the kind.

If he happens to be there in the evening when the band is playing and the cool air invites people into the streets he may see a little company standing about the hotel listening to the music. But during the day the streets are as deserted and lonely as though the embowered cottages and shaded mansions had been tenantless a hundred years. Beautiful lawns, covered with an endless variety of flowers, with no one to look at them; neatly clipped hedges around the spacious residences, with no one to trim them; smooth sidewalks and well-worn streets with no one to use them; crowded graveyards in which no one has been buried for half a century; a large homelike hotel with its doors invitingly open, but inside of which no one is to be seen; a half dozen little shops with their windows full of merchandise, but into which there seems to be nobody to look.

"Where are the people who live here?" I asked of a boy I met leaving town one day, and who looked as if he was accidentally left behind when the grand exit was made.

"Dun no, thir; I gueth the most ov um has gone a berryin. That's where I'm agoin," said he, starting into a run.
A newspaperman describes Somerville, Charlestown, Concord, Lexington, and Salem in 1869.

I afterwards saw a man in a large field out of town, alone, endeavoring to place upon his one-horse wagon an enormous load of new-made hay. To him I went for information in regard to the localities for which I was searching. I could not have gone to a better source.

“You had much better inquire at home in America than at Baden-Baden,” said a German to me once when I inquired about some matters of local history. “The farther you get from a place the more the people know about it,” has become a proverbial expression. But Concord, that is an exception to almost every rule, is also an exception to this. Every man, woman, and child is full of the story of the Revolution, and one would think to hear them talk that they had learned it all “by heart” so as to be able to recite it whenever a stranger comes among them. This old farmer, like all the rest, knew all the localities mentioned in history, and many that are not. He could tell the names of the men who fell, and incidentally remarked that nothing had occurred within his recollection that “set this town forward like the battle down by the river there.”

“You are not old enough to remember the battle, are you?” inquired I, thinking, perhaps, that there was “still another survivor of the Revolution living.”

“Oh, no,” said he, “I know about it just the same as if it had occurred in my time. But I was speaking of its effect on the town. If we could have another such fight now it would increase the value of real estate fifty per cent.”

According to his direction—for I saw but three other men, and they were at work on the road—I went over the ground trod by the British and our forefathers when the former came up to destroy the military stores at this place on the 19th day of April, 1775.

I soon found the battle monument, which stands [since 1836] where the road formerly crossed the river, and where several English soldiers were killed. It states that there was made the first resistance to British tyranny, and that when the firing began the Americans stood upon the opposite bank. This monument is about half a mile from town, in a secluded spot, near the river bank; on the opposite side of which the abutment of the old bridge is still undisturbed. It is a nice place to sit and in a dreamy manner recall the events of history.

The deep, black river moves steadily and noiselessly along between its sloping banks; the tall elms that stood there before the Revolution still throw out their long arms over the river. The rough stones which mark the spot where the bodies of the dead soldiers lay after the skirmish; the old stone wall that has been there over a century; the two old farm houses in the woody background, in which are still shown the bullet holes made by British missiles; and the bright-colored boats that jerk at their chains as the breeze tempts them from the shore—all are so many links which connect the present with the past. Surrounded by them the antiquarian has only to build in his imagination the broken abutment where the monument stands and place again the well-worn plank, and the bridge as it used to be stands before him.

He has only to recall the account which says that the Americans were on the opposite side among the trees that stood near the end of the bridge, and others farther off upon the side hills, and that the red ranks of the British Regulars stood in the tree-bordered road on this side, and the picture of ’75 is complete. The firing, the shouting, the groans and commands, the rush across the bridge, and the flight of the scattered Americans come back to his mind, as the visitor lies on the green-sward and recalls the events of history. Sad day! long since passed into history. Almost a century! How many millions have been made happy in that time, and how many millions more shall be made free in the centuries to come, as a result of that skirmish which occurred here. Ninety-four years! And yet the hills around are as hazy and blue as they were then; the old gristmill in which the powder was stored still grinds the corn of the farmers; and the grey old rocks along the hill-tops appear no older today than when the patriots stole behind them to fire on the retreating [British] army.

Filled with an enthusiasm I have scarce felt before on the subject of the Revolution, I walked along the river bank for a mile to the new bridge, and thence
on to the old gristmill, thinking how important it was for a student of history to visit localities in order to get a fair understanding of the events about which he reads. From the mill I returned to town, visiting on my way a beautiful nook and romantic bower. But nothing in and about Concord pleased me more than the visit I made to the old cemeteries, so thickly wooded that only the finest speckles of the sun can glimmer through, with headstones so quaintly carved as to be deserving of an hour's study; they possess a beauty and interest which few others can. To sit before a black [slate] gravestone erected in 1700, and interpret the full meaning of the hieroglyphics-like characters relating to the deceased, his family and acquaintances, is one of the most pleasant pastimes. Concord has two of these old cemeteries, and each is full of the most curiously carved monuments and the queerest sort of inscriptions. From the cemeteries I went to the site of the old malthouse, but found only the foundations of that structure in which was stored the ammunition which the British came to destroy. Here and at the gristmill the patriots kept their powder, and while one company came into town to take possession of the malthouse, the other, under [Maj. John] Pitcairn's orders, went out to the gristmill, and on the way had the fight at the bridge. As for the battle, it is only by its consequences that it can be considered so great an event. As far as bloodshed is concerned, a very small skirmish in the last war [Civil War] was a fearful battle beside it. But it is not the number killed and wounded which decide the importance of a battle. Had such been the case Shiloh would be of more importance than Bull Run, which every one will readily deny. Hence history devotes twenty pages to Lexington and Concord, and only three to Yorktown, [Virginia, where the Revolution ended in 1781]. Concord is a beautiful town, in which the descendants of the Revolutionary Fathers live on in their shaded villas, quietly and peaceably, making much less stir and composing a much smaller community than one would suppose who has gathered his notions of the place from the frequent mention of it in American history.

Lexington in 1775 and Lexington in 1869! Then and now! Then there was an old tavern at the junction of two roads, a three-story, no-steepled church, and three or four farm-houses within sight. Now it is a model New England country village, possessing three or four neat churches, several stores, and a large number of spacious residences. Then many of the trees along the highways were but tiny shoots, and now spread their broad branches over the churches, dwellings, and highways. The houses which then were the pride of their owners have either been destroyed or have become so old, worn and broken as to be eclipsed in every respect by the modern structures that have been erected near them. The common in the fork of the road was then unfenced and worn and made gray with the tread of many feet. Now it is covered with rich verdure and neatly enclosed. Then there was no structure of any kind upon it. Now the crumbling granite monument erected over the ashes of the men who fell there is the first object to attract the stranger's attention.

Then there was parades and warlike exercises performed each day by the patriot militia, and hearty games at evening. Now the common is regarded as a sacred spot, and even the schoolboy trends its soil with reverential care. Then the old square-roofed [Buckman] Tavern boasted a jolly host [John Buckman] and a creaking sign. Now, like its former owner, "it rests from its labors," [Revelation 14:13] and has become a private instead of a public house. [Rufus Meriam was its last tavernkeeper.] The same old apartments, stairs, windows, chimneys and roomy halls remain, but the bar-room has become a sitting-room, the public lawn a garden, and the wine cellar a receptacle for articles of housewifery. Then the weary traveller turned toward it for rest and shelter, but today it is only attractive to such as have friends, or perchance to such curious ones as come to note the changes and to gaze on the partially embedded bullets that were fired into its clapboards the 19th of April, 1775. Then the old church, a citadel fortified and provisioned against Satan and the British, stood by the roadside opposite the tavern, indicating by its size that all the people for miles around worshipped within its walls. Now no trace of it is left. Then the lumbering coach or the slow ox team was the usual means of communication with Boston. Today fast horses, a railroad, and a telegraph show the advancement made by one century in this direction.

Then, as now, it was a quiet, industrious town, with no ambition other than to be the home of honest men. Down through the years that have passed since that little undisciplined band of seventy dared to oppose the well-drilled battalions of the King, it has come to us, accumulating wealth and population with each cycle of the sun, yet retaining so many of its ancient characteristics that the visitor of today recognizes the streets at once and knows that the people he meets are the descendants of those whose characteristics are described in American history.

A few days ago I visited Lexington in the character of an antiquarian, expecting to see the Lexington of 1775. The streets were nearly as quiet and lonely as the streets of Concord. Only at long intervals was a person to be seen, and then only for a moment—as some uneasy one flitted out of one shaded doorway into another. I marched boldly into the Hancock Hotel, peered into the halls, cellar, and dining-rooms, pulled at all the loose cord hanging around, in hopes that a bell might be attached thereto; but not even a stable boy answered my summons or noticed that a stranger was within the gates.

Into a store I went, feeling that wherever there was such a display of merchantable articles there must be customers. I promenaded through that "mart of trade" five or ten minutes, thinking perhaps that the vendor of all these wares lay hid behind the counter or in the rear of a molasses hogshead, but no thumping or kicking could awake him from the sleep into which I imagined he had dropped. At last, however, a small boy, whose
appearance startled me, thrust his head around the casing of the outside door and asked in an angry tone, “What do you want?” I had come to make inquiries, but feeling that this young merchant was sufficiently angry at me for presuming to enter his store, I inquired for a 25-cent article, and after it was given me marched quickly into the street. I was followed by the boy, who closed the door with a slam and felt in his pockets to find a key with which to lock the gate through which intruders like myself sometimes happen to enter. Not finding the desired implement, he ran off up the street whistling the “Star Spangled Banner.”

Failing in public places, I tried to find informants at the private residences, but I will not state the number of times I pulled at doorbells or thumped at doorknockers without receiving an answer. Even the historian, Charles Hudson [resident of Lexington since 1849], was away from home but a handsome and intelligent lady of his household rehearsed the story of the war, and pointed out each locality.

When all the information she had was given, she referred me to Miss [Mary] Meriam, an elderly lady [71] living in the “old [Buckman] Tavern”; and I went my way rejoicing. Miss Meriam is a “Revolutionary Encyclopedia,” and if the visitor would like to recall the scenes and events of the battle, she will describe them to him in a manner he will never forget. She showed me the bullets, fired by the British, still sticking in the clapboards, pointed out the site of the old church [across the street], told how her [grand] father [Joshua Simonds], was in the church gallery getting powder when the British came up [onto the Common], how the soldiers flocked into the barroom, and how the people prepared to receive them when the invaders should return from Concord. At her suggestion I visited the house, but a short distance from the common, where [John] Hancock and his friends were secreted by the patriotic old pastor [Rev.] Jonas Clarke. It had been repaired by the present owner, but no material change has been made in its outward appearance.

Three or four other old [17th century] houses (that were standing one hundred years ago, and from which came several of the men whose bleeding bodies were carried back and numbered with the first martyrs in that holy cause) are still standing near the monument, and judging from their present appearance will be standing when another century has passed. The hill, about half a mile from the square in an easterly direction, where the British cannon were placed to cover the retreat, and from which shot were thrown into the old church and into the fields beyond, has been cut down with spade and pickaxe, and used as the site for the recently constructed townhouse.

The town, which then numbered but a few hundred persons, has now a population of nearly two thousand. It is a matter of no little interest to study the genealogy
of the present inhabitants, and note how many have descended from the patriots of the Revolution. I find many families, the descendants of Monroe, Robinson, Meriam, Blodgett, Lock, Pierce, Parker, Simonds, Tidd, Harrington, Viles, Smith, Milliken, Fessenden, Fisk, Reed, Wyman, Chandler, Hastings, and others, who are living near the old homesteads, and are carrying on the same business pursued by their ancestors.

It is gratifying to see, too, how little pride they take in their ancestry. Perhaps they have nothing to be proud of; but in almost any country but this, these people would calculate that the fact of their descent should provide them with a sumptuous living and raise them far above the "common herd." They may love to tell over the tales of adventure handed down by their ancestors, and do preserve with care such relics as remind them of their families; but none of that foolish aristocracy which lives on the good name of its ancestors and takes no care of its own can be found in Lexington. Their forefathers worked at the plough and scythe. So do they. Their forefathers worshipped God, regarded the Sabbath, and abstained from intemperance. So do they. The fathers were willing to die that a nation might be created. The children are willing to lay down their lives, and many have done so [in the Civil War] that the nation may be preserved. A quiet old-fashioned people in a quiet old-fashioned town is the best description that can be given of the people of Lexington.

"The true old stock is running out," said a merchant to me the other day. "You may talk to me till doomsday about the people of Lexington and Concord and their virtues; they are not like their forefathers. Children are not brought up as they used to be. Less care is taken of their health and morals, and there, as everywhere else, the true Yankee stock will very soon run out. You know as well as I that there are very few of the old spinning-wheels, hand-cards, looms, fire-places, Dutch ovens, &c., which made the people healthy in Revolutionary times; and none of the staunch old deacons and ministers there used to be then to set before the flocks a wholesome example."

I say now, as I said to him then, that I don't know any such thing. There may be a smaller number of fire-places, and less flax-spinning or flannel-weaving than there was a hundred years ago; but that the absence of these things in the country villages of New England proves that the race has gone to pot with them is all nonsense. People do die fast and prematurely in the city for a thousand different reasons and, with all their summer excursions to the Adirondacks and the seashore, do not manage to eke out over two-thirds of their allotted term of life. We come into the city from the country, robust and rosy, and because our children appear sickly, puny, and shallow-minded, we reason by a queer analogy, that it must be the case with other people's children. We see them dying off—old friends—and leaving no one to fill their places. We say, then, the race is running out; we think, because it is the case in the city, it must be so in the country from which we came.

We are confirmed in our opinion by going back to our old homestead [at South Worthington, Mass.] and noticing how lonely the streets appear, and how few children there are, compared with the number we can
call to mind who dug in the same sand when we were young. The fact that on the same principle as that which leads us to wonder why the hills have grown so small, and the houses so low, since we used to know them, we also are surprised that the children are so scarce upon the highway. When we were small a dozen children was a large company to us; now it takes a robust boys and girls will come down, as we came, to fill the vacant places in the city. In the second or third generation they will die out, and the country be levied upon for another supply.

Careful statistics contradict the sensational statements which appalled the people a few years ago, and show that the increase of the native element in this country is much larger than the influx of foreigners. They show, too, that the American race in New England and the West, taken as a whole, is multiplying in a greater ratio each year for the last twenty-five years. The very Lexington or the Concord we were discussing is a case in point, with hardly a foreigner—so the citizens told me—within their boundaries. The streets are as quiet as they were almost a hundred years ago. The men are at their work, following the industrious ways of their forefathers, and the women in the houses walk close in the wake of their foremothers, so to speak: industrious, thrifty, healthy, peaceable, and patriotic. And it is of no use to tell me, in the face of their sentiments which appalled the people a few years ago, and you will agree with me.
Military music was heard but little in the Provinces except as played by British regimental bands, usually consisting of 2 oboes, 2 clarinets, 2 (French) horns, and 2 bassoons. In Boston, May 17, 1771, Josiah Flagg directed a Bach and Handel concert assisted by the band of H M 64th Regiment, which was stationed in Boston at the time. Prior to the close of the American Revolution the Provincial troops had to be content with fife and drum. At Concord Bridge the fifer played "The White Cockade."

1783 marked official peace between Great Britain and the United States. Of special significance to American music, 1783 was also the year of the founding of the Massachusetts Band. This band carried on for more than a quarter of a century, when it was reorganized as the Green Dragon Band in 1810 at the Green Dragon Tavern, a relic of 17th century Boston and a rendezvous for the Sons of Liberty before the Revolution.

Major Daniel Simpson (1790-1885) learned to drum on a British army drum captured by his father at the Battle of Bunker's Hill. At 95 he was the oldest active drummer in the world. A native of Winslow, Massachusetts (now Maine), he came to Boston in 1807, and he became proprietor of the Green Dragon Tavern in 1821. Here in 1821 he reorganized the Green Dragon Band as the Boston Brigade Band, a militia band with Asa Fillebrown as bandmaster.

Bands were now being formed outside of Boston. The Salem Light Infantry was responsible for the Salem Brigade Band in 1806. This band had a bass drum, one of the first, if not the first in America. Bass drum and cymbals were generally adopted in European bands between 1805 and 1808. General Tarbell's Band of West Cambridge was another band formed.

The Boston Brigade Band made its first public appearance on Boston Common, September 23, 1821. In 1824 its instrumentation included 6 clarinets, flute, bassoon, keyed bugle, 2 trumpets, 2 French horns, serpent, bass horn, bass drum and cymbals. It played at Lafayette's visit to Boston in August, 1824, at the laying of the cornerstone of Bunker's Hill Monument in 1825, and at the second centennial of Boston in 1830. E. H. Weston of Belmont became the bandmaster.

In Prussia by 1828 F. W. Wieprecht, the father of the modern band, had succeeded in developing a whole choir of horns with valves, and that made the "all brass" band possible. Hence in 1835 the Boston Brigade Band had a rival, the Boston Brass Band, with instrumentation of keyed bugle, 4 cornets, 2 trumpets, 2 altos, 3 trombones, ophicleide, and bass. This was the first band in America to be organized as all brass. Claim has been made that Dodworth Band of New York was the first American all brass band. But this band was not organized as all brass. It was a mixed reed and brass band such as the Boston Brigade Band.
was, and it was changed to all brass later. Edward (Ned) Kendall (1808-1861), the E flat keyed bugler, was the bandmaster of the Boston Brass Band.

American band music of the 1830's was extremely restricted. It was composed of German marches by Walsch and of quicksteps by Kurek, a Polish resident of Boston. Kendall played as a solo John Holloway's "Wood Up Quickstep."

As New England was a manufacturing region it is hardly surprising that brass musical instrument making was started in the United States by Graves & Co. at Winchester, New Hampshire in 1824. The firm moved to Boston, which was the American center for this manufacture from 1841 until about 1872. A contra bass ophicleide was one of the early American horns built at Boston.

Rotary valves for brass wind instruments were invented about 1824 in Lowell, Massachusetts by Nathan Adams (1783-1864), a native of Milford, New Hampshire and bandmaster of USF Constitution during the War of 1812. This was several years before they appeared in Europe. An Adams trumpet with three rotary valves, which made a complete chromatic scale possible, is now kept on board USF Constitution at the Boston Naval Shipyard. New England appears to be the only place outside of Europe to have made any significant contribution (the rotary valve) to the development of brass wind musical instruments.

In the 1840's and 1850's the brass band movement spread to almost all New England towns larger than a mere hamlet. While they were called "all brass," some of them had an F clarinet and later an E flat clarinet to help with the high tones, which were above the range of their two E flat soprano cornets. The following is a partial list of the bands in Boston in 1851: Excelsior Band, Suffolk Brass Band, Bond's Boston Cornet Band, Kendall's Boston Brass Band, Flagg's Brass Band, Boston Brigade Band, and Mechanics Brass Band. The first school band in the United States was the Farm School Band on Thompson's Island in Boston Harbor in 1857. In 1838 instruments with their bells pointing backwards over the shoulder were made in Austria and sold in the United States, where they were used extensively in the Civil War.

Patrick S. Gilmore (1829-1892) was born in Ballygar, Co., Galway, Ireland. His middle name was Stephen, not Sarsfield as is often supposed. This man had a talent for band work in its more tawdry form that amounted almost to genius. He settled in Boston about 1850, and in 1855 he became bandmaster of the Salem Brass Band. He formed Gilmore's Band in Boston in 1859; it absorbed the Boston Brigade Band shortly afterward and became the band of the 24th Massachusetts Infantry Regiment in 1861. After the War it continued as Gilmore's Band.

Gilmore wanted to emulate the International Band
Contest in Paris at which on July 21, 1867 the Prussian Cuirissier Guards Band under Wieprecht won first place. Incidentally, this band may have been the finest band that the world has ever known or will ever know. Therefore Gilmore organized the International Peace Jubilee at Boston in 1869 and particularly in 1872. Among the leading bands of Europe to compete at Boston were H. M. Grenadier Guards Band, the Kaiser Franz Grenadier Regiment Band, and the Garde Républicaine Band. The late T. M. Carter, composer of the still popular march Boston Commandery, remarked to the writer that he considered Gilmore's Band of Boston the only American band to compare at all favorably with these visiting European bands.

In 1872 there were many long established musical organizations of various sorts in Boston, and they worked with music of a higher type than that which Gilmore usually played. Gilmore gave up his band, which disintegrated, and left Boston for what seemed the greener pastures of New York where he became bandmaster of the 22nd Regiment Band in 1872.

Wieprecht died in 1872, the year which meant that Boston was never again to be the home of an outstanding band. But of course since then there have been some good bands in Boston. The band of the First Corps of Cadets (formed 1749)—His Excellency the Governor's Bodyguard—traditionally plays D. W. Reeves' march 2nd Connecticut Regiment as the Corps marches through the streets of Boston. Civilian bands are used to escort the Ancient & Honourable Artillery Company (founded 1638) through the city, and to their annual drumhead election on Boston Common.

In passing it might be of interest to note that there have been a number of able military march writers in New England. Perhaps the foremost one was Robert Bruce Hall (1856-1907) of Bowdoinham, Maine, whose marches are played internationally, and who was called the New England march king.

A native of Newton, N. H., Thomas Morrill Carter (1841-1934), mentioned above, came from Newburyport, Massachusetts to Boston in 1860, and in 1862 he joined D. C. Hall's Band, successor to the Boston Brass Band. He conducted his own band from 1871 until his death in 1934; he took part in the band life of Boston for nearly three-quarters of a century, and he was the last of the bandmasters who were active before the Civil War. For many years he furnished parade music for the Boston Freemasons.

Daniel Warren Boardman, born in Ipswich, Massachusetts in 1831, became assistant bandmaster of the Bay State Band of Salem in 1856; he came to Boston in the late 1850's, was assistant bandmaster of the Boston Brigade Band in 1859, played the first cornet in Gilmore's Band at the Boston Peace Jubilee in 1872, and conducted his own band until his death in 1913. Boardman's activity began in the day of the keyed bugle and the ophicleide and lasted almost to the outbreak of World War I; that makes him a link with the old band days of Boston.

Carter commented that Boardman failed to gain much recognition for his really considerable musical talent—an opinion in which the writer concurs. The amazing point is that a century ago Boardman, whose life was spent in rough band work, should have been able to see what the writer believes to be the fatal flaw in the band movement, and which has resulted in its failure.

The town bands that flourished from the 14th to the 17th centuries were for popular amusement, and they were never taken seriously. The 18th century was the time of the military band, and that was not taken seriously either. In 1840 Wieprecht developed the concert band, and he tried to gain recognition for it as a medium for expressing the best in music. He arranged the Beethoven Symphonies in full for bands. How many concert bands today play them? His effort was never carried on at all adequately by subsequent bandmasters. Bandmasters seem to be afflicted with some sort of fatal and incurable "blind spot" by which they "play down" to their audiences, yet at the same time they do not seem able to comprehend that bands are not regarded highly by the very ones they "play down" to.

The writer believes that expresses just about what Old Dan Boardman commented upon a century ago. 1910 is generally agreed to be the high water mark for professional concert bands in the United States. As Old Dan died in 1913, he did not live to see their end, which was almost at hand. Improvements in record players and the introduction of the radio so that the best in orchestral playing was available to all put a period to professional concert bands shortly after World War I. Cheapness and tawdriness have ever been the bane of bands, and in the opinion of the writer, they always will be. Even the great John Philip Sousa could be awfully cheap upon occasion. Boston shared in the development of the band movement from almost nothing in the 18th century in America to its supreme point with the Peace Jubilee in 1872.

The writer has long felt that the potentialities of the band as interpreter of the best in music have never been recognized except in rare instances such as that of Wieprecht, and he believes that now they never will be realized. Boardman was truly the last link with the Early Boston Bands, except that in some of his younger pupils memory of him still lives on.

Mr. Hamblen is from Newton, Massachusetts. He supplied the photograph, from an old lithograph, accompanying this article. The Boston Cornet Band was organized in January, 1851 and had headquarters at No. 4 Howard Street. Mrs. Hamblen is Vice Regent of the Lydia Partridge Whiting Chapter of Newton Highlands, Mass.
Public Relations

Mrs. Harvey Minton
National Chairman

Public Relations Meeting
Scheduled for April 19th

The Public Relations Committee meeting to be held
in conjunction with the 75th Continental Congress
has been scheduled for Tuesday, April 19, from 8 a.m.
to 9 a.m.

The one-hour session will be held in the National
Officers’ Club Assembly Room, second floor, Constitu-
tion Hall, opposite the C.A.R. Headquarters. A very
fine program is being prepared with plans calling for a
guest speaker to present ideas and views on promotional
work and cooperation with the news media.

All DAR affiliated with Public Relations work at the
National, State and Chapter levels—Regents included—
are urged to attend this important program, which will
be concluded with a question and answer period.

Radio Program Postponed

The United States Navy Recruiting Service’s planned
series of radio programs, “Salute to Fellow Americans,”
has been postponed. Please disregard the PR Memoran-
dum issued in February until further notice.

Public Relations Chairmen

Due to the fact that two National Vice Chairmen
list New York addresses in the DAR Directory of Com-
mittees, inquiries have been made as to what division
each one serves.

Miss Dorothy V. Smith is Vice Chairman for the
Northeastern Division and Mrs. Lester L. Danley is
Vice Chairman for the Eastern Division. Mrs. Danley
resides in New York but is a New Jersey member.

The divisional listing of States is given on pages
seven and eight of the directory.

The State Chairman of Public Relations for Alaska
is Mrs. Earl D. Barney, Box 886, Juneau 99801. The
Alaska listing does not appear in the directory.

Listing of the State Chairman for Montana should
be changed to: Mrs. J. K. Ralston, 2102 Grand Avenue,
Billings.

New Film Released

State Societies and Chapters seeking entertaining pro-
gram material may be interested in a new film with an
historical theme, titled, “Alexandria in Virginia, George
Washington’s Town.”

The film traces numerous places and events in Alex-
dandria’s history when Washington was closely associated
with the town. From the beginning, the viewer is made
aware of the prominent part that Washington played in
the colonial development, commerce, culture and civic
activities of the community, including his services in
land settlements and boundary mappings.

Authentic maps of the period depict the growth of
Alexandria from a small city to a port of prominence.
The film then traces the many historic places that Wash-
ington was associated with, and which remain today as
sites of interest to tourists. Places such as Gadsby’s
Tavern, Christ Church, Carlyle House and the Stabler-
Leadbetter Apothecary Shop to mention a few.

Citing that many great Americans have been asso-
ciated with Alexandria, the film progresses to modern
times and tells how it has become an historic landmark
in close proximity to Washington, D. C. with sites of
interest to thousands of tourists who visit the National
Capital area annually.

The Daughters of the American Revolution are
featured twice in the 13½ minute program, a color film
produced by A. Tyler Hull Productions of Alexandria
for the Alexandria Chamber of Commerce. It is avail-
able on free-loan through the Virginia Department of
Conservation and Economic Development, Richmond,
Virginia.
Subversion in the Western Hemisphere

By Marian Melson Strack
Old Topanemus Chapter, New Jersey

Part I
Resume of Combined Reports on Communist Subversion

In January 1962, in response to the stepped-up communist activity in the Western Hemisphere following Castro's takeover in Cuba, the Organization of American States (OAS) established the Special Consultative Committee on Security Against the Subversive Action of International Communism. This committee, made up of experts, issued four reports in limited, mimeographed form so that only a handful of people was aware of their contents. In August 1965 the Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security published the "Organization of American States—Combined Reports on Communist Subversion" in the hope they would merit the wider attention their timeliness justifies.

The First Report is a study of the history of international communism in general, its objectives and methods. (Its weakness, in the opinion of this writer, is in the alternatives to communism which the report offers with rather faint praise for capitalism and free enterprise and with obvious enthusiasm for socialism.)

The Second Report considers the techniques employed by communist agents in recruiting, training, psychological penetration and militarization in Latin America and Castro's efforts at spreading subversion. The Third Report discusses the question of coexistence and the Sino-Soviet conflict. The Fourth Report stresses the need for greater inter-American cooperation to overcome communist penetration in the Western Hemisphere and considers the impact of the Sino-Soviet split on subversion in the Americas.

While communist subversion has universal characteristics, its use in the Western Hemisphere has interesting facets and slightly different emphases. Since the great majority of the citizens of the Americas believe in the ideals of national independence and individual liberty—and reject intervention and dictatorship, the communists can strengthen themselves and come to power only through a Program of Deceit that assumes many and varied forms. (Perhaps their single, most effective propaganda weapon is to trade upon the strong feelings of national independence when these relatively weak nations are threatened by internal dissension; and to encourage apprehension of any military help which the United States could quickly send in emergencies.) By fraud and deception, by camouflaging their true objectives through support of popular causes, they actually promote and sustain disorder.

As pointed out by the Consultative Committee of the OAS, the communist assault in the Western Hemisphere manifests itself in five ways: by agitation, strikes, guerrilla warfare; by acts of sabotage and terrorism; by infiltration into governmental spheres including the armed forces; by penetration into information agencies and the mass media; and by growing participation in the educational field, particularly at the university level. It bears repeating that the communists do not necessarily plan to succeed next week but are dedicated to constant, sustained subversion over any number of years. They operate on four fundamental
principles: maintenance of the objective; economy of forces; sustained action; and the firm will to win.

At present the communist conspiracy has abandoned its further penetration of Europe in order to go into violent action in various regions and countries of Asia and Africa—and finally in America. The imperialist desire that motivates the communists neither weakens nor halts. It is an undertaking without hurry but without pause. It is sustained action carried out with minute precision. In order to create more confusion in the thinking of the free world, international communism falsely preaches a policy of “peaceful coexistence” just as it deceitfully distorts the traditional concepts of peace and democracy. There is no doubt that the world is virtually at war. In this sense, it is undeniable that the Marxist dialectic has changed the saying of Clausewitz that “war is the continuation of politics by other means” to the assertion that “peace is only the continuation of war by other means.”

Semantics is only one part of the over-all conspiracy, however. Communism makes wide use of its diplomatic representatives as a means of carrying out espionage. For example, the 1962 Ambassador of the Soviet Union to Havana has carried on significant espionage work, having been involved in the Gouzenko case in Canada.

The use of people is another effective technique. The communists frequently make use of labor organizations and foment strikes, not to improve the workers' welfare, but to achieve communist domination over the workers' organizations (and incidentally, of course, to create strife).

They make special efforts to use students, cynically exploiting their vitality, idealism and capacity for leadership, and instigating them to organize demonstrations and to create incidents. As professional political agents, these agitators tend to become “permanent students” whose apparent age mystifies the unsophisticated observer. This type of infiltration and domination was openly fought at the Fourth Latin American Congress of Students at Natal, Brazil in 1961 when some of the delegates of national student federations, after blistering arguments, abandoned the conference. However, their statement leaves much to be desired as they first decried against the “imperialist domination exerted by the United States over Latin America” and expressed their opposition to replacement of this domination by another, the Soviet Union!

The OAS Report continues that perhaps the most tragic deceit practiced by the communists is the false promise they make in response to man's natural desire to own his own land; and they quote Castro's early endorsement of transfer of the ownership of the land to all the tenant farmers, share croppers and squatters which he later nullified in a speech in 1961, saying: “... The idea of socialism is an idea that is the exact antithesis of private ownership” and further along, “The term 'the people's farm' has the advantage that the concept is included within the term itself; an enterprise that belongs to the people.”

Soviet leaders quite openly acknowledge the role of violence among communist tactics. As Khrushchev declared to the XX Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union: “... And the greater or lesser degree of intensity which the struggle may assume, the use or non-use of violence in the transition of socialism, depends on the resistance of the exploiters. ...” (Emphasis supplied.) As an example of the intent to use violence, Venezuelan communists requested aid from abroad against the Government of Venezuela in 1962; while Bolivian communists attempted to disrupt the successful efforts of Western technicians to revitalize the mining industry in that country.

Some Techniques Employed

The OAS Report gives some consideration to the recruitment and training of professional revolutionaries by the communist conspiracy. Thus, after an appropriate system of selection, individuals are chosen to attend communist schools and training centers where they are prepared as activists of all kinds: leaders, orators, propagandists; experts in sabotage, espionage and terrorism; and specialists in the handling of arms and radio equipment. Such recruitment is carried on preferentially among students, teachers, workers, artists and writers—persons who can be “reached” subjectively rather than objectively. In them is instilled a mystique, subordinated naturally to the interests and decisions of the Communist Party. This training takes place in all countries in which the Party is organized, whether or not the schools' existence is authorized. The individual is then sent to an advanced school where courses lasting a maximum of three years are given. Such schools operate principally in communist countries; this is apart from the existence of underground schools in noncommunist countries where the same instruction is given clandestinely.

Activists are infiltrated into previously selected organizations and institutions in order progressively and methodically to gain absolute direction and control of them. The activist established contact with and attracts those persons whom he may use as a cover for gaining his ends; he is to take advantage of "useful fools." Thus he insures his own safety. He takes advantage of conversations with these useful fools to introduce communist propaganda. Infiltration is undertaken in any social class, in government agencies, social and cultural centers, student groups, labor unions, and even in the armed forces.

The individual action of the activists is complemented by well planned and developed psychological action. An effort is made to attract and convert indifferent people by exploiting the contradictions present in every organized society. The tactic is called "psychological impregnation" and is carried out through constant utterance and repetition of slogans adapted to the given situation.

Along with psychological impregnation, the object of "dislocation" is employed to weaken the social structure, skilfully exploiting the existing contradictions, student or labor conflicts, and religious or social differences—to create disorder and to pro-
voke violence. With disorder stirred up, all kinds of arms are employed, thereby inciting violence; if necessary the communists themselves “eliminate” some of the demonstrators in order to present them as “victims of brutal repression” and “heroes of the fight for liberation of the people.” In a parallel way, by means of the propaganda media available to them, they undertake a campaign to misrepresent and discredit the government, the authorities, and all non-communist individuals of any influence in society.

At the same time, through a process of proper organization, a military apparatus of growing complexity is created. First, action or shock teams are created, small in number and used for hand fighting, sabotage or acts of terrorism. With a sufficient number of these teams acquainted with the use of arms and explosives, local bands are organized. These are placed in areas chosen because of their geographic situation and facilities for hiding, moving and supplying munitions and supplies; areas which at the same time present difficulties for action by the forces of order. The support of the people in these areas is sought either voluntarily or by intimidation—so guerrilla warfare is initiated.

When the area selected has been totally conquered and the people converted or vanquished, militia groups are organized to control and defend the area—the personnel being chosen for their combat experience and proven ideology, thus making up regional units which are eventually converted into regular army units along classic lines and constituting communism’s principal force. So indeed went Cuba.

Cuba as a Base for Subversion

There can be no doubt that the creation and maintenance of a communist government in Cuba facilitates to an extraordinary degree the subversive action of international communism in America. As the communist regime became consolidated in Cuba, there was established a series of schools and centers of training in the techniques of communist subversion where instruction was given not only to Cubans but to many other Latin Americans for carrying on subversive activities in various countries of the hemisphere. Among the training centers in Cuba: Blas Roca School in Los Pinos; Marcelo Salado School in Luyanó section of Havana; El Cortijo School in Pinar del Rio Province, especially for military personnel; La Cabaña Fort in Havana, especially for young people; Minas Rio Frio School, for training guerrillas; San Lorenzo School in Oriente Province, also for guerrillas; Ciudad Libertad School under Russian instructors; Julio Antonio Mella School in Mar Bella, for training leaders of the Federation of Workers of Revolutionary Cuba.

A large number of Latin Americans attend these training centers. The fellowship program announced by Fidel Castro in 1961 included the granting of 1,000 fellowships for students of the various American countries—for indoctrination and training as revolutionaries. In addition, there are organizations to carry subversion to the Latin American countries to encourage trade with the communist bloc, to organize meetings and conferences of various kinds and to facilitate travel to Cuba. These congresses, conferences and meetings bring together persons linked to the different fields of human activity: workers, students, intellectuals, athletes, etc. It is clear that Cuba is being used as a base for training in communism and its spread through the Americas. This type of activity is greatly facilitated by the lack of suitable measures and of cooperation among American countries to check the constant and heavy stream of travelers to and from Cuba.

Even adequate control measures are flouted. The majority of communist agents entering a noncommunist country use false passports and documents to hide their identity as well as the purpose of their trip. The signing of bilateral and multilateral agreements on travel regulations should be encouraged, and a system for the exchange of information on known communists, subversive agents and persons who travel to Cuba must exist between the governments.

The transmission of Soviet propaganda is another problem. A number of organizations and agents are at work: the circulation of newspapers and magazines, books, pamphlets, leaflets, posters and, in general, all kinds of publications presenting communist ideology proves that numerous subversives actively distribute them; also someone has to inspire and place the radio broadcasts and showing of motion pictures; someone must organize attendance at festivals, congresses, meetings, lectures and so on. It takes an agent to establish and operate training and indoctrination schools; to organize trips to or from the communist countries. The degree of this danger can be measured by the resources that international communism invests to maintain the propaganda apparatus in the western countries. The aim of this propaganda is to provoke social and economic chaos, to weaken the governments and to bring the masses of the people into a prerevolutionary situation from which the communists can launch their attack on the seats of power.

Instrument of Propaganda

The informational activity carried on by countries through their diplomatic and consular missions is well known and accepted. However, the use of these missions for purposes of political and ideological intrigue—as is standard Soviet operating procedure—should be more widely made known to the citizens of the host country. It is clear that the Soviet Union and its satellites abuse the prerogatives granted diplomatic missions. In the same way the communist conspiracy uses its diplomatic and consular missions to introduce techniques for sabotage, agitation and propaganda.

A profusion of front organizations also operate through binational centers, associations for friendship or culture which organize activities such as film festivals, artistic performances of various kinds, trips, lectures, congresses of writers and intellectuals—all serving the ends of communist propaganda.

In addition to jamming radio broadcasts from free countries, which
costs ten times that of orderly radio
transmission, the communist hierar-
chy employs longwave broadcasts to
be received on the ordinary sort of
receivers most people have. Equip-
ment of amateur radio operators and
clandestine stations is also used for
the purposes of conspiratorial propa-
ganda. Shortwave bands, sometimes
in prearranged combination as a net-
work with longwave stations, are in
use too, although the reception con-
ditions are poor from a technical
point of view. In 1961, Cuba in-
agurated its international broadcast
service known as Radio Havana with
intensive propaganda programs in
Spanish, Portuguese, English and
French—designed to reach all the
Americas.

Telecommunications are frequent-
ly used by the communists to trans-
mit directives and instructions. Be-
cause of its geographical position,
Cuba is a center for telegraphic com-
munications from the United States
to the Caribbean region, Central and
South America. All of the communi-
cations companies that extended tele-
graph and telephone services to Cuba
prior to 1961 continued those serv-
ces which permitted that country to
use those means for its subversive
purposes throughout the Americas,
as well as to obtain valuable infor-
mary. For example, a cable mes-
sage via Western Union for San Juan,
Puerto Rico, is sent from Miami to
Havana and automatically transmit-
ted to the lines of Cable & Wireless,
Ltd., who retransmit it by land lines
or by submarine cable. It is obvious
that skillful agents can pick up in-
telligence and it is foolish to imagine
they do not.

Finally, there are the foreign pub-
llications spreading propaganda
through news services, mail, travelers,
diplomatic, consular, commercial mis-
sions and by clandestine means. Only
extreme police and customs vigilance
can begin to cope with it and con-
tain the flow. Add to these the local
publications produced clandestinely
and without formal printing equip-
ment, motion pictures (films from
Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, the
Soviet Union and Communist China
which contain the concealed variety
of propaganda), television, the thea-
ter, and the resources of art in gen-
eral. Communist propaganda consti-
tutes a form of subversive action that
is just as dangerous to the internal
security of the American nations as
any other form subversion takes, and
represents a serious threat to the
peace and security of America. Yet
there is no real awareness of this
danger to their security, and the
American countries have so far been
apathetic toward the activity of com-

The OAS Reports also point out
the dangerous deception of “co-
existence” and repeat that in no case
is it possible to accept “co-existence”
inasmuch as the Soviet leaders con-
tinue to pursue their efforts to sub-
stitute communist dictatorship for the
institutional order already established
in the Americas; nor is it possible to
accept conformity with the philos-
ophical and ideological principles of
communism which is totally foreign
to and incompatible with American
ideals.

Toward the end of the Senate Sub-
committee Report on the OAS stud-
ies, the Sino-Soviet conflict and in-
fluence on communist activities in the
Americas are discussed. It reveals
that in recent years the Chinese
communists have been intensifying
their independent operations in Latin
America, and it lists the "binational"
or "national" organizations known up to the
present: in Argentina, the Chinese-Argen-
tine Cultural Society; in Bolivia, the
Sino-Soviet Bolivian Friendship Center;
in Brazil, the Chinese-Brazilian
Cultural Society; in Colombia, the
Association of Friends of the Peo-
ple's Republic of China; in Chile, the
Chinese-Chilean Cultural Institute;
in Mexico, Society for Friendship
with the People's Republic of China;
in Peru, Association of Friends of
the People's Republic of China;
in Uruguay, the Society for Friendship
and Trade with the People's Republic
of China; and in Venezuela, the Chi-
inese-Venezuelan Friendship Society.

It states that this Chinese commu-
nist penetration program is especially
well received by the communist and
intellectual youth groups and adds
that Communist China made prog-
ress in 1963-64 in its efforts to in-
crease trade with these various coun-
tries, having set up trade fairs in-
several of them and commercial repre-
sentatives in others. In this way
Communist China has even suc-
ceeded in establishing official relations
with Latin American countries.

The last pages of the Senate Sub-
committee on Internal Security pub-
lication of the OAS papers cover
memoranda, notes, conclusions and
recommendations of the participat-
countries of Latin America.

Inasmuch as the Reports on Com-
munist Subversion prepared by the
Organization of American States
must be somewhat restrained (due to
diplomatic protocol), additional in-
formation, Hearings on Red Chinese
Infiltration into Latin America, was
published on August 4, 1965 by the
Senate Subcommittee on Internal
Security.

This is a pamphlet of testimony
by four able and highly informed
men who are native-born or who
have spent many years in South and
Central American countries. The first
witness was a newspaper man who
had been a Latin American specialist
for years. He began by pointing out
that Mao Tse-tung's strategic line has
been fully applied in Cuba where the
largest infiltration of manpower from
Red China to a Latin American
country now exists—Mao's thesis be-
ing that official Communist Parties
are not necessary as a vanguard for
revolution but that infiltration by
communists into key positions of
other parties is an effective approach.
The witness explained that these in-
filtrators become members of the gen-

Part II
Resume of Red Chinese Infiltration
Into Latin America

Inasmuch as the Reports on Com-
munist Subversion prepared by the
Organization of American States
must be somewhat restrained (due to
diplomatic protocol), additional in-
formation, Hearings on Red Chinese
Infiltration into Latin America, was
published on August 4, 1965 by the
Senate Subcommittee on Internal
Security.
without the military dupes realizing this until it is too late for them to retreat. He also stated that Fidel Castro has permitted this infiltration of Chinese military and paramilitary advisers to the Cuban government.

There are large Chinese colonies in other countries of Latin America and have been for many years, for example in Peru. In fact a tremendous influx of such Red Chinese would have occurred in Brazil had the Goulart government not been overthrown within recent months. They were about to take down their immigration barriers there. A nine-man Chinese delegation was there, ostensibly on a trade mission, making overtures for an expansion of Chinese immigration and arguing that as Brazil is the subcontinent of South America with vast room for "development" and since Japanese are already established in the state of Sao Paulo, the Chinese could contribute to the Brazilian economy, too.

This thrust of Communist Chinese colonization is due to the pressures of their internal population which makes them look for places to send their people and also due to a deliberate tactic of the Chinese communist regime to send as many of their people into as many of the Western countries as possible. They even publish "Pekin Informa" in China in Spanish language and in the Portuguese language, sending the issues by air for distribution throughout Latin America, bootlegging the copies where they are not allowed to enter so they are read in Brazil, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Colombia and the Dominican Republic, as well as Venezuela, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, and Panama.

The line printed in this publication states categorically that the major enemy of Communist China and all the Marxist-Leninist countries in the world is the United States and that the United States must be crushed and defeated. Agents press for the total seizure of all United States investments and properties in Latin America, not because the Americans do not perform benefits for the Latin Americans but because the Red Chinese wish to deny to the United States any role in Latin America.

As substantiation, the witness handed to the Subcommittee a copy of "Pekin Informa" of June 16, 1965, Spanish Language Edition, which read in part:

"North American imperialism is strong in appearance and weak in essence. The postwar history proves that neither the dollar nor the military forces of which it dispenses can prevent the final victory of the revolution of the people. In the same manner, the nuclear weapons which it has in its hands are incapable of saving it from its ruin nor containing the advance of the history of humanity."

When questioned about the hazards of unlimited immigration of Chinese from South American countries into the United States, the witness expressed his conviction that such Chinese would be tools of Red China because it is Red policy to threaten to deny them to return the remains of their ancestors or their deceased to the homeland which every native-born Chinaman desires. Chinese living outside Red China are also subject to savage blackmail.

Although most Latin American countries have no diplomatic relations with China, travel is successfully maintained between Latin America and Red China, by way of Havana, Prague or Moscow, visas being obtained possibly at the Red Chinese Embassy in Cuba en route.

A second witness with extensive newspaper contacts explained how the Chinese population in Latin America has been building up in the past 20 years by visas from Egypt, some with papers fixed up to go to the United Nations. And he stated he had lived in Venezuela and knew there was a very powerful and wealthy Chinese community there that had contributed blackmail money to Peiping, used to finance Red Chinese activity in Latin America. Some 600 Venezuelans were trained in Cuba for guerrilla, sabotage and assassination activities.

This second witness outlined the three phases of Chinese-sponsored war in Latin America: guerrilla warfare; undermining the armies which they have done so well in Uruguay and Brazil; and organizing a practical terrorist unit (two to five people) in each of the sections of every city. He estimated there were 200 such units in Caracas alone, trained by Chinese technicians in Africa, North Vietnam, Algeria and Prague.

The testimony of the third witness was most illuminating. He was the son of a Chinese father and a Cuban mother, a refugee from Cuba who hoped to complete his medical education in Spain. He explained that there were 80,000 Chinese in Cuba in 1926 who had remained there from the Colonial period when they were slaves; many of them have two names, a Chinese and a Cuban. They have Chinese communist cells in Guantanarno, Santiago de Cuba, Cienfuegos and Havana. A clandestine paper was published back as far as 1943. After the fall of Batista, the infiltration from Red China began in earnest. The witness pointed out that the Vietcong mission shares a headquarters in Havana with the National Front of Liberation of Venezuela. He reminded the Senate Committee of the cooperation between these two organizations when an American Colonel was kidnapped in Caracas, Venezuela by the FALN to blackmail the United States in saving the life of a Vietnamese terrorist who had attempted to kill Secretary McNamara in Saigon. He identified a photograph of the national hero of Vietnam, a man named Nup, with Guevara, singing the "Internationale" at a ceremony in Cuba.

The fourth witness, a former bodyguard of Castro's, gave additional, specific corroboration in areas of the testimony of the preceding three witnesses.

(In the opinion of the writer there is no room for complacency by any patriotic American. It is to be hoped that every member of the United States Congress realizes how laxity in our Immigration Laws invites national disaster.)
Mrs. Bessie Cowden Ward, member of Lieutenant William Brewer Chapter, Odessa, Texas, works untiringly with civic, national, and welfare projects. She has been honored as Odessa’s First Lady. Mrs. Ward has visited Alaska where she panned for gold, Hawaii, and Russia where she visited with students from the University of Moscow. Mrs. Ward supplies funds for Candy Stripers scholarships to nursery schools, Otto’s Boys Ranch, Odessa’s Boys Club, Midland High Sky Girls Home, and Tri-County Foster Home.

Mrs. L. Bentley Cash, Springfield, Missouri, has been awarded a citizenship medal by the Sons of the American Revolution. The presentation to Mrs. Cash, a Vice-President General, NSDAR, was for her services in cooperative work in the DAR and the S.A.R. She is a member of the Rachel Donelson Chapter, Springfield, Missouri.

Dr. Helen G. Walker, Buffalo, N.Y., has been designated Woman of the Year by the Women’s Medical Society of New York State. She has won many honors and has served as President of the Women’s Medical Society and of the Women Physicians League of Buffalo. Among her extensive collection of mottoes are two which have become patients’ favorites: “It isn’t the load that breaks you down, it’s the way you carry it” and “The best exercise for the heart is reaching down and helping people up.” Persons who know Dr. Walker say that she’s one doctor who takes her own medicine. Dr. Walker is a member of the Katherine Pratt Horton Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Virginia M. Meyer (Mrs. Harold I.), a past Regent of the Chicago Chapter, Illinois, has done extensive research in the National Archives, Library of Congress and the DAR Library on the origin and granting of Revolutionary War Pensions and Bounty Lands. She has compiled part of her personal research into a printed publication “Roster of Revolutionary War Soldiers and Widows Who Lived in Illinois Counties.” She is mentioned in Who’s Who of American Women.

Mrs. W. L. Bradley of the Oxford Caroline Scott Chapter has been named “Citizen of the Year” of Oxford, Ohio. Formerly president of the garden club of Oxford, Mrs. Bradley was cited for her important part in the club’s beautification projects, which included plantings on the hospital grounds, in the village parks, and at the Post Office. The Post Office project brought first place honors in the President’s national beautification project.

Mrs. W. P. Stephenson, member of the General William Montgomery Chapter, Bastrop, Louisiana was instrumental in honoring four Guatemalan students who visited Louisiana. They were presented small silk flags and a copy of the Pledge of Allegiance for use in their scrapbook. This was done at a special coffee hour.

Mrs. Orrin Garfield Tawson (Katherine Quick), a member of the Cahokia Mound Chapter, East St. Louis, Ill., was honored recently with a full-page story with pictures commemorating her pioneering efforts in the publishing field. She and her former husband, the late Will Griffith published the Illinois Quest from 1936 to 1940, and the Egyptian Key from 1943 until the death of Mr. Griffith in 1950.

Misses Delia, Bertie and Mary Lou Harris, three organizing members of the Simon Harris Chapter, Knoxville, Tenn., are granddaughters of the Revolutionary soldier, Fifer Simon Harris, for whom the chapter is named. Two of the sisters appeared on the TV show “I’ve Got a Secret,” their secret being that they are real granddaughters of a Revolutionary soldier.

Miss Elizabeth Hooks Kelly has been named First Lady of El Paso for 1966 by the El Paso-Ysleta City Council of Beta Sigma Phi (international women’s sorority). Named director of the El Paso Public Library in 1955, she served in that capacity until her retirement in 1963. She was recalled from retirement in 1965, and is serving as temporary director. Miss Kelly has been outstanding for her meritorious service in the field of fine arts and for her interest and cooperation in the promotion of fine arts. She is a member of the Rebecca Stodert Chapter.

Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, New York City claims as one of its outstanding young members Constance Webber Fitzgibbon (Mrs. John E., Jr.). She is a singer and pianist of renown, having done concert work with Leonard Bernstein and Leopold Stokowski at Philharmonic Center, Town Hall, and Carnegie Hall in New York. She recorded the Charles Ives Symphony IV last year and is repeating it this year. She was a part of the original cast of the Broadway production of “Sound of Music.”
Savannah, dignified and conservative, is the result of a definite plan. According to design there were originally six squares, and of these, three were named at a later time for Georgia's royal governors—the first on Abercorn Street for the first governor, John Reynolds; the first on Barnard for the second governor, Henry Ellis, and the square, first called Upper, then Court House, and finally Wright, honored the last and most respected of the governors, Sir James Wright.

Georgia, founded as a proprietary colony under a Board of Trustees, was governed first by a trustee who was never given the title of governor, and later by three presidents—William Stephens, Henry Parker, and Patrick Graham.

Graham, by the way, was a physician, who, when called to see the heiress, Ann Cuthbert, prescribed matrimony as a cure for all her ills. He thus took care of his own financial troubles by marrying her and coming into possession of Mulberry Grove Plantation. It was Graham who formally turned the colony over to the Crown on June 23, 1752, the trustees having relinquished the charter at their own request.

Honest, capable, and sincerely interested in their social experiment, the trustees expended largely of their time and money, but now that Parliament would no longer continue financial aid, having already spent more on this colony than all the other twelve combined, the trustees closed one era of Georgia's history. With the establishment of the royal colony with the King as the proprietor, a new era was ushered in which lasted 22 years.

Late in October, 1754 Captain John Reynolds arrived in the capital of the colony. Savannah he found to be a desolate little town of a few hundred people living in small frame houses, mostly dilapidated, huddled near the river and surrounded on three sides by forests, which probably contributed to the heat from which all seemed to suffer. The malcontents in Oglethorpe's day added the intense heat to the long list of complaints they made to Parliament. Even Governor Ellis walked along the sandy streets of Savannah during the unusually hot summer of 1758 with a thermometer dangling by a thread from his umbrella, much to the amusement of the colonists. Ellis, who had sailed the tropics, seemed to feel that the Savannah air was hotter than anywhere else on earth.

The colony after 20 years of restrictions, such as the prohibitions against slavery, spirituous liquors, and absolute ownership of land, looked forward with cheerful anticipation and good will to the coming of a royal governor. In their enthusiasm to extend a cordial welcome, the "lower class" made a bonfire of the jail, and would have added the Council House to the flames if the more respectable citizens had not put a stop to
their celebration. Had the Council House gone up in flames, an embarrassing situation which later had far reaching results, would have been averted; for, at the first meeting of the governor and the councillors, the building fell about their heads.

Reynolds, greatly disturbed, antagonized the colonists by advocating the removal of the capital from Savannah, for which he had developed a dislike, to a new town—Hardwick on the Ogeechee, which in spite of the governor's support never became the capital or a town of consequence.

But matters more serious needed attention. Relations between England and France in America were becoming more tense. In fact, in the year that Reynolds arrived, George Washington had his first clash with the French in the Ohio Valley. Two years later in 1756 the French and Indian War had started.

The new governor realized that he would have to take immediate steps to assure the survival of this colony of about three thousand persons, men, women, and children, black and white, which were strung out mainly along the tidewater and up the river. Inland there were Indians; to the south, the Spanish; and to the west, the French were reaching out from Mobile and New Orleans.

It was, therefore, the immediate task of the governor to keep safe for Britain this southern outpost of the Empire. Forts, soldiers, and guns were needed. The colonists did not have either the men or the money, and they would not have these until new settlers
brought trade and farming. Few new settlers though would come in without assurance of protection. Reynolds, realizing the situation, implored the mother country for aid. But Britain was thinking in terms of self preservation in the struggle with France in the Seven Years War. Reynolds and the colony were, therefore, left to fend for themselves.

While in Augusta, awaiting an interview with the Indian chiefs, Reynolds was called to Savannah to greet his unexpected guests—400 French Catholics from Acadia. You are probably familiar with the story of these unfortunate French peasants. The British government, which had acquired the region around Nova Scotia from the French, had in desperation loaded the uncooperative new subjects on vessels and scattered them along the English seaboard. Lieutenant Governor Lawrence of Nova Scotia undoubtedly felt that Oglethorpe's former colony, which had been a refuge for debtors and unfortunate Protestants from Catholic Europe, would welcome these refugees. Governor Reynolds was in a dilemma. The former restriction against Catholic settlers was still in effect, and yet these immigrants had to be housed. The story of the Acadians who came, stayed awhile, and left without more than a ripple on the history of Georgia is a separate story and a tragic one which served to confront the governor with one more problem.

Reynolds, a former captain in the English Navy, was more disposed to issue orders than to work harmoniously with his legislators. In fact he seemed to possess a genius for making trouble. He lacked not only patience and tact but firmness and energy. In three years the high hopes with which the first royal governor had been welcomed by the colonists had turned to extreme dislike. The bonfire with which he had been greeted was in sharp contrast to the burning in effigy of Reynolds' former ship surgeon, William Little, to whom Reynolds had delegated too much responsibility which he had handled to the extreme distaste of the colonists. Charges were drawn up against the governor and sent to the Board of Trade which ordered Reynolds to leave for England to answer them. He left shortly after the arrival of Lt. Governor Henry Ellis. On his arrival in England, Reynolds made a reasonably good impression, and, though allowed to resign as governor, was restored to his rank in the Navy, and was eventually made an admiral.

Reynolds has fared poorly at hands of most historians, yet there are those who feel more kindly disposed toward this inexperienced man who had much to do to establish a new regime for colonists who had had no share in the government. The trustees had been so concerned with their experiment with people that they failed to realize their neglect along governmental lines. It was the task of the first governor to pattern this colony along the lines of other British royal colonies, with a governor, council, assembly, and courts. The necessary changes were placed in the hands of one unused to legislative bodies, and one by nature unfitted for his duties as an executive.

Although appointed Lieutenant Governor in July of 1756, Henry Ellis did not reach Georgia until February 1757. However he made excellent use of this time, for it is said that he devoured every book, letter, document, and paper pertaining to the province; that he familiarized himself with the location of every fort on the colony's borders; and that he had informed himself in the duties incumbent upon him as an officer of Crown, resolving to profit by the mistakes of his predecessor.

This odd and wonderful Englishman of rare charm and intelligence displayed in his administration of three short years his talents of statesmanship and diplomacy. It was his skill in these arts that in all probability saved the little colony in the war that was engulfing the colonies of North America. The French and Indian War in America, known as the The Seven Years War in Europe, was the last of four wars fought between England and France in America for control of an empire.

Ellis found his colony on the verge of disaster both from attacks on the frontiers by the Indians, the French, and the Spanish; and from within by the dissensions between the factions in the Assembly which were the legacy of Reynolds and Little. It is to his credit that he held off the enemies, brought harmony between the factions, and headed the colony toward economic progress and growth.

It has been said that it would be difficult to see how Ellis could have done better during his first months in Georgia. His political technique seemed faultless in that he handled every difficult situation with political artistry. Largely through the conciliatory efforts of Ellis, Georgia was spared the tragedy of an Indian War, although South Carolina had been attacked by the Cherokees.

Recently, a piece of silver throat armor was returned to the Georgia Historical Commission. This armor, or gorget, which had been presented by Governor Ellis to a Creek Chief, Sustonagehoboye, had been buried with him and was recently washed up by a flooded creek in north Alabama. These armors, more ornamental than useful, were frequently buried with the chiefs. This custom probably accounts for the fact that so few have been found.

By a treaty with Creeks, Georgia secured not only the friendships of the Indians but a tremendous tract of land, particularly the islands of Ossabaw, Sapelo, and Saint Catherines. With these islands he was able to settle the troublesome Bosomworth claims made by Mary Musgrove.

In 1758 Georgia was divided into eight parishes, which provided for the establishment of the Church of England and gave the church authorities the power to tax for its support; however the colonists were free to worship according to their faiths. Names of the saints were given to the parishes, with the exception of Savannah, which was called Christ Church Parish.

It is interesting to know that during the Revolution the names of the parishes were taken from the saints
and given to persons and ideas associated with the Revolutionary cause. To pay special tribute to the strong revolutionary spirit among the Puritans of Midway, St. John's Parish was named Liberty County, and Christ Church Parish honored William Pitt, the Earl of Chatham, who felt that the British government was unwise in its attitude toward the colonies.

Although the theatre of Ellis' activities was small and his administration short, his accomplishments were most creditable. The population had grown steadily and the economic prosperity was everywhere evident, in fact production and trade had more than doubled.

At the end of three years, Ellis asked to be relieved of his responsibilities. Was it because of the effects of the intense heat to which he seemed unfortunately most susceptible, or had he frankly become a little tired of this interlude in his career? He has been likened unto David who mourned "that very little enjoyment of life was left for him."

In November of 1760 Ellis left the colony in the hands of James Wright, the new Lieutenant Governor, who arrived on October 11. Ellis took with him the real affection and respect of the colonists, and the high regard of the British Board of Trade under whom he had served. In fact his efficiency as an administrator brought him the governorship of Nova Scotia. As he had found the climate of Georgia so enervating to one who was not too robust, he found the climate in this northern region entirely too rigorous. In an effort to regain his health, he spent his last years in the south of France.

The third and last of the royal governors was James Wright whose administration was the longest, from 1760 to 1782, with the exception of the interlude following the arrest by the Liberty Boys in 1776 and his return after the capture of Savannah by the British. He was the most able executive of the three, and the most popular, and certainly the best fitted by training and by experience to head the colony. He had spent most of his life in America, having been born the son of the chief justice of the Carolina province. He spent his boyhood there, but was sent to England to be educated in law.

He returned to South Carolina where he held the position of attorney general for 35 years. He thus had the unique distinction of being familiar with colonial affairs and at the same time being trained in British law.

He and Governor Ellis were in some respects quite similar. Both were gentlemen of social position and wealth, both were well educated, experienced, intelligent, and men of integrity of character. Both were firm believers in the British mercantile theory, subscribing to the belief that what was good for the mother country was good for the colonies. But they carried out their ideas with a difference in emphasis—Ellis believed what was for the best interests of Georgia would result in gain for the mother country; Wright, however, felt that what was good for the empire would naturally be to the advantage of Georgia and should be accepted by the colony wholeheartedly.

On March 20, 1761, Wright became officially the governor of the colony. Following in the footsteps of Reynolds and Ellis, the new governor's first concern was readiness against the possible Indian attack, for the French and Indian War was in full swing; however Georgia was spared until the time of the Revolution when the Indians remained loyal to England. Could it have been the memory of Oglethorpe's friendship, and the conciliatory attitude of Reynolds and Ellis?

The Treaty of Paris 1763 which ended the French and Indian War had a tremendous effect on Georgia, for it gave to Britain the province of Florida which had always been in hostile hands. A definite boundary between England's two colonies, Georgia and Florida, was fixed at the St. Mary's River, thus opening up a large area for settlement and bringing Georgia into conflict with South Carolina which by her original grant claimed the land lying south of the Altamaha River.

This difference was unfortunately but one of the many quarrels that developed between the governor and the Assembly. When the difficulties became too serious, Wright acting on his prerogative would dissolve the Assembly.

When Governor Wright returned from an absence in England where he had been rewarded with a baronetcy, he found that a spirit of rebellion was growing and that the radicals were fast gaining control. On January 18, 1776, the Council of Safety resolved to arrest His Excellency, Sir James Wright, along with other officials loyal to the Crown, with the result that Joseph Habershams, one of the three sons of the loyalist, James Habershams, led a party of Liberty Boys who arrested the governor in his mansion, where the Telfair Academy now stands. He, however, broke parole and escaped on a British ship.

It is worth noting that the elder Habershams advised his son Joseph to form independent views, and not be influenced even by his father. As we know, he proved

(Continued on page 284)
Marriage of Jones Cattell son of James Cattell, Township of Chester and County of Burlington and Province of West New Jersey, and Elizabeth Roberts daughter of Enoch Roberts of the Township, County and Province aforesaid was solemnized at Evesham 16th Day of the Eleventh Month, in the year of our Lord One thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-Five.


Marriage of Mason Ward, Township of Newton in County of Gloucester in State of New Jersey son of John Ward and Hannah his wife, and Hannah Barton of same aforesaid place, daughter of John Barton & Rebecca his wife, was solemnized at monthly meeting held at Haddonfield 13th day of 2nd month in year of our Lord 1817.


Marriage of Richard Cox of Kennet Township of County of Chester in Province of Pennsylvania, yeoman, and Margaret Potts of Bristol Township of County Philadelphia and Province aforesaid, Spinster, was solemnized at monthly meeting at Abington 4th day of fourth month in the year of our Lord, 1712.

Witnesses were: Samuel Richardson, George Wagner, Edmond Oz...ad, Ried Peters, Math Swaine, Joseph Paull, Levi Arnold, Clive Bur...., Peter Shumaker, John Williams, Francis Daniel Pastorus, Henry Pastorus, Samson Daivos, Hannah Wollmoston, Margott Yaell, Elizabeth Richardson, Lucea Godfrey, Margret Peters, Mary Webb, John Holonaye, John Ospwood, Eve acon, Elizabeth Potts, Samuel Austine, John Potts, Daniel Potts, Richard Cox, Margret Cox, John Cox, John Cox, Juner, Joseph Cox, Juner, Sarah Potts, Tho. Potts, David Potts, Jonas Potts, Jacob Shoemaker, Margaret Shoemaker, Ma Potts, Mary Potts, George Shoemaker, Rebecca Shoemaker, Thomas Shoemaker, Jacob Shoemaker, Susannah Shoemaker

Marriage of Griffith Mendenhall son of James & Martha Mendenhall (the latter deceased) Township of East Calm in County of Chester & Province of Pennsylvania and Sarah Lambourne of London Grove county and province aforesaid was solemnized 29th day of 4th month 1762.


Bible record Tappen Family received from Mrs. Lillian (Simmonon) Smith of Polly Wyekoff Chapter, N. J.

George Tappen was born October 18th, 1775
Elizabeth Peters the wife of George Tappen was born February 17th, 1778
John Tappen was born October 25th, 1800
Hannah Tappen was born December 16th, 1802
Sarah Tappen was born October 12th, 1804
William Tappen was born January 31st, 1808
Susan Ann Tappen was born September 18th, 1812
George Tappen was born May 2nd, 1815
Jackson Tappen was born October 9th, 1818

Copies of Bible Records of Mrs. Evett M. Ballingee, 50 Hill Place, Ridgefield Park, N.J., member of Polly Wyckoff Chapter, DAR.

Marriages
David Bush, was mar. to Eliza Simmons on 20th of Feb. 1819.
Stephen Garretson, mar. Eleanor Maria Bush 10th Nov. 1847.
Andrew A. Bouker, and Julia Smelter Bush, mar. 12th June 1867.
David M. Bush and Esther C. MacNeill, were mar. Feb. 17, 1908.

Births
David Bush, was b. Jan. 10, 1794.
Eliza Simmons, dau. of Michael and Eleanor Simmons, was b. Nov. 21, 1800.
Garret Bush, son of David Bush and Eliza, his wife, was b. Jan. 12, 1823.
Elizabeth Jane, dau. of David Bush and Eliza, his wfe. was b. April 20, 1820.
Eleanor Mariah, dau. of David Bush, and Elizabeth, his wfe. was born Dec. 10, 1825.
Julian Annett, dau. of David Bush and wfe. Eleanor was b. Jan. 4, 1830.
Martha DePuy, dau. of Daniel Bush and Elizabeth, his wfe. was b. Oct. 1832, and lived only one hour.
Garrett Crossfield Van Horne, son of John Van Horne, and Elizabeth Jane his wfe. was born Aug. 15, 1844.
Margaret Eliza Van Horne, dau. of John and Elizabeth Jane, his wfe. was born Dec. 11, 1845.
Emily Josephine Cleaveland, dau. of Garret Bush, and wfe. Hannah, was b. May 1, 1849.
Adelaide Lamar, dau. of Stephen Garretson and Eleanor Maria, his wfe. was b. Feb. 23, 1852.
David Manning, son of Garret and Hannah V. Bush, was b. June 22, 1853.
David Julian, son of John Van Horne and Elizabeth Jane, his wfe. was born Oct. 19, 1854.
Julia Annette, dau. of Stephen Garretson and Eleanor Marion, his wfe. was born Aug. 16, 1859.
Legrande Bouker, son of Andrew Bouker, and Julia A. Bush, his wfe. was born Dec. 11, 1869.
Hannah, dau. of John M. and Rachel Vreeland, was b. Oct. 19, 1824.

Deaths
Garret C. Van Horne, died Sept. 11, 1844, aged 27 days.

Emily J.C., dau. of Garret Bush and his wfe. Hannah Vreeland, died Dec. 17, 1865, aged 16 yrs. 7 mo. 17 days.
Daniel F. Bush, died April 17, 1876, aged 82 yrs. 9 mo., 7 days.
Eliza, wfe. of Daniel Bush, died Jan. 23, 1883, aged 81 yrs.
Hannah Vreeland, wfe. of Garret Bush, died July 18, 1892, aged 68 yrs.
Elizabeth Jane Van Horne, died March 1909 aged 89 yrs.
Julia Annetta Bouker, d. Sept. 6, 1908 aged 78 yrs.
Andrew A. Bouker, died June 15, 1925, aged 92 yrs.

Queries

Winfred-Graves-Holley-Smith—Data exchange sought regarding intermarried Kentucky (Clinton, Cumberland Cos.) and Va. (Tucker Culpepper Cos.) families of Francis Winfrey, Capt. Thomas Graves, Francis Holley, Henry and Pleasant Smith.—J.E. Smith, 79 Garden Street, Garden City, N.Y.

Webster-Carlton—Want place and proof of birth Martha Webster, b. Nov. 1798 Jackson or Bartlett, N.H., also date and place of mar. to Amos Carlton. She had sister Rebecca and bro. Gilbert. Inf. regarding names of parents, ances., dates and places appre.—Miss Marjorie Carlton, 403 N.E. 23rd Street, Miami, Fla.


Ford—Joseph Ford, d. 1804 Natchez, Miss., in his will he mentions ch. John, Thomas, George, Joseph, Robert, Esther Strawder, Margaret Holly, and grandson George Holloway; appears in Natchez in 1789. Would like full data on family.—Mrs. E.M. Mills, 1133 Kensington Ave., Plainfield, N.J. 07060.

White-Anderson-Omay-Morris-Bingley—Want ances., parents dates and places of the following: (a) Daniel White, Ky. Senator of thirty-five yrs., said to be native of Va., and his wfe. Elizabeth Jane Anderson. They were parents of Pouncy Anderson White, b. Trenton, Ky., who mar. Esther Ann Omay, b. Oswego, N.Y., Oct. 8, 1853. (b) Also of John Morris of James City County, Va., father of Elizabeth Morris who mar. Lewis Bingley, and also ances., parents, dates and places of Lewis Bingley and other data on the Bingley family.—Paula F. Park, 6807 Stanley Ave., Berwyn, Ill., 60403.

The National Society regrets to report the death of:

Maymie Darnell Lammers (Mrs. Edwin Stanton) who died on November 5, 1965 in Alamo, Texas. She was Recording Secretary General 1947-50, Vice President General 1943-46 and State Regent of Texas 1940-43.
History of Yankee Clockmaking

By Mrs. Nora Dixon Sandoval, New Mexico

Bracket clock of cherry with exceptional brass dial, inscribed "Chas. Geddes, New York," c. 1775. Bracket clocks were not commonly made in America.

Because the colonies gradually fell under the ownership of England our early major clock tradition in America is English, there being two general types: the bracket, which was a spring-driven shelf clock, and a weight-driven clock. The weight-driven clock was called by such as: Birdcage, Lantern, Sheepshead, Cromwell or Bedpost which was on the wall. Both types were of brass and used a short pendulum or "bob." They are both exceedingly scarce today.

With the invention of the long pendulum in the later part of the 17th century, came the uncased "wag on the wall" or, if cased, called the grandfather, both weight-driven clocks. It is with these two clocks that our American heritage as clockmakers began. Most early makers were from Europe but around 1680 native born craftsmen started advertising as clockmakers, making either new ones, or converting old ones to long pendulum type. These craftsmen worked mostly in New York, Boston or Philadelphia.

In this early period, it was a challenge to all artisans to use material available; therefore, some of the early clock movements were laboriously cut by hand from a cast brass pot, or the face and hands made from a pewter plate. Most clocks were eight day and all were long pendulum weight driven type with movements made of cast brass, and were accurate and durable.

Man, from prehistoric time, has devised some means of telling time, using various methods such as seasons, the moon, sundials, and lastly the invention of clocks. Some time-keepers were more accurate than others and often varied according to the degree of accuracy required by the individual.

Types of clocks were invented around the middle of the 17th century and were often called "artificial time pieces" because scientists realized that the earth spinning on its axis was the only master clock and no other clock could be really accurate. From that time, clocks were made by skilled workers in many countries.

As America was colonized, clocks were brought from their native countries by the colonists, most were German, Swedish, Dutch, French or English. As clockmaking was receiving the attention of scientists, astronomers and mathematicians working with able artisans and artists, it can be said that the colonists had the best clocks then available.
The cases for the grandfather clocks were not often made by the artisan who made the movement; instead, these were made by a skilled cabinet maker from mahogany or cherry, the buyer, or an ordinary carpenter from pine. The faces and tablets were made and painted by professionals who did nothing else.

The heyday of the American grandfather or shorter grandmother clocks was roughly from 1680 to around 1840. There are still many fine examples in homes or museums all over the United States which compare favorably with those of other countries. They were made in all parts of the colonies, either in large shops or by lone craftsmen. Although most were signed by the maker, some can only be identified by their style as each locality and craftsman seemed to make a distinctive clock. Ones made in Pennsylvania, or the South, were different from those of Massachusetts.

Beginning with the 19th century, the style of clocks began to change. The tall clocks were replaced in popularity by the Pillar and Scroll case designed by Heman Clark. It was a shelf clock with brass works with a mahogany case which had two slender tapered pillars, two scrolls on top, and bracket feet. Scenes were painted on the lower part of the door and the dial painted on thin wood. This style of case with many variations was to remain popular for almost fifty years. When Eli Terry patented the machine-made wooden clock movement in 1816 in Plymouth, later renamed Terryville, Conn., placing it in the Pillar and Scroll case something akin to the gold rush in 1849 was started in the American clock industry. Clocks of this type could be made much more cheaply than those handmade of cast brass, probably costing around fifteen dollars. Terry's inventions changed clockmaking from shop craftsmanship to factory production.

Factory sites were staked out in gristmills, ware-
houses, foundries, churches, meeting halls or wherever possible. Mill sites with water power and all woodworking machinery were at a premium. Trades and deals were made by the hundreds and clock making became an important industry in the United States, New England and Connecticut in particular. Clockmaking became big business as the invention of the wooden movement revolutionized the clockmaking business in America and the Yankee clockmaker came into his own. Fortunes were made by some like Eli Terry and Sons, and an entire section of Connecticut could well be called Terryville or Pillar and Scroll country.

Hundreds of workers were given employment making works, cases or decorating the glass in the doors or painting dials. This period could well be called the Golden Age of Clockmaking in America.

In addition to the Pillar and Scroll clock, the banjo clock was perfected at this time by Simon and Aaron Willard of Boston. Other workers, not so well known, also produced banjo clocks probably including those made by apprentices of the Willards, which were often signed by Willard. All were expensive and today are collector's items.

In this period experiments were continually being made to improve on the wooden movements or to invent one of brass which would be cheaper and more durable. The wooden movement was not successful in an eight day works clock as the weights had to be too heavy. After many experiments Joseph Ives of Plymouth succeeded in making the 30 day "wagon spring" clocks, making the movements of rolled brass. He received several patents for his unique idea and deserves great credit for discovering the principle whereby a spring could do the work of a weight. Although an inventive genius, Ives had no business sense and finally went bankrupt allowing other men, such as Chauncey Jerome, to profit by his inventions.

Chauncey Jerome had been a clockmaker of sorts and also owned a factory which made cases. He had been hired by Eli Terry to manage his factory where he apparently made a few cases on the side. It was his dream to make a low priced brass clock movement which would overcome the faults of the wooden works.

After the depression of 1837 had hit the clock industry very badly and many companies went bankrupt, Jerome decided to try to capitalize on the Ives invention of making movements of rolled brass and began making clocks with movements stamped out of this material, costing the buyer two, three or four dollars. Competition became very keen and the cheap clocks sold like hot cakes, eventually forcing the factories making wooden movements out of business. Thus ended a great era in American industry where such names and factories as Terry, Willard, Ives, Seth Thomas, Whiting and others were known all over the world. The age of the cheap brass works, coiled spring-run clock, began.

However, the coiled spring-driven clock was not perfected until 1870, at which time clockmaking settled down to a few large producers. Annual production of 100,000 clocks of a popular design, such as steeple or ogee was not unusual. Millions of clocks were produced by such well known companies as Seth Thomas, Waterbury, Ingraham, Gilbert, Sessions, Ansonia and others. Most middle class homes had from two to ten clocks, making the clock industry in the United States big business.

Models of clocks by different companies differed mostly in the case and makers realized the case did a great deal to sell the clock. Although some cases, such as the ogee and steeple, were popular from around 1840-1880 making it difficult to tell the true age of that model clock. Mostly though, as competition grew keener, the makers tried to outdo the others in a variety of models. In this period we find the "Blinking Eye," Marbleized, cast iron, marble, figurine brass, victorian carved walnut and oak and many other models. Many were atrocities and their esthetic value was negligible. Paintings became transfers or stencils and dials were printed on paper.

By the early part of the 20th century, clockmaking was no longer big business and the companies either went out of business or were absorbed by other concerns. Seth Thomas became a part of General Time Instruments Corp. Others operated on much smaller scale or made electric or alarm clocks. Others discontinued making clocks.

After the invention of electric and cheap alarm clocks, a great era in America ended, one which lasted almost a hundred years; the era of the Yankee Clock Maker which was a large part of our American Heritage.

Bibliography
American Clocks and Clockmakers, Carl W. Dreppard.
The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, feels keenly the loss of the man who made the National Geographic Society into an American Institution, Dr. Gilbert H. Grosvenor. Dr. Grosvenor, who died February 4, 1966 at his summer home, Beinn Bhreagh, in Baddeck, Nova Scotia, was chairman of the Society's board of trustees.

The bond of friendship between the National Geographic Society and the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution is old and strong. Not only do they share a bond of common interest, but Elsie May Bell Grosvenor, the late wife of Dr. Grosvenor, was herself an active and dedicated member of the DAR. She was a member of the Captain Molly Pitcher Chapter of the District of Columbia and an associate member of the Chevy Chase Chapter. Dr. Grosvenor served as advisor to the DAR from 1932 through 1959.

"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.” So states Dr. Leonard Carmichael in his article written for the Seventy-fifth Anniversary Edition of the DAR Magazine, October, 1965.

Dr. Grosvenor appeared many times on the stage of Constitution Hall during events important, not only to the Geographic, but to the world. Amelia Earhart was honored there for her solo flight across the Atlantic Ocean, at one of the most distinguished gatherings ever assembled in the Nation’s Capital. Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd was welcomed home from his second Antarctic expedition in the same setting. Mrs. Robert E. Peary, widow of the first man to reach the North Pole, was presented the National Geographic Society’s Special Gold Medal in Constitution Hall. After being present at these, and many other such gala occasions, Dr. Grosvenor was himself honored on the stage of Constitution Hall for his 50 years as Editor of The National Geographic Magazine on May 19, 1949. At this time, he received the first Grosvenor Medal, especially created by the Board of Trustees for the occasion.

The National Geographic Society uses the Hall for its weekly film-lecture series from November through March. This series has had a permanent home at the Hall since 1933.

Dr. Grosvenor, “Geographer to Millions,” edited the NGS Magazine from 1899 to 1954. He stripped geography of its technical wrappings, and brought the wonders of the world to homes and classrooms in the form of vivid words, photographs and maps. He pioneered in the use of photographs, especially natural color pictures. Under his leadership, the National Geographic Society sponsored and supported numerous expeditions and research projects.

The National Geographic Society, Washington, the Nation and the world will miss Dr. Grosvenor, but he has left a priceless record of the present age in his collection of color photographs and in his magazines.

Mrs. William Henry Sullivan, Jr., President General, NSDAR, said in her letter to the National Geographic Society: “The National Society DAR has treasured its association with Dr. Grosvenor through many years and we are grateful for having had the privilege of knowing him.”
SUBMIT CLARK CHAPTER (Easthampton, Mass.) was organized December 6, 1895, with Mrs. Harry Hale Goss as organizing regent. The chapter celebrated its seventieth anniversary November 10, 1965 with a luncheon for the State Officers and State Counselors and two members from each of the seven nearby chapters, at the chapter house on Main Street. Mrs. Max Lederer, Regent, presided. In her welcoming address, Mrs. Lederer stated that she had been regent here twenty-four years ago. She said it was her fortieth year as a member of the chapter, also that the chapter has two charter members living, Miss Alice Alvord and Miss Alice Clark. She then introduced Mrs. Ernest H. Copson who will have been a member sixty years in February and who came from Syracuse, N.Y. to be here on the seventieth anniversary; also Miss Emma M. Beals, the chapter chaplain, who joined in 1912. The committee had worked hard under difficulties, including the blackout the evening before, preparing everything themselves, setting up tables, etc. The members from the surrounding chapters were introduced. Mrs. Lederer told of the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee at the October meeting. Mrs. David J. Strong gave a very interesting talk on the Diamond Jubilee, with much information on the forming of the Society in Washington.

Mrs. Lederer then turned the meeting over to the State Regent, Mrs. George S. Tolman III, who introduced the members of her board. Each officer and counselor gave a short talk, explaining the duties of her office and what was wanted from the chapters.

The State Regent then gave her address, telling of the recent celebration of the Diamond Jubilee in Washington, which she attended; also many other interesting and informative facts about the Society and its work.—Inez Stevens Lederer.

MAJOR GENERAL JOHN TWIGGS (Danville, Ga.) unveiled a marker honoring the memory of a distinguished citizen, the Hon. Arthur Fort of Revolutionary fame. The marker was erected in the Bullard section of Twiggs County where Arthur Fort lived after Twiggs County was created, following the passage of the bill which Mr. Fort introduced in the Georgia Legislature as a Representative from Wilkinson County. Twiggs County was created through a section off Wilkinson County. Mr. Fort chose Twiggs County as his home and lived on his farm at Bullard for twenty-four years until his death on November 5, 1883. His remains were buried in the family burying ground in the vicinity of Bullard. The descendants of this distinguished ancestor, Arthur Fort, reside in the Eastern Seaboard of the United States from New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Maryland, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Miami, Florida, Louisiana, and one family in California.

Members of the Fort Family, arriving by motor, were met by members of the Major General John Twiggs Chapter at Beech Spring Church, where they were served luncheon and held a family reunion before the unveiling.

CLOUGH VALLEY CHAPTER (Terrace Park, Ohio). Old Finneytown Cemetery in Hamilton County, Ohio, all but abandoned—with its edges laced by a wrought iron fence, its interior filled with weeds and broken headstones dating from 1799-1891—was recently the unheralded restoration project of the local Cub Scout Troop No. 390, whose work was honored and recognized by Clough Valley Chapter, Terrace Park, Ohio. The Cub Scout troop became interested in this work through the 1964 Cub Scout National theme of American Heritage.

The resting place of those pioneers who had come down the Ohio River on flatboats, chopped out a clearing for settlement even as the Indians roamed the surrounding hills, was named for Ebenezer Ward Finney (1755-1822), Revolutionary Soldier of Connecticut and New York.

Time and neglect and forgetfulness had taken its toll of the cemetery until this local Cub Pack of six boys

Mrs. Mary Fort Colley who gave a tribute at the unveiling of a marker honoring the Honorable Arthur Fort.

Mrs. Hugh L. Faulk, chairman of the Arthur Fort marker service, presided and extended greetings from the Chapter. The unveiling of the marker was by Cheney Joseph, Jr. and Arthur Fort, Ninth. A tribute to the Hon. Arthur Fort was given by Mrs. Mary Fort Colley. The dedication and presentation of the marker was by Mrs. Gordon W. Jackson, regent of the Major General John Twiggs Chapter. Arthur G. Fort of Nashville, Tenn., accepted the marker for the Fort family. The invocation was given by the Rev. Ralph Foster and the pledge of Allegiance to the flag of the United States was led by Mrs. Clara B. Porter. Mrs. B. M. Richardson served as chaplain and Miss Ruth Chapman led the patriotic songs. The program ended with the benediction given by Dudley C. Fort, past president of the Georgia State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.—Mrs. Agnes Hughes.
under the guidance of their Den Mother, Mrs. William Jordan, discovered that their own history could become a living, breathing present, through work and study. The sacrifices of the Finneytown pioneers came to life for them as they examined family and court records, as they borrowed and collected historical items of Finneytown (many provided by Clough Valley members); as they held meetings in the cemetery; as they held meetings in the cemetery; as they constructed models of the buildings known to have been in existence in the early days of Finneytown. The Scouts hacked away at the underbrush and ivy to discover that there were three Revolutionary soldiers buried in the cemetery, Ebenezer Ward Finney, his son-in-law David Sprong (1762-1842) and John Dodson (1752-1825).

In pursuing the D A R projects of American Heritage, Clough Valley Chapter members assisted and encouraged this young group of Americans by loaning them many of the objects, deeds, and heirlooms of Ebenezer Ward Finney and David Sprong. On May 25, 1965 at a Memorial Day Service, Mrs. E. William Monter, Regent of Clough Valley Chapter, presented to the Scouts as a tribute to their American Heritage activities, an American flag that had flown over the Capitol of the United States.—Mrs. E. William Monter.

SPRINGFIELD CHAPTER (Springfield, Ill.). Mrs. Mary E. Grunendike sits in her spacious heirloomed bedroom of her 100 year old home at 500 South Sixth Street in Springfield, Illinois and looks out of her window at a century of history and progress. Among many other organizations, she is a 50 year plus member of Springfield Chapter DAR. Today, she looks at a parking lot, paved streets, the Elks Club but if she wants to exercise her remarkable memory she can see instead the homes of old and elite families of Springfield, the Bunn Home, the Herndon house and the house of Dr. Million, unpaved streets and a way of life beyond the memory of most Springfield residents. She has seen the nation move from mud to the moon. Should her memory fail, she can fall back on a rare collection of snapshots to refresh it. Mrs. Grunendike bought one of the first two Kodak cameras offered for sale in Springfield and has received during the administration of President Grover Cleveland.

The Fort Frederica Chapter also furnished a special entertainment feature, a short Victorian melodrama entitled "The Sad Saga of Susanna." The setting of this hilarious skit was a St. Simons Island plantation and depicted the hectic life of the about to be forgotten family doctor. The costume and stage setting were authentic for the Victorian era. "Dr. M. T. Bottles" frockcoated, black broadcloth suit, silk hat and other accessories were especially interesting since they belonged to our local Dr. J. M. Hicks' grandfather who practiced medicine in Columbia, South Carolina many years prior to the turn of the century.

Those participating in the chapter's part of the show have received many warm compliments from an unusually large and grateful audience.—Margaret Todd Britt.

FORT FREDERICA (St. Simons Island, Georgia). "Styles of Yesterday," modeled by junior members of the chapter, proved to be the hit of the annual "Prescriptions for Fashions." The fashion show was sponsored by the Glynn County Medical Auxiliary for the benefit of their nurses' scholarship fund. The chapter joined in the project to feature three elegant gowns, all locally owned. One of the gowns, with its beautiful silk, hand-embroidered cape was worn at a White House Reception during the administration of President Grover Cleveland.

Mrs. Guy M. Rucker and Mrs. Al Sawyer of the Fort Frederica Chapter model gowns from the turn of the century.

Mrs. Mary E. Grunendike with her nurse being greeted by Mrs. Fred L. Taylor, Treasurer, and Miss Elizabeth Casey, Chaplain, at the open house held on her 100th birthday.

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* Limit five chapters per month.
traded in one Kodak for a newer model over the years while snapping some memorable photos along the way. Her first camera cost $5.00, took six pictures and then had to be sent back, camera and all to Rochester, N. Y., where the film was removed and the post-card size photos printed. The re-loaded camera was then returned to the owner for another six photos.

Mrs. Grunendike took pictures of the dedication of the Lincoln statue which faces Capitol Avenue, in front of the State Capitol (one was later published in a book about Lincoln), and one of the old courthouse, where Abraham Lincoln made his famous "House Divided" speech, when it was still a two story structure with a dome. She has remarkable closeup photos of the huge jacks and the piled timbers used to raise the building when, in 1899, the existing ground floor was added, which was quite an exceptional engineering feat at that time.

When they started tearing down the old homes across the street, she went out and took pictures of all the old residences still standing in the neighborhood, which probably gives her one of the best pictorial records in existence of downtown Springfield of the period. In the Hickox home which stood where the Elk’s Club now stands, Springfield Chapter DAR was organized seventy years ago on February 11, 1895 and Mrs. Kate J. Chatterton Hickox was Regent 1894-1899.—Mrs. Otto F. Ruepinrich.

BELLEFONTE CHAPTER (Belleville, Pa.) celebrated its 70th Anniversary on October 30, 1965 at a luncheon at the Nittany Lion Inn, State College, Pa. Bellefonte Chapter was organized October 10, 1895. Miss Jean E. McGarvey, chapter regent, presided.

Mrs. George J. Walz, State Regent, was honored guest and speaker. She extended greetings to the Chapter and spoke about the Diamond Jubilee of the National Society.

LUCY MERIWETHER (Laredo, Texas) commemorated the Diamond Jubilee Anniversary of the founding of NSDAR and its 44th birthday at its first meeting on the second Saturday in October at the home of Mrs. G. C. Mann. An added bit of sentiment was that October 9th was also the birthday of the chapter regent, Mrs. R. V. Dublin, Jr.

A choric speech detailing the history of DAR and the precious stones it has contributed to our American Heritage was presented by Mrs. C. D. Babb as narrator assisted by Claudia Claffin, Michelle Guerrero, Kathy Kraus, Jo Emma Ligarde, Grizelda Medina, Suzanne Mandel, Mary Sames and Debbie Snyder, Lamar Junior High School students.

Preceding the narration, Gloria Salinas, Patricia Ochoa and Bobby Garza, portraying the Spirit of 1776, played a selection on the fifes and drum.

The DAR colors of blue and white were carried out in the poster prepared by Amne Hinkelman, junior high school art student, depicting the historical, educational and patriotic objectives of NSDAR. This poster was later displayed in the window of Laredo’s largest department store.

From the rallying invitation to "every woman in America who has the blood of heroes of the Revolution in her veins" through the founding of NSDAR on October 11, 1890, the full DAR Story was unfolded. The fulfillment of the pledge to perpetuate the memory and spirit of the men and women who achieved American independence through its balanced three-fold program was highlighted with details of accomplishments by the society in the various areas of Youth Work, Naturalization, Good Citizenship Awards, Americanism, DAR Museum, DAR Schools, etc.

MELZINGAH CHAPTER (Beacon, N. Y.) celebrated its 70th anniversary in November, 1965. It was organized only five years after the founding of the National Society.

Mrs. Edward Joseph Reilly, New York State Regent, was the guest of honor. Honored also was Miss Edith Van Wyck, who joined Melzingah Chapter in 1901.

Mrs. Irving Picard gave a summary of some of the outstanding events and accomplishments of the Society on local and National levels. In 1954 Melzingah Chapter purchased the Madam Brett Homestead property. It was built in 1709 and had been lived in by members of the same family during the years since it had been built. Records show that George Washington and many important people visited the Homestead during the American Revolution.—Mrs. Elizabeth R. Hasselman.

FORT DEARBORN (Evanston, Ill.). On Monday, July 5, 1965, Fort Dearborn Chapter sponsored the 3rd consecutive “Let Freedom Ring” celebration in cooperation with the city of Evanston and its Mayor, John D. Emery, who had signed a proclamation, along with the executive “Let Freedom Ring” celebration...
FORT INDUSTRY CHAPTER (Toledo, Ohio) is proud that an East Toledo Memorial to fort-building Indians has been saved from becoming a victim of progress.

The rock with a bronze tablet stands where the Indians threw up earthen ramps above the Maumee River over 300 years ago.

The tablet labels the site “A prehistoric fort,” and was placed there in 1941 by the Chapter. The fortification probably pertained to the Erie Nation of Indians living in Northwestern Ohio before 1655.

The four ton memorial when relocated will stand within the five foot berm beside the widened four lane Miami Street.—Margaret Lunt.

with Governor Kerner of Illinois to ask all schools, churches and institutions able to ring their bells at one p.m. in honor of our American Freedoms.

Chairman of the program was Mrs. Walter C. Burket, immediate past Chapter Regent, whose unerring patriotism provided a program complete with color guard, brass band, the talents of a popular and patriotic disc jockey, plus the finest speaker on the north shore, Air Force General Howard T. Markey (Ret.).

Standing on a granite plaza at the foot of the tall flag pole at the podium, Mrs. Walter C. Burket, immediate past Chapter Regent, whose unerring patriotism provided a program complete with color guard, brass band, the talents of a popular and patriotic disc jockey, plus the finest speaker on the north shore, Air Force General Howard T. Markey (Ret.).

Standing on a granite plaza at the foot of the tall flag pole at the podium, Mrs. Cleland E. Leaman, new chapter regent, addressed the opening words of welcome to the audience assembled on the lawn. The Episcopal rector, Russel K. Johnson gave the invocation, after which Mr. John C. Doremus, radio personality led the Pledge, followed by the singing of the “Star Spangled Banner.”

The Mayor next introduced city officials and read portions from the Declaration of Independence. Mrs. Burket then introduced General Markey who rendered a strong appeal for Americanism, well understanding the insidious ways of communism, having gained first hand knowledge during his many air missions in the Korean conflict.

Promptly at one o'clock the bells started pealing from more than twenty church towers, schools and others, plus all the hand bells in the audience, to joyously commemorate our hard won Independence 189 years ago.

Mrs. Cleland E. Leaman, new regent of Fort Dearborn Chapter DAR, initiated her term of office with a workshop luncheon at the home 360 Sterling Road, Kenilworth. About 40 chairmen, new office and state chairmen attended.—Mrs. A. J. Giersch.

LADY WASHINGTON (Houston, Texas) strives enthusiastically to participate in all phases of DAR work, locally and on the State and National level. Of course, each year interest centers on the needs of our DAR supported schools. We annually participate in Flag Day and Constitution Week ceremonies and luncheons, as well as a DAR Good Citizens luncheon to entertain our high school girl winners.

This year we added to our endeavors a more positive recognition of the observance of National Anthem Day. We wrote to the Superintendent of Schools to request that he put in the School Bulletins a reminder of this 150th anniversary of the writing of our National Anthem. We contacted radio and TV stations where we discussed the importance of this occasion. Letters concerning this anniversary were written to the Editors of the Houston papers. Our Regent, Mrs. Dale C. Cheesman, wrote to Gov. John Connally requesting that he proclaim September 14th as National Anthem Day in Texas, and stating that the Texas Society, DAR was participating in a nation-wide patriotic movement to pro- mugulate the significance of this anniversary as a dedication to our priceless heritage as Americans. Gov. Connally replied that he was happy to comply with this request.

Mrs. Walter G. Dick, Texas State Regent, Mrs. Cheesman, Mrs. Georgia B. Edman, State Treasurer, Mrs. Carl O. Bue, Chairman of American Music, and Mrs. Robert L. Norton, Chairman of Public Relations, traveled to Austin, Texas where they were met by Mrs. Kelly McAdams, State Chairman of Public Relations, and Mrs. Winnie Murphy, State Chairman of Press Book, to witness the signing of this Proclamation by Gov. Connally.

To give impetus to this anniversary celebration, one of our chapter members, Mrs. Lee Scarpinato, wrote and directed a 40-minute program commemorating both National Anthem Day and Constitution Week. This program was staged in the school auditorium by Mrs. Scarpinato's sixth grade class, and was televised by KPBC-TV, Channel 2 in Houston. Excerpts from the program were shown on newscasts after the announcer read, in its entirety, the Proclamation issued by Gov. Connally.

—Mrs. James W. Lynch.

ABIGAIL FILLMORE (Buffalo, N.Y.) As Abigail Fillmore Chapter begins a new decade, it looks back with pride on the 40 years of accomplishment it has recorded in the DAR “Book of History.”

The chapter was organized on Feb. 2, 1925, at the home of the first regent, Mrs. John T. Roberts. The minutes of those early meetings, which have been re-read with nostalgic interest during this year of celebration, have yielded much fascinating information about our charter members, six...
of whom are still members of the chapter.

"Abigail Fillmore" was chosen as the name of the new chapter at the suggestion of Mrs. Nathaniel K. B. Patch (Ethel Chapin), whose great grandparents, Col. and Mrs. Silas Hemnway, were close friends of Pres. Millard Fillmore and his wife, Abigail.

Our original gavel, which we still use, was made from a portion of the black walnut balustrade from the Fillmore home in Buffalo. It bears a handsomely carved eagle and an engraved gold band explaining its origin.

One of the first decisions made by the charter members was to begin collecting mementoes of the Fillmore family. These cherished heirlooms are now on loan to the Buffalo and Erie County Historical Society, where they comprise a large part of the Fillmore Collection and are on public display.

In celebrating not only its 40th anniversary, but also the President General's citation which it won at Continental Congress, the chapter was joined by the George Washington Parke Custis Society, C.A.R. at luncheon in the College Club in Buffalo.

To honor "Abigail and her Daughters," an original program written by Mrs. Alfred J. Blazak, C.A.R. Senior President, was presented by Mary Shaun Blazak, President, assisted by her sister, Michelle, Susan and Michael Quirk, and Ricki Jay Whitacre to the accompaniment of an Hawaiian guitar and flute.

Special recognition was given to our six charter members, Bertha Gager Deane McClellan, Evelyn M. Howard Zulauf, Alma Lancot Huber, Jennie Colson Wolsley, Margaret Fisher Filsbruck and Ruth Grandson Hall.—Mrs. Alfred J. Blazak.

OLNEY JUBILEE CHAPTER (Olney, Illinois). Mrs. Charles S. Putz, Regent of Olney Jubilee Chapter, DAR presented an Organizing Regent's Pin to Miss Beulah Hutchens, Organizing Regent of the chapter, at a meeting in the home of Miss Evangeline Frutiger, Olney, Illinois. Miss Hutchens has been a member of the National Society for 40 years. This was a part of the Chapter's 25th Anniversary Celebration.

Olney Jubilee Chapter began celebrating their 25th Anniversary simultaneously with the National Society. The first activity was a Banquet on October 22, 1964 at St. Paul's Methodist Church in Olney. The Illinois State Regent, Mrs. Ralph Allen Killey spoke on "A Diamond Set in Silver," connecting the 75th Anniversary of the National Society with the 25th Anniversary of the chapter.

Another activity of the anniversary year was the chapter sponsorship of a Society, Children of the American Revolution in honor of Miss Beulah Hutchens, Organizing Regent and Mrs. Ralph A. Killey, State Regent. In November, 1964, Mrs. J. Claire Shumaker was appointed Organizing President of the proposed C.A.R. Society. Applications for the required six new members and three proposed names for the society were forwarded to C.A.R. Headquarters. The name of Buffalo Trace Road Society was approved. On February 21, 1965 the Organization Meeting was held at the First Christian Church, Disciples of Christ. Mrs. Charles F. Long, State Chairman, C.A.R. and her son, Charles Long, Illinois State C.A.R. President, were the Installing Officers.—Mrs. Charles S. Putz.

ALAMO CHAPTER (San Antonio, Texas). To encourage patriotism and to cooperate with the NSDAR Resolution to fly more state flags with the American flag it was deemed imperative by the members of the Alamo Chapter, Mrs. Harold W. Dutcher, Regent; de Bexar Chapter, Mrs. Charles K. Moore, Regent; O'Shavanno Chapter, Mrs. Cecil Harvey, Regent of San Antonio, Texas, who held senior offices in the Texas Society. C.A.R. that a project be adopted to further these ideals.

Lowell A. Morlan of S. A. Manufacturer's Association, hands copy of permission to use his factory for C. A. R. flagpole project to Mrs. Harold W. Dutcher, Regent. Others (1. to r.) are Mrs. Richard L. Scholowski, Lady Washington Chapter, Mrs. C. Stanley Price, Senior President, William Barrett Travis Society, C. A. R., and Mrs. Erven A. Tyroff, State Patron Chairman, Texas C. A. R.

Under the guidance of Mrs. John R. Barnett, Houston, Texas, Senior State President, Texas Society, C.A.R., Mrs. Ervin A. Tyroff, Senior State Patron Chairman suggested selling flag poles as a collector's item to commemorate the HemisFair to be held in San Antonio, Texas, April 6 to Oct. 6, 1968. This plan was adopted.

Through the courtesy of several members of the S.A. Manufacturer's Association, a unique pole is being manufactured. The pole comes in three sections to make it portable and one a child can handle. With the sale of each pole a certificate worthy of framing is issued to the buyer and registered with the Texas Society, C.A.R. as a patron. Flags may be bought with the pole but if one wants a Texas flag which has flown over the Alamo an extra contribution is made to the Alamo Museum, under the supervision of the Texas Society, Daughters of The Republic of Texas, Mrs. R. F. Hallock, President.

It's been officially announced that Sec. of State, Dean Rusk has sent invitations to all world leaders to attend. It is our ambition to have a flag flying on every C.A.R. member and patron lawn all over America before the foreign tourist visit.—Mrs. Ervin A. Tyroff.

GENERAL ISRAEL PUTNAM (Danvers, Mass.) celebrated its 70th Anniversary at the Holten House on April 28, 1965. The noted historian, Mr. Charles S. Tapley, was the speaker. State officers and Regents of nearby chapters were guests.

The picture shows, from left to right, Mrs. Edward H. Reed, Regent, 1927-1941; Mrs. George S. Tolman, III, State Regent; and Miss Wilma G. Clapp, Regent 1963-65, cutting the birthday cake.

On October 11, the Chapter held open house to celebrate the 75th Anniversary of the founding of the National Society. Guests expressed great interest in Holten House and the miniature antiques displayed by Miss Annette Pratt.—M. Gertrude Gould.
COL. WILLIAM WALLACE CHAPTER (Pittsburgh, Pa.). The end of the year luncheon in June 1965, presented a “first” in Col. William Wallace’s story. This “first” was to have Mrs. Frank G. Trau, the Mother of our newly-elected Regent, Mrs. Edgar R. Taylor, Jr., here, to install her daughter as Regent.

Previous to the installation, Mrs. Frank G. Trau, of Sherman, Texas, a Past Regent of Martha Jefferson Randolph Chapter, a Past State Regent of Texas, and Past Organizing Secretary General, spoke to us on “Positive Americanism.” In part she said, “We have a duty and right to show our rights as Patriotic Citizens. We should have reverence for our Flag and our Constitution. Patriotism is a Love of Country; it should not be kept under a bushel. Let every man love the Honor of his birth. Practice Americanism, and Keep America, American.” This very forceful, interesting and patriotic address, was quite appropriate for Our Flag Day meeting, which was presided by Mrs. Walter F. Ainsworth, retiring Regent.—Helen G. Ainsworth.

OYSTER BAY CHAPTER (Oyster Bay, N. Y.) observed its third annual Awards Night program when it honored 188 winners in the five contests sponsored by the chapter during the year.

Five hundred persons attended the program which featured students from eight public and parochial schools in three school districts.

Of the 188 students receiving awards there were seven National and 27 New York State Junior American Citizens winners. American History Month awards were given to 55 contestants; four Good Citizens were honored; 33 students won Flag of the USA essay contest prizes and 20 high school girls modeled their striking creations, ranging from cotton shifts to crepe evening gowns made in home economics classes, in a fashion show entitled “Girls A Go Go.”

Mrs. Theodore LeViness, newly elected regent, was mistress of ceremonies. Presentations were made by Mrs. Edward J. Reilly, New York State Regent; Mrs. Clayton Mugridge, Director, District X; Mrs. Charles Ar dovino, New York State American History Month chairman and Miss Mildred Behlen, past state chairman; Miss Miriam L. Best, past JAC New York State chairman; Miss Janet Lacy, chapter chairman for Flag of the USA, and Mrs. Evelyn Kavanagh, for many years chapter Girl Homemakers chairman.

The chapter, with a membership of 43 daughters, has gained state-wide recognition for this unusual program. Newspaper publicity in six weeklies using eight pictures was overwhelming and the image of the DAR has been excellent.

The Awards Night program has been chartered for the past three years by the out-going regent, Mrs. Charles Ar dovino, who designed an Honorable Mention Certificate Award which was applicable for the three patriotic and historical contests. An inexpensive award, it made it possible for the chapter to honor many contestants who would not have been able to be recognized because of the cost of prizes and awards.—June Ar dovino.

CORPORAL JOSIAH GRISWOLD (South Dansville, N.Y.). A memorial plaque was dedicated during ceremonies held recently in South Dansville, New York, at the former chapter house of Corporal Josiah Griswold Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. New York State Historian, Miss Charlotte M. Read of East Pembroke, N.Y. was guest speaker.

This chapter house was originally the home of Phoebe Ann Oliver Briggs, the organizer and first regent of the South Dansville chapter. A review of the life of Dr. Briggs was given by Mrs. Fred Culbertson, a niece of Dr. Briggs and a charter member of 50 years.

Phoebe Oliver was born October 16, 1841 in Rockville, Ill. and moved to Rogersville, New York, now South Dansville, where she graduated from Union Seminary. At the age of 15 she started teaching school. Later she studied medicine in Penna., Mass., and New York, working under Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell at Blackwell Island.

RICHARD ARNOLD CHAPTER (Washington, D. C.), On October 26, 1965, a beautiful, sunny Autumn morning, members met at Rock Creek Cemetery, Washington, D. C., at 11 o’clock to honor the memory of our beloved member, Nancy Crouch Bell, by placing the DAR marker on her gravestone. Those participating in the dedication ceremony were Miss Anna Mary McNutt, State Regent; Mrs. George D. Nolan, State Chaplain; Mrs. Beulah D. Baldwin, State Historian; Mrs. James L. Dickinson, Chapter Regent; and Mrs. R. Dana Wallace, Chapter Chaplain. An American flag was put in the ground at the head of the stone and a vase of white and red mums with a blue ribbon was placed nearby. Relatives and friends were at the gravesite and joined in the service.

We then travelled on to Fort Lincoln Cemetery, Washington, D. C., at 12 noon to honor the memory of our beloved member, Mrs. Clyde Smith Hall. A similar ceremony was held there, but with a personal tribute read by Mrs. Nolan, which was the one Mrs. Paul S. Devine gave at State Conference in honor of Mrs. Hall as past Chapter Regent. Mr. Robert E. Lee Hall, Jr., her son, was present.

At 1 o’clock we were at the Royal Arms Restaurant, in Hyattsville, Maryland, where we enjoyed luncheon as guests of our hostess for the day, Mrs. Paul M. Niebell. We finished in time to view the Civil Defense in action.—Mrs. Paul M. Niebell.

The United States government appointed Dr. Oliver physician to the Otoe Indians in Nebraska. This strenuous work she carried on for years riding horseback to call on her patients.

Following the deaths of her husband whom she married in Nebraska, and her small daughter, Dr. Oliver Briggs returned to her home in Rogersville. Here in 1911 she organized the 21
member Corporal Josiah Griswold Chapter now having 50 members.

Dr. Phoebe Oliver Briggs died in 1924 having willed her furnished home to her beloved chapter. It was used as a chapter house for nearly 40 years, then due to financial problems it was returned to her heirs. This commemorative plaque replaces a large bronze one mounted on an old mill wheel which was stolen years ago. —Mrs. Earl Armstrong.

The Butterfield home used as setting for the silver teas.

ELIZA SPALDING (Moscow, Idaho) sponsored silver teas on the afternoons of July twenty first and twenty second at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Rolston Butterfield. The antique display was the fourth given by the chapter. The first one was held in 1924 at the Butterfield residence just one year after Eliza Spalding chapter was organized in this same house. The colonial home with its antique furnishings was a suitable setting for the many choice pieces loaned by members and friends. An added attraction was the showing of twenty-five oil and water color paintings done in Hong Kong by Grace and Don Hamilton, sister-in-law and brother of Mrs. Butterfield.

Many of the articles displayed were two and three hundred years old and included Sevre, Meissen and Staffordshire china, majolica and stone ware, Sandwich and old pressed glass, Irish crystal, a bowl once belonging to Emperor Franz Joseph of Austria, beautiful crystal wedding bells from the 17th century, handsome silver, coverlets, quilts, samplers, dolls, fine old books, rare documents and prints.

These teas drew guests from surrounding towns as well as Moscow and University of Idaho men and women and were worthwhile from every standpoint: socially one of the high spots of our summer season, financially successful, and splendid publicity for the DAR society. We already have one new member as a result. Proceeds from the teas will be used for NSDAR sponsored projects including Tamassee and Kate Duncan Smith schools.—Imogene B. Carter.

DELAWARE CITY (Delaware, Ohio). The Diamond Jubilee year of NSDAR was celebrated by Delaware City Chapter on October 10th, 1965 when the graves of the parents of our country's nineteenth President, Rutherford and Sophia Birchard Hayes was marked at the Oak Grove Cemetery in Delaware. A handsome DAR marker was dedicated at this time with a number of lineal descendants participating in the ceremony. Rutherford B. Hayes was the only President of our nation to come from Delaware or Delaware County. Previously, the birthplace of President Hayes was marked by Delaware City Chapter. The ceremony was conducted by the Chapter Regent, Mrs. Raymond Hickok, assisted by Mrs. Thurman Ufferman, Chaplain, and Mrs. Joseph Geiger, chairman of the program. A historical sketch entitled "Our Towns' 1817 Citizens," was presented by the chapter Historian, Mrs. Walter Pabst.

To the great credit of Miss Edna Gay Schaaf, Chapter Advertising Chairman (she is also the State Advertising chairman), Delaware City Chapter had the highest amount of solicited magazine advertising in Ohio in 1965.

For the past several years the chapter has given out many awards for outstanding scholarship in United States History in the local and county schools. In the Historic Trailways Essay Contest the chapter received honorable mention from the State Society.

The first American Heritage program was presented by the Chapter at the December 1965 meeting with a skit written by Mrs. John Spangler, assisted by Miss Schaaf. Participating were: Mrs. Walter Pabst, Mrs. William Cross, Mrs. Landol Fletcher, Mrs. Milo Ritchie, Mrs. Edward Jenkins, Mrs. Joseph Geiger, and Mrs. Raymond Hickok.

This past year the allotment for our schools and for the American Indian was increased. Sixteen books have been published by members of the chapter and the Chapter has received the Gold Honor Roll for the past six successive years.—R. Susan Geiger

GOVERNOR WILLIAM LIVINGSTON (Spring Lake, N.J.). Honored at the installation and the 39th anniversary celebration of Governor William Livingston Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution were Mrs. E. Raymond Burdge, who has been a DAR member for 50 years, and Miss Roselle F. Bucknum, the newly elected Regent of the Chapter.

Mrs. Burdge became a DAR member at-large January 20, 1915. Her mother, Mrs. Theodore H. Bennett was the organizing regent of the Governor William Livingston Chapter of Spring Lake, New Jersey. She served as regent from 1926 to 1938. Mrs. Burdge was recording secretary for the same period and served as the Regent of the Chapter 1953-1956.

Mrs. Burdge, whose maiden name was Valetta Bennett is a descendant of John Bancker, who served at the beginning of the Revolutionary War, as Second Lieutenant of Ranges, 1st Battalion of New York. He obtained a Captain's Commission October 4, 1776.

She is now a resident of Brick Town, New Jersey. Mrs. Burdge was presented with a 50 year pin by Miss Bucknum. More than fifty members and guests attended the Candle Light Supper on May 17, 1965 at the Town House, Sea Girt, New Jersey. Mrs. Felix T. Kessler, State Librarian, installed the new officers of the Chapter.—Sue Businger Tyrrell.
TELLING TALK CONCERNING TELLERS

Springtime with the DAR is the time for elections: in the National Society at the Continental Congress, in the Chapters and at the State Conferences. Elections require Tellers whose reports are very important. These reports should be an accurate accounting of the votes cast for each office. It cannot be emphasized too strongly that the report of the tellers should be put in the minutes of the organization, be it State Conference or Chapter. The report should be printed in the State Yearbook (Proceedings) just as it is printed in the Proceedings of the National Society (price $3.50, obtainable from the office of the Treasurer General).

People often question why the vote is not the same for all offices listed on the ballot. The answer is that it is the marks on the ballot which are counted as votes for the office designated, not the total number of ballots. Whether a voter marks a vote for each office on the ballot, or leaves a blank or blanks, depends upon the personal choice of that voter who for reasons sufficient to herself may not cast a vote for each office. Thus the number of votes usually varies with the number of blanks for each office.

The tellers should report the total number of votes cast for each office, then state the number necessary for election (i.e. if a majority vote state the nearest number over the half; if a three-fourths or two-thirds vote the number is calculated by the tellers and so stated as the number necessary for election). State the title of the office arranged in the same order as it appears on the ballot, which should follow the list of officers in the bylaws. Next, state the names of the candidates for each office with the number of votes cast for each, starting with the candidate receiving the highest number of votes. For illustration, 99 voters cast a ballot. Let us say 93 voters marked their ballot for the office of Chapter Regent. The report of the tellers for this office should read:

For Chapter Regent

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Votes Cast</th>
<th>Necessary for Election</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Miss Mary Jones</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Betty White</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss Susan Black</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illegal votes:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Mary Brown (ineligible)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voted for two</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

One can readily see that six voters who had the privilege of voting did not mark their ballot for the office of Regent.

Fairness to the voters and the candidates alike demands that the report of the tellers be accurate and that it list the number of votes required for election to each office and that it list the number of votes required for election to each office as determined by the number of votes recorded for that particular office.

Every DAR State Year book that contains an election report, should have printed in it the factual report of the Tellers Committee.

Some members are puzzled by the report of tellers of the election of the Vice Presidents General or of the Directors, where a number are elected to the same office. The method for counting votes for Vice Presidents General is identical to that for other offices. The Bylaws, NSDAR, require seven Vice Presidents General to be elected each year. The office is one, identical in eligibility, term, duties and in all respects. The number of votes necessary for election at one time is the same for all holders of the office. So the total number of votes cast for the office of Vice President General is counted whether there are seven candidates or more than seven. This total is divided and the nearest number over one half noted. Each candidate for Vice President General is listed on the report with the number of votes she received, listing the one receiving the highest number of votes first and so on. This same procedure is followed when a State Organization or a Chapter elects two or more Directors at an election.

The following information on illegal ballots and blank ballots may be of interest. Ballots become illegal when: voting for too many persons for an office; two ballots folded together as one in the ballot box; voting for a member ineligible for the office; a write-in vote so poorly written it cannot be determined whom the vote was for. If a ballot is marked it must be accounted for in the report of the tellers, and listed as illegal when so deemed by the tellers. When the report is completed, it should be signed by all the tellers who stay as a group, return to the place of the meeting and listen while the chairman reads the report. The report should never state who is elected, nor should the chairman of tellers state who is elected.

A blank ballot is one that has no mark on it when taken from the ballot box. Tellers cannot count what

(Continued on page 258)
May 30th, 1965, was a special College Graduation day. William Lawrence Cypress, our Seminole Indian boy of Florida, received a Commission in the United States Army as Second Lieutenant and a Bachelor of Arts Degree from Stetson University. Both accomplishments are a first for a Seminole Indian, and a giant step from the chickee in which Billy was born twenty-three years ago.

"If we work upon marble, it will perish; if we work upon brass, time will efface it; if we rear up temples, they will crumble into dust; but if we work upon immortal souls, if we imbue them with principles, with the just fear of God and love of fellowmen, we engrave upon those tablets something which brightens all eternity." A quote from Daniel Webster, American lawyer and statesman (1782-1852) and one with which all the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution in the field of education for the underprivileged, this still holds true today.

This step in education at a College level took place because, $100 was given by the Florida Daughters in 1938 to help a Cherokee High School Indian girl teach Seminole children at the Dania Reservation. She was to teach the simple art of the American way of life: to live in a modern home, to read, and to obey the Ten Commandments. A Seminole girl, Betty Mae Tiger, who was fifteen at the time she was in the Cherokee Indian School for her third year, should also be given a great deal of credit for this educational program which she wished for the Seminole Indian Children. She talked to the parents of these children, as no white person could do, convincing them that their children should be in school receiving an education. She told them the DAR of Florida would help clothe them for school if the parents would allow them to go to Cherokee. Seminole parents believed that a Seminole child, until they were twelve years old, could not take care of themselves in the outside world. Therefore, the children...
could not go away from home to the Cherokee Indian School in North Carolina until they had reached the age of twelve. It was the creation of a desire for education in which Betty Mae played an important part. She was helping her people and it meant much to her.

DAR Chapters all over the State of Florida donated money, new and used clothes, and material for some of the Seminole mothers to make clothes for the children going to school. The Seminole Indians are a proud race and did not want charity. They were willing to accept the clothing and necessities for the children, as a reward for their going to school, and a way of showing our appreciation for their wanting to have an education. Helping with education is one of the outstanding things the DAR does. Education was necessary to help these children in the desire for a life where they could compete with the white man, who was moving in closer to their Reservations.

By the time Billy Cypress was six years old and ready for school, a desire had been created in these Seminoles to enter Public School. They were Citizens of the United States by an Act of Congress in July, 1924, and entitled under our laws to be at a school near their homes. This was accomplished in Florida in 1946 because the DAR was interested. In 1948, Billy entered the first grade, but because of language difficulty he had to remain in that grade two years. Thus he received a good start.

All the children who entered the second grade with Billy completed their education in Public School. Three boys are now in the U. S. Army; four of the girls are working for the Government as secretaries in the United States Department of Interior in Washington, D. C.; the others are married, living in modern homes, and seeing that their children receive an education.

Seminole custom is, when a mother loses her husband the rearing of the children is given to the maternal grandmother. If the mother remarries the children continue to be reared by the grandmother.

Billy and the other Seminole children tried hard to follow the teachers' instructions, and got along very well with all the children in school. Teachers, throughout the years these Seminole children have attended school, always remarked that they never had to be corrected about any mistake a second time.

Members of the Florida DAR have proudly continued to take care of the clothing needs of the Seminole children seeking an education, nor did the help stop there. When Billy's counselor stated he was good college material, plans were made immediately for the Florida Daughters to help put him through the college of his choice. A Florida State Seminole College Scholarship Fund had been established several years earlier, and the State Regent was able to present Billy with a Scholarship in the sum of $2000 at his High School Graduation. Much more has been added by the DAR Chapters since that time. Billy also worked at odd jobs to help with his room and board. You can be sure two very proud and happy people at his college graduation were Mrs. George C. Estill, who had presented him the State DAR Scholarship, and the author, who had enrolled him in the first grade at public school in Dania, Florida. Although Billy has had many hardships to overcome, he has always been looked up to by his classmates, and his own people. During his Junior year in High School he was elected President of the Student Council by the entire student body. Billy has his B.A., but plans to re-enter Stetson this fall to take the necessary extra subjects to get his Teacher's Certificate, before entering the Army in May. When he returns from having served his Country for two years, he plans to teach English among his people. We Daughters also
feel he will inspire other Seminoles to seek higher education. Five Seminole high school graduates are serving in the U.S. Army at the present time.

Seminole boys and girls will be graduating in greater numbers from public schools in the next few years. There are over three hundred children in all grades now, and from thirty to forty coming into kindergarten each year. This figure does not include the Trail, or Miccosukee Indian, children who started school only three years ago and will need our help. The government has established a beautiful modern school for them on the Tamiami Trail thirty-eight miles west of Miami. These children are being helped by donations of $50.00 each, from various DAR Chapters, which goes for clothing and other school needs. Last year over thirty children received our help for new clothing and shoes. Good second hand clothing, beads, and household articles are sent from all DAR Chapters in Florida to help educate the older Seminoles, as well as the children, in a better way of life.

The funds given to the Seminoles for education by the Florida DAR do not have to be repaid. If, at some later date, the children feel they want to help some other Seminole child to receive a higher education they can add to the fund for that purpose. The Indians are helping themselves in many ways, but there are always those who will need help. The DAR is always looking for ways to promote one of our objectives, Education.

Some Indian children are still not in school because the young are guided by the opinions of the elderly of the Tribe. The older Seminoles feel that some of the educated Indians should go through the rituals of their old customs, such as are held at the Green Corn Dance once a year, to see if they are true Seminoles. They go through these rituals to purge themselves of the evil spirit of the white man. Due to education practically all of the old superstitions of the Seminole will go with the passing of the elders. We will see a great change in the way of the American Indian within the next ten years if we continue to help them to become good citizens through education.

—Mrs. O. H. Abbey
Florida State Indian Chairman
American Indians Committee

National Parliamentarian

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does not appear and cannot record a mark which is not made on a ballot. Some members go to the ballot box and deposit a blank ballot; they will not assume their duty to vote. It can be considered shirking their responsibility as a member; nevertheless, a member cannot be forced to vote in our organization. The practice of putting a ballot blank in the ballot box or of not voting occurs most often in the election of honorary officers and on the motion for State endorsement of a member for the office of Vice President General. In giving honors there seem to be a number of voters who have no opinion or will not express it, so the bylaws of many Chapters and States provide for a voice vote for conferring an Honorary office.

In the motion for State endorsement of a member to be a candidate for the office of Vice President General at a given Continental Congress (which must be designated in the motion) the vote must be by ballot and the vote must be a majority vote to carry, see National Bylaws, Article V, Section 4.

With a little time given to study of election procedures, any Regent or other presiding officer can conduct a fair and legal election.
Bird watchers or naturalists in the Victoria, Texas area have been made aware of the fact that there are 27 resident birds in the area by Mrs. Myrtle Braman. These birds go to the Guadalupe River bottom during the coldest weather, and after the norther stops blowing, they return to their town and country habitats.

Mrs. Braman is a charter member of the Texas Ornithological Society and has enjoyed watching the migration of birds since childhood. She has compiled a booklet called “Some Birds in Victoria County.” Her love of watching nature and birds was instilled in Mrs. Braman as a child, since her mother always called attention to nature and its beauty. During the years, she has collected an extensive library on birds.

Observing the birds in all seasons was accomplished by Mrs. Braman by putting the most tempting bird delicacies, grapes, tomatoes and apples, in a shrub outside her window. From these and other observations, she has recorded the birds and their habits in the area. She has an unusual photograph of a whooping crane, taken by the bird itself, while feeding at the wildlife reserve near Austwell. A camera had been set near the location where the bird usually fed, and a string snapped the shutter as the bird walked by.

Many of her observations have been sent to the Wild Life Service in Washington, D. C. Some of the information includes a description of migratory flocks of water turkeys. Mrs. Braman was told that such a flock sat down on a tank that was well stocked with fish. Before a farmer could scare the birds away, they had eaten almost all of the fish in the pond. It is not uncommon for people 30 miles out in the Gulf to see birds in migration. Warblers often alight and rest for hours on a boat.

Migrant mourning doves come south ahead of every other northern bird. However, doves nest in the country every month of the year. From January to April, Bullock’s orioles and rosebreasted grosbeak feed on grapes which Mrs. Braman hangs in the shrub by her window. This is the time when these birds are normally found in Southern Mexico.

A bird with personality is the song sparrow, which is found in all of North America where shrubbery country is near water. The sparrow, unlike a hen, scratches with both feet at the same time, using its spread wings for support.

The mockingbird, which is the state bird of Texas, does have its own song according to Mrs. Braman. It also copies from other birds. Mrs. Braman counted the changes in a mockingbird’s song. The count was 121! She says about the song, “I think the mockingbird has two songs. In autumn the bird sings softly from the shelter of an evergreen tree. The music is soft and sweet. Again in early spring, he may be found in like shelter softly rehearsing. When sure of himself, he adds whatever he hears. This is done slowly—I can readily discern the cardinal’s, the crake’s, and the redwing’s song. Six weeks later, it is done so rapidly that I cannot name them.”

Mrs. Braman has observed a ruby crowned kinglet. This bird reveals its crown only when preening or courting. She saw the kinglet lift his ruby crown of feathers while taking a bath during a spring shower.

Mrs. Braman has compiled lists of birds that nest in the area, but leave in winter; the migrants that winter in Victoria; and migrant birds that pass through the area in the spring and fall.

Kathleen M. Marsh
Goliad, Texas
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>Agnew, Samuel</td>
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<td>Angell (Angle), Jacob</td>
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<td>Bardwell, Obadiah</td>
<td>Belchertown, Mass.</td>
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<td>Barker, Sergt. Elihu</td>
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<td>Batchelder, David</td>
<td>Hampton Falls, N.H.</td>
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<td>Blow, Benjamin</td>
<td>Newbern Dist., Wayne Co., N.C.</td>
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<td>Brainard, Lieut. Elijah</td>
<td>Haddam, Conn.</td>
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<td>Brett, John</td>
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<td>Corliss, Joshua</td>
<td>Hampstead, N.H.</td>
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<td>Corson, Sergeant Joshua</td>
<td>Rochester, N.H.</td>
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<td>Crumley, William</td>
<td>Berkeley Co., Va. (now W.Va.)</td>
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<td>Cypert, Francis, Jr.</td>
<td>Chatham Co., N.C.</td>
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<td>Dobbins, James</td>
<td>96 District, S.C.</td>
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<td>Eby (Evey), Henry</td>
<td>Carlisle, Cumberland Co., Pa.</td>
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<td>Salem Co., N.J.</td>
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<td>Fitch, Joseph</td>
<td>Hartford Co., Conn.</td>
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<td>Ford, Richard</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
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<td>Hale, Josiah</td>
<td>Glastonbury, Conn.</td>
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<td>Haley, Sergeant Joseph, Jr.</td>
<td>Biddeford, Mass. (now Me.)</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Edgecomb Mass. (now Maine)</td>
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<td>Hill, William</td>
<td>New Acquisition, S.C.</td>
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<td>Hilman, Joseph</td>
<td>Virginia (prob. Orange Co.)</td>
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<td>Jenkins, Samuel, Jr.</td>
<td>Brittons Neck, Georgetown Dist., S.C.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Keais, Captain Nathan</td>
<td>Beaufort Co., N.C.</td>
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<td>Keller, Philip</td>
<td>Orangeburg Dist., S.C.</td>
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<td>Lasher (Loescher), Gerrit</td>
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<td>Leavitt, Nathaniel</td>
<td>Salem and Cambridge, Mass.</td>
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<td>Leete, Asa</td>
<td>Claremont, N.H.</td>
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<td>Stone Arabia, Tryon (now Montgomery) Co., N.Y.</td>
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<td>Mt. Holly, Burlington Co., N.J.</td>
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<td>Albemarle Co., Va.</td>
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<td>Mitchell, Ensign Nathan</td>
<td>Cohocton, Ulster Co., N.Y.</td>
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<td>Murphy, George</td>
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<td>Phares, Samuel</td>
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<td>Posey, Capt. Belain</td>
<td>Charles Co., Md.</td>
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<td>Rice, Jonas</td>
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<td>Sheaff, Phillip</td>
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<td>Shute, Capt. Henry</td>
<td>Gloucester Co., N.J.</td>
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<td>Snowden, Major Thomas</td>
<td>Prince Georges Co., Md.</td>
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<td>Stansbury, Caleb</td>
<td>Baltimore Co., Md.</td>
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<td>Lunenburg Co., Va.</td>
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<td>Tate, Capt.-Lieut. William</td>
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<td>Vanderpoel, John (Johannis)</td>
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<td>Sherrisbury Twp., Monmouth Co., N.J.</td>
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<td>Flevanna Co., Va.</td>
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<td>Anne Arundel Co., Md.</td>
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<td>Zabriskie, Christian</td>
<td>Bergen Co., N.J.</td>
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</table>
Pioneer Churches in the Land Of Lincoln

Reverend John M. Berry organized Rock Creek Cumberland Presbyterian congregation in 1822. He, his wife, and their son William F. Berry, Lincoln's store partner at New Salem, are buried in the cemetery behind the church.

Middletown Presbyterian organized in 1835 in the oldest town in Logan County.

Fairmount Presbyterian, Pike County, 1844, has been active for 121 years.

The Rev. Peter Cartwright was the founder of Methodism in most of Illinois. In 1824 class meetings were held in his home. A log church costing $600 was built in 1838. This Pleasant Plains Church, 1857, is named in his honor.

The Peter Cartwright Pulpit is presently used in the sanctuary.

In a log church built on his farm, Andrew Scott founded in 1824 the Berlin Christian Church. Through the years it has stood as a beacon of Christianity. Early in 1861 Governor Richard Yates made a 'war speech' here which greatly perturbed the congregation.

It was in 1844 that the Old Stone Church, Royal Baptist, was built by Davis Barnett. Rock was hauled by oxen from a nearby stream in Adams County.

Pictured are the original font and wine chalices of Old Stonington Baptist Church, Christian Co., founded in 1837. Seven of its charter members were members of First Baptist Church of North Stonington, Connecticut which dated back to 1743, thus making the present church an unbroken record of 222 years of Christian service.

Presented By Fifth Division Chapters In Illinois

Peter Meyer, Assumption
Christiana Tilson, Hillsboro
Reverend James Caldwell, Jacksonville
Dr. Silas Hamilton, Jerseyville
Abraham Lincoln, Lincoln

Fifth Division Director
Miss Dorothy D. Drennan

Pierre Menard, Petersburg
Dorothy Quincy, Quincy
Nancy Ross, Rockport
Sgt. Caleb Hopkins, Springfield
Springfield, Springfield

MARCH 1966
A few hundred yards off U.S. 66, in a grove of virgin timber is Funk's Grove Church, erected in 1864-65 by Isaac Funk, Robert Stubblefield and their stalwart sons.

About 1827, Isaac Funk donated land for a school and stipulated that religious services held in this building should be open to all faiths. When the church was built, this custom was continued.

The building, of mid-western carpentry construction with classic revival, contains the original walnut pulpit and altar rail, original window glass. The walnut paneling behind the pulpit was installed in 1952 and came from trees in the Grove.

Across the road, among the towering sentinels of virgin timber, trees 4½ to 5 feet in diameter with an average of 500 to 700 years, is an outdoor chapel for services and meditation. This chapel is used for services several times during the summer.

The church, which stands on land owned by members of the Funk family who produce hybrid seed corn, is kept in excellent condition by a full time caretaker. He lives near the church and is happy to open it to show visitors at any time.

CHAPTERS

Letitia Green Stevenson, Bloomington
Sally Lincoln, Charleston
DeWitt Clinton, Clinton
Governor Bradford, Danville
Stephen Decatur, Decatur
Barbara Standish, Hoopeston
Governor Edward Coles, Mattoon
Princess Wach-e-kee, Watseka

Remember Allerton, Monticello
Madam Rachel Edgar, Paris
Governor Thomas Ford, Piper City
Chief Pontiac, Pontiac
Kuilka, Shelbyville
Stephen A. Douglas, Tuscola
Alliance, Urbana-Champaign
HISTORIC CHURCHES
First Division - Illinois

Top: Pope's River Church near Aledo, Mercer County. Organized 1837 and for a time the westernmost Presbyterian Church in the U.S. Building erected in 1849. Still contains original furnishings.

Lower: Presbyterian Church, Lewistown, Fulton County, locale of E. G. Masters' "Spoon River Anthology" and oldest town laid out in the Military Tract. Built in 1855-56 it is the oldest religious edifice in the town. Everything was made by hand.

Top: Brunswick Church near Farmington, Fulton County. Organized in 1840 by Presbyterians from Virginia. Building erected in 1844. At one time had membership of 801. Interdenominational services are now held regularly.

Lower: St. Mary's Chapel, Knoxville, Knox County. It is all that remains of a once flourishing Episcopal School for girls. Built in 1881-88, cloister completed 1890, it is considered a perfect example of vertical Gothic. The stained glass windows are very fine.

Top: Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church (English) near Tivoli, Peoria County. Organized 1849 in Community known as Pennsylvania Ridge as settlers came from that State. The church was built in 1852 and is still active.

Lower: Jenny Lind Chapel, Andover, Henry County. Named for the "Swedish Nightingale" who contributed to its construction. Completed in 1854 it was the first Lutheran Church west of Chicago.

Sponsored by the twenty First Division Chapters in Illinois

Chapter
COL. JONATHAN LATIMER
WILLIAM DENNISON
CAMBRIDGE
SHADRACK BOND
FARMINGTON
REBECCA PARK
GENESEO
KEWANES
LUORETIA LEFFINGWELL
RENE COSSITT, Jr.

Regent
Mrs. Talmage Wimer
Mrs. Harry E. Johnson
Mrs. Leslie Ellenwood
Mrs. Melvin Shepherd
Mrs. Lon G. Ellis
Mrs. Lloyd Behringer
Mrs. James Terry
Mrs. Frank Kirley, Jr.
Mrs. John H. Clarke
Mrs. William Hasten

Chapter
THOMAS WALTERS
GENERAL MACOMB
MARY LITTLE DEERE
MILDRED WARNER
WASHINGTON
PURITAN AND CAVALIER
PEORIA
FORT ARMSTRONG
CHIEF SHAUBENA
DANIEL McMILLAN
GEORGE SORNBberger

Regent
Mrs. Raymond Raker
Mrs. Howard L. Rexroat
Mrs. Bernard Schmidt
Mrs. Harold T. Blair
Mrs. William B. Barden
Miss Elma M. Spickard
Miss Helen L. Marshall
Mrs. Ralph Strickler
Mrs. Louis Wilhelm
Mrs. Robert B. Worrell

MISS EDITH BROOK, Division Director

MARCH 1966
CHICAGO

First National Chapter

Organized

Chicago Regents who Became

1. Mrs. Frank Stewart Osborn, Chapter Regent, (1891-1892) State Regent, (1892-1893)
2. Mrs. Henry M. Shepard, Chapter Regent, (1892-1893) State Regent, (1898-1899)
3. Mrs. Robert Hall Wiles, Chapter Regent, (1899, 1901) State Regent, (1901-1902)

A FEW OF CHICAGO

1. Chicago Chapter entertained the FIRST State Conference ever held by the Illinois, DAR, December 3, 1895.
2. Chicago Chapter presented the FIRST flag that was raised at Fort Massac after it became the property of the State.
3. Chicago Chapter was the FIRST organization of any kind to advocate and carry through a sane, Fourth of July, 1908.
4. A Chicago Chapter member was appointed by Governor Deneen as a member of the State Park Commission to select our State Park at Starved Rock.

SPECIAL APPRECIATION FOR FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTION


SEVENTY-FIFT

Being the FIRST CHAPTER, this page is lovingly dedicated to all Daughters—and Congratulates THE NATIONAL...
CHAPTER
First State Chapter
March 11, 1891

CHAPTER'S MANY FIRSTS

5. Chicago Chapter bought the FIRST bond of $1000.00 toward the building fund of Constitution Hall.
6. Chicago Chapter marked the site of the "Wigwam" at Market and Lake Streets in which Abraham Lincoln was nominated for the presidency.
7. Abigail Adams Evening Group, Chicago Chapter entertained the President General and National Officers at the 51st Continental Congress, Chicago, A FIRST for Chicago Chapter!

MAKING THIS AD POSSIBLE GOES TO THE FOLLOWING:
Mathon Dunn, Howard Lowry, Dan Brown, Mrs. Longfield, William Wines, Edward Fitzgerald, Albert Loverde, William Schmidt and Misses Muriel Cheal, Norma Umbarger, Isabelle Randell, Margie Harris, Miss Spaulding, Mrs. Arvo Lindewall, Mary Virginia Ellet Cabell, Society of the Children of The American Revolution.

ANNIVERSARY
the American Revolution in the North, the South, the East, and the West Y for Seventy-five years of achievement.
American Portraits

(Continued from page 208)

a real estate deal involving the sale of his Boston farm prevented his return. He felt that he had been cheated and this further widened the gap between his native America and England. He died in London in 1815, basically friendless, as he had chosen to live. His son, John S. Copley, Jr., went on to become Baron Lyndhurst, and thrice Lord Chancellor under Queen Victoria.

Joseph Badger

Joseph Badger was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1708. His father was a tailor, however he was trained as a sign painter, glazier, and house painter. He began to paint likenesses in about 1741, producing about one hundred paintings during his lifetime. Like his contemporaries he copied the conventional compositions of the period. Badger drew badly and his brushwork was often clumsy and heavy. His colors are generally considered unobtrusive and harmonious.

Very little is known about his personal life—he lived very simply and enjoyed no great fame as an artist.

He was popular with the Ministers of conservative Boston and did a great many of their portraits (a fact that Copley was aware of). In this area he was young Copley's only competition.

His portraits attempt elegance, but fall short of achieving it. His men look as though they can hardly wait for him to finish and his women are much more the housewife than the elegant lady. His portraits of children are probably his most pleasing accomplishments.

In spite of his artistic inadequacies, we find in Badger's work a freshness of unspoiled vision. He painted his subjects as they were—real people. Unfortunately for Badger this was not his desire but due to his lack of talent, for if he could have, he would have gladly painted them grandly.

Badger's work has a simple directness and provincial quality very pleasing to us today. His work seems to represent the direction that American history was to follow. Joseph Badger died in 1765, probably in Boston.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
ST. CLAIR COUNTY'S 175TH ANNIVERSARY

Named by Governor Arthur St. Clair in honor of himself, St. Clair County, the oldest county in Illinois, was organized one hundred seventy-five years ago on April 27, 1790 out of the Northwest Territory and extended two hundred miles from north to south and eighty miles from east to west. In this Illinois Territory, St. Clair County's first courthouse was built in Cahokia, but in 1814 the benches, seats and tables were moved to Belleville. Here was built of logs the second courthouse, used only three years until the third courthouse was erected. The boundary lines of St. Clair County were changed many times; and by 1801 as part of the Territory of Indiana, the County was comprised of most of what is now Illinois and Wisconsin, extending to the Canadian boundary. The fourth and present building of classic Greek Revival architecture was occupied in 1861 and continues to serve as the St. Clair County Courthouse.

In this county is found a picturesque historical church, the Shiloh Methodist Episcopal Church, which was organized in 1795 soon after St. Clair County was formed. A log church was built on this site in Shiloh August tenth and eleventh in 1807, becoming the first Methodist church building in the state. Serving the church at this time was Bishop William McKendree after whom McKendree College is named. One of the pioneers of this church was Capt. Joseph Ogle who came to Illinois in 1785. At this church the Missouri Conference was organized in 1816 and met here again in 1820.

A brick structure replaced the log church in 1819. From this church many Methodist churches were organized furthering Missionary work in this territory. Today, serving Shiloh is the handsome brick church building erected in 1873, standing as an attestation of its glorious past.
Saint Peter’s Episcopal Church

Saint Peter’s, Grand Detour, now a chapel of St. Luke’s Parish of Dixon, Illinois, is the second oldest Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Chicago, Grace Church in Galena being the oldest.

In 1845, not long after John Deere built the first steel plow (1837) in the village of Grand Detour, the Reverend A. J. Warner was sent to choose a location in the Rock River territory best suited for an Episcopal Church and decided upon this village.

On May 15, 1847, the Parish of St. Peter’s was organized. The church was finished in 1850, and on May 17th of that year the first service was held. The church was consecrated in 1852 by Bishop Whitehouse.

In recent years the inside of the church has been renovated under the direction of the late Frederick J. Garner. Since then the church has been reopened for public worship and weddings during the summer months.

Illinois Second Division

Asa Cottrell—Belvidere
Dixon—Dixon
Elder William Brewster—Freeport
Morrison—Morrison
Carroll—Mount Carroll
Illini—Ottawa
Princeton—Illinois—Princeton
Rochelle—Rochelle
Rockford—Rockford
Rock River—Sterling
Streator—Streator
General John Stark—Sycamore-DeKalb

Mrs. John Kontos — Director

THE FOURTH DIVISION OF ILLINOIS

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MRS. VAUGHN A. GILL

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Elgin
Martha Ibbetson
Fort Dearborn
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Anan Harmon

Rebecca Wells Heald
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Captain Hubbard Burrows
Des Plaines Valley
Louis Joliet
Kankakee
Skokie Valley
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Fort Payne
George Rogers Clark
Park Ridge
Le Portage
Waukegan
Hickory Grove
Perrin-Wheaton
Kishwaukee Trail

Director: Mrs. John C. Mulholland, Park Ridge, Illinois
Oldest Congregations in Chicago

Presented By
THE FOURTH DIVISION
OF ILLINOIS, NSDAR

Of the 250 denominations in Chicago, the Catholic is the oldest. Logically, it is represented by Old St. Mary’s. Louis Joliet and Father Jacques Marquette, S. J., in 1673 reached the region and celebrated Mass, December 13, 1674. They established a mission post which continued until 1702. In 1763 the land became British. In 1804 American troops from Detroit established Fort Dearborn.

In 1833 when Chicago became officially incorporated as a town and a harbor, the settlers petitioned for a pastor, and a log church was built, Old St. Mary’s. Mark Beaubien paid a half bushel of silver coins for it.

Father St. Cyr gave the first mass; it was for 300 Indians.

Old St. Mary’s was rebuilt, burned in the great fire, moved and rebuilt. Now Old St. Mary’s, purchased in 1871, stands at Ninth and Wabash. It is famous for the Paulist choir, started in 1902. The church is a historical monument of the city and has commemorative plaques on it depicting the same sort of church history as that shown by the stained glass windows of the Chicago Temple. It is a strong and growing church.

The congregation and the building of the Chicago Temple represent the oldest religious body which has been and is in the original location. It is at 77 West Washington and may be entered from Clark Street.

In 1825 the Reverend Jesse Walker, a Methodist pioneer circuit rider was invited to come to Chicago by Captain John Whistler who had established the Fort. Reverend Walker came in a flat boat and disembarked near the Chicago River settlement. He immediately began to hold meetings.

By 1839 the log cabin church close to Lake Street was moved on logs across the river to what is now Clark and Washington. Several church buildings replaced it including the one built after the fire in 1871. In 1922 the Chicago Temple was erected. This is the tallest religious building in the world. There is a beautiful sanctuary on the main floor, the Dixon Chapel above the city with the Rose window chapel joining it. Still higher is the Chapel in the sky where services are held every day at 2:00 P.M.

This church helped to establish Northwestern University, Wesley Memorial Hospital, and Garrett Theological Institute.
Congratulations To The David Kennison Chapter of the DAR
AND ALL OF THE CHICAGO AND ILLINOIS CHAPTERS
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printed lines, and check for queries
should be made payable to Treasurer
General, NSDAR and sent to the
Genealogical Records Committee
with the query.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
Honoring

MRS. GEORGE ELAM EVANS

STATE REGENT OF FLORIDA
1964 - 1966

Candidate for Vice President General, April 1966
Organizing Member of the Gainesville Chapter

This page is presented with pride and affection
by the Gainesville Chapter
Miss Mathews, daughter of Mrs. Benjamin B. Mathews and the late Mr. Benjamin B. Mathews of New Orleans, an active Junior Member of the New Orleans Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, former C.A.R., is Queen of the New Orleans Spring Fiesta April 15, 1965-April 15, 1966 and will represent New Orleans at the Louisiana Washington Ball given by the Louisiana Society in Washington, D. C. in February. She is pictured at the gate of her home shown on the Spring Fiesta tour held in April. Kathleen served twice as page at Continental Congress. Her Mother is Second Vice Regent of the Louisiana Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.
HONORING
MRS. RUDOLPH JOHN HOLZER, JR.
HONORARY STATE REGENT
STATE REGENT OF LOUISIANA 1962-1965

By unanimous endorsement
THE STATE SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION OF LOUISIANA
and
THE NEW ORLEANS CHAPTER
proudly present
their Honorary State Regent as a Candidate for the office of
VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL
at the Seventy-fifth Continental Congress, April 1966
In sincere recognition of her faithful and dedicated service.
MRS. EDWIN S. (MAYMIE DARNELL) LAMMERS

Died November 5, 1965

held in loving remembrance by

THE TEXAS SOCIETY

Photo by Bradford Bachrach

for the qualities of mind and spirit that inspired her steadfast devotion to friends and her years of dedicated service to NSDAR as

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL

VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL         TEXAS STATE REGENT
REGENT, JANE DOUGLAS CHAPTER, DALLAS
A cordial invitation to visit

State Fair Park
in Dallas

The civic center of Dallas, a year-round location for recreation, sports, trade and industrial exhibitions, theatrical and cultural activities.

TEXAS HALL OF STATE
A beautiful museum, operated by the Dallas Historical Society, features carefully planned exhibits reflecting the spirit and flavor of Texas through its colorful history.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS
A general art museum devoted to the study and enjoyment of the Fine Arts of all periods and of all peoples. The museum has a large permanent collection of art objects, including painting, sculpture, prints and drawings.

DALLAS GARDEN CENTER
A main feature of the Garden Center is the garden room, a large, living, growing garden. The center’s program includes gardening counsel for the public, locating sources and identification of plants and gardening material, lectures, flower shows, classes in gardening and continuous exhibits.

MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY
The finest natural history museum in the Southwest, containing a large collection of Texas animals, plants and fossils. Fifty exhibits of wildlife in natural habitats offer an interesting and authentic cross-section of the natural areas of Texas.

AQUARIUM
The second largest inland Aquarium in the United States contains a total of well over 4,000 creatures. Large display tanks show specimens in background settings preserving as nearly as possible their natural habitats.

HEALTH & SCIENCE MUSEUM
More than 50 permanent exhibits ranging from "The Story of Life", featuring the complete story of human reproduction and Visi-Belle and Visi-Bill the transparent talking man and woman, to the Planetarium make this one of the outstanding health and science museums in the nation.

MARCH 19-27
DALLAS FLOWER AND GARDEN SHOW
Every spring, the World Exhibits Building at State Fair Park is transformed into a profusion of the area’s most colorful and exotic blooms. The theme of the 1966 Show will be “The Gardens of Texas.”

STATE FAIR MUSIC HALL
Home of the Dallas Summer Musicals, the Dallas Civic Opera and host to countless ballet companies, symphony orchestras, musical variety shows and concerts. Most of the major artists of the world have played on the Music Hall stage.

Home of the great

State Fair of Texas

The largest annual exposition in the nation, the State Fair is a 16-day extravaganza of color and excitement. Thousands of exhibits, free shows, Broadway musical comedy, Ice Capades, million-dollar Midway, agriculture and livestock exhibitions and special museum attractions draw nearly three million attendance each October.

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VISIT COLUMBUS, TEXAS SATURDAY AND SUNDAY, MAY 21 and 22, 1966

Royal Governors of Georgia

(Continued from page 241)

his independence. But James Habersham died in 1775 before his son led the arrest of the governor.

Antagonism between Royal officials and the colonists largely centered over differences in economic interests, for the English merchants, through Parliament and the Crown, attempted to control colonial resources for their profit. The break that followed was largely a result of a conflict between large mercantile interests, and the farmers and small mercantile interests. The struggle centered on the control of the colonial government. The government and Royal Council represented British interests, while the Colonial Assembly represented the American.

Abbot in his book “The Royal Governors of Georgia” says that the story of the Royal Governor of Georgia is a success story which the revolt in 1776 did not spoil, for it was not because Wright failed, but because he succeeded too well. All that Henry Ellis and James Wright had done to build up the Colony had had the ultimate effect of increasing the self confidence and ambition of the merchant-planter class in Georgia, and thus it became easy for them to oppose the governor, and then to revolt.

Abbot also feels that had the Savannah River been 50 miles wide, the people of Georgia would have scarcely considered the break with Britain. Governor Wright always maintained that his overthrow was due to the evil influence of the other colonies on Georgia. Georgia thus came to believe that as a part of America her fate was tied with the other twelve.

Wright spent the last three years of his life in England tired; financially distressed, having lost his fortune which was one of the largest in Colonial Georgia; and embittered, feeling that his King and the British government had not supported him in his loyalty to the Crown. However, he does have the distinction, though I am sure it must have been cold comfort, of being the first American to be buried in Westminster Abbey.

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HONORING

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John Davis Chapter of Abilene, Texas dedicate this page to their Vice Regent who has served Texas DAR and many other offices.

Chapter Chairman, DAR Magazine and Advertising
Chapter Regent, 1954-1960-Chapter Registrar, 1961-1964
Texas Chairman, "The Flag of U.S. of America," 3 years
Texas Vice Chairman, "The Flag of U.S. of America," 15 years
District President, Texas Federated Music Club
County Chairman, Texas Historical Survey Committee 1960-1964
Served on Governor Connally's first Tourism Board Meeting 1965
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MARCH 1966
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Lucy Meriwether Chapter
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Samuel Paul Dinkins Chapter
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Honors Mrs. Walter Dick, Texas Regent

Genealogical Display

States or chapters which have published or prepared books or pamphlets of a genealogical nature, may exhibit them and take orders at the meeting of Registrars and Chairmen of Genealogical Records, Lineage Research, Membership, and Organization of Chapters, to be held in the National Officers Club Room on Monday, April 18th. If display room is needed, requests should be made at once to Mrs. Irvin C. Brown, National Chairman, Genealogical Records. Exhibits should be ready by 1:30 at least, and members planning to examine them should be in the hall by that time. The meeting starts promptly at 2:00 p.m.
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(Continued from page 205)

tion room at the White House. This room is now referred to as the Blue Room. Jackson is seated in an original Bellangé gold armchair. A bit of the original rose colored silk upholstery fabric shows in the picture. This chair, still represented in the White House collec-

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[ 288 ]

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Bradford Descendants Tea
All descendants of Governor William Bradford of Plymouth, Mass., are cordially invited to attend a Tea on Sunday, April 17, from 2:30 to 5:30 p.m. in the library of the Yater Clinic Building, 1780 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. For reservations please phone or mail to Dr. or Mrs. Herbert M. Giffin, 3712 Harrison St., N.W., Washington, D.C., EM 3-3022 ($1.00 per person for the benefit of the Society).
Wishing the DAR the best on their 75th Anniversary

PORTER LORING MORTUARY

Congratulates the Daughters of the American Revolution on their 75th Birthday

A Salute to the Daughters of the American Revolution on their 75th Year

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COL. WILLIAM FEW CHAPTER
Daughters of the American Revolution of
Eastman, Georgia (Organized April 23, 1913)

congratulates the National Society on this Jubilee Year and honors their community
Dodge County, and namesake, William Few.

Few was born June 18, 1748 in North Carolina, was Lt. Col. of Georgia Militia during the Revolution 1776-1779, member Continental Congress 1780-1788, one of the two signers of the Federal Constitution 1787, member of Georgia Convention to ratify the Constitution of the United States, January 2, 1788, was one of the two first senators from Georgia 1789-1793, a founder of the University of Georgia 1784, second president of the National City Bank of New York, member of New York Legislature 1802-1805, established New York Eye and Ear Hospital, died July 16, 1828 in his eightieth year and is buried rear of Reformed Dutch Church, Fishkill Landing, N. Y., (now, Beacon, N. Y.)

Eastman, Georgia is located in Dodge County, Georgia, which was formed from Pulaski and Telfair Counties in 1870 by three first cousins, William E. Dodge, financier of New York, James Bishop, Sr., from Pulaski Co., Ga., and William Pitt Eastman of Manchester, New Hampshire. Eastman is the home of Stuckey's Candy, the largest manufacturer of pecan candies in the world, Stuckey's Carriage Inn, Harrell Bros. Canning Plant, packers of peas, squash and green boiled peanuts, and C. and J. Manufacturing Co., maker of Lucky Boy Shirts.

Sarah Irvin Bullock (Mrs. Cary), regent, Mildred Biles Sanders, (Mrs. Lawton), magazine chairman, and Elsie Wilkerson Ragan, (Mrs. R. T.), co-chairman, on behalf of the members wish to thank the following for making this page possible:

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James Edward Oglethorpe 1733 - 1933

CENTER VIEWS OF SUBJECTS

1. General James Edward Oglethorpe founded of Georgia.
2. Georgia Trustees receiving Oglethorpe and Indians in London.
3. Wesley teaching Indians—First Sunday School in the world.
4. Wesleyan College, first college in world to bestow degree on women.
5. University of Georgia, first State University in United States.
6. Richmond Academy, oldest existing high school in America.
7. Nancy Hart capturing the Tories.
10. Capitol, Atlanta.
11. Group of Portraits of Georgia Patriots of Colonial and Revolutionary era:
   Lyman Hall, Button Gwinnett, George Walton, Archibald Bullock
   William Few, Abraham Baldwin, William Harris Crawford, John Milledge
   Joseph Habersham, James Jackson, Crawford W. Long
12. Group of Portraits of Georgia Patriots of Confederate and the following era:
   Joseph E. Brown, Howell Cobb, T. R. R. Cobb, Robert Toombs
   James Longstreet, John B. Gordon, Clement A. Evans, Joel C. Harris
   Henry Grady, Benjamin Hill, Sidney Lanier, Alexander H. Stephens

Center portraits of the plates were chosen because these men represent Georgia in the Hall of Fame at the National Capitol in Washington.

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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
The Story of Petersburg

1790

Elbert County, Georgia

THE STEPHEN HEARD CHAPTER, DAR

Elbert county has had a colorful history since her inception in 1790, situated in Northeast Georgia on lands formerly inhabited by the Cherokee Indians.

On February 3, 1736, the General Assembly of Georgia authorized T. Z. Lamar to lay out a town on the peninsular between the Broad and Savannah Rivers.

Dionysius Oliver is given credit as the founder of this town, afterwards calling it Petersburg. A land grant of his included the site upon which the town was built. Mr. Oliver surveyed and laid out lots and these were sold to willing buyers. Land hungry people came from as far north as Maryland and Virginia and settled in the town of Petersburg which was widely known for its healthful climate, rich soil and life-giving water.

Born of imagination of pioneer settlers and land speculators, Broad River Valley was a scenic boom in the late 1700's. Within that territory five towns arose; of these, Petersburg became the most important socially, and the most prosperous economically.

But the story of Petersburg and its glamorous history is more than that of a prominent and prosperous Elbert County town. It symbolized the atmosphere of the times and the forces that pulled and pushed people around and along.

Petersburg never truly declined and disappeared in the heyday of her prosperity, but the towns people continued to reflect the customs and sentiment of the day and the challenges that led men to worthwhile accomplishments.

Social clubs were organized, churches built, a Masonic Lodge, second oldest in Georgia was established and an academy of learning of the highest quality was maintained.

The town of Petersburg boasted of 35 mercantile establishments, a Post Office and places of recreation.

From her halls of learning, the town furnished citizens who became national Lawmakers, Doctors and many prominent statesman. Among these prominent men who lived in Petersburg was Governor Stephen Heard of Revolutionary fame.

In the prime of her growth, highwaters flooded the town of several thousand inhabitants and disaster followed in the form of disease, typhoid fever and other infectious diseases claimed many lives and eventually the once prosperous town was abandoned.

Today as we celebrate the 175th anniversary of Elbert County's long and prosperous history, the site where once stood the first town on her soil lies buried hundreds of feet beneath the back waters of Clark Hill Dam.

When we consider such spots as the once proud town of Petersburg, with so much history and hallowed by resting places of heroes and heroines, we feel as did Goldsmith when he sung:

"But now the sound of population falls,
No cheerful winds fluctuate in the gale,
No busy steps the grass-grown footway trend,
But all the stormy flush of life has fled."

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MARCH 1966
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and

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on the 75th Diamond Jubilee Anniversary

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Thomson, Georgia

Greetings
FORT EARLY CHAPTER
Cordele, Georgia

CHEROKEE CHAPTER, Atlanta, Ga.
salutes the
DAUGHTERS
on their
"DIAMOND JUBILEE 1890-1965"

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upon the occasion of the
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on their
"DIAMOND JUBILEE 1890-1965"

Greetings from
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The 13th Annual DAR Men’s Dinner will be held Monday, April 18th, 6:00 p.m., Pitcairn Room, Mayflower Hotel. Dress is optional, but some gentlemen attending opening night ceremonies wear dinner jackets. Tickets: $6.50. Checks should accompany all reservations and be made payable to G. T. Smallwood, Jr., 1026 17th Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20036. No tickets will be sent but names of all who have paid by April 15th will be placed on a door list.
The cherished Marietta Confederate Cemetery, established in 1863 as the burial place for Confederate soldiers killed in a train wreck, became the final resting place of 3000 “men in grey,” representing every Confederate state. A large obelisk memorial, in the center, bears a Confederate battle flag chiseled in “cold grey stone” and a quotation from Father Ryan’s poem, “The Conquered Banner.” It was erected in 1908 by the Kennesaw Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. A historic cannon, once the proud possession of the Georgia Military Institute located in Marietta, keeps watch over the silent markers, and well kept grounds. Land for the Cemetery was donated in 1863 by Mrs. Jane Glover.
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more than 500 families Each Month are moving in to take advantage of our job opportunities, our pleasant living conditions, and our growth potential.

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(Mrs. Walter A.)

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Honors its only living Fifty-Year Member
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TALLASSEE CHAPTER, DAR
Tifton, Georgia
Mrs. Wm. T. Smith, Jr., Regent
Greetings from
THRONATEESKA CHAPTER
Albany, Georgia

moved to a place for inspection and the firmly-soldered lid removed with difficulty. The investigation fully substantiated all the meagre details made at the time of Jones' death, and Ambassador Porter wrote:

“To our intense surprise the body was marvelously well preserved, all the flesh remaining intact, but slightly shrunken and of a grayish brown or tan color. . . . The face presented quite a natural appearance except that the cartilaginous portion of the nose had been bent over toward the right side, pressed down, and completely disfigured by its too close proximity to the lid of the coffin.”

It is quite likely that grave markers had been carried away or destroyed as ruination struck the cemetery, as no mention of them can be found. The amazing preservation of the body brought noted heads of medical science to Paris in days that followed, and nothing was left undone to verify beyond any shadow of doubt that the body of John Paul Jones had at last been recovered.

Upon learning that engineers were prepared to begin the underground search for the Jones grave, President Theodore Roosevelt asked Porter for details of the plan, whereupon he sent an urgent message to Congress in February, 1905, recommending an appropriation of $35,000 to carry out the project. Unfortunately, the request came late in a short session and could not be acted upon before adjournment. Thus Ambassador Porter paid the heavy cost of the undertaking from his own personal funds and no record can be found that he was ever reimbursed for his patriotic accomplishment.

When all procedures had been completed, the body of Jones was prepared for transporting across the Atlantic to America—the land of his adoption and for which he had so loyally fought—while the press of the civilized world resounded with praise of Horace Porter just sixty years ago.

President Roosevelt had ordered a squadron of four battleships, commanded by Admiral Sigsbee, to proceed (Continued on page 324)
HARTWELL DAM & RESERVOIR
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The John Benson Chapter, DAR, Hartwell, Georgia thanks their friends listed above for making this invitation possible, and invites you to visit beautiful Lake Hartwell.

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on the occasion of the 75th Anniversary of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution
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MARCH 1966 [ 307 ]
Abington Presbyterian Church

By

Miss Rebecca Stewart

Old York Road Chapter.

As one wends his way up the Old York Road a few miles above City Line, Philadelphia, he may notice a church spire towering above many of the trees. It is the spire of the Abington Presbyterian Church which for 100 years has proclaimed, "Here is a House of God."

This church was founded in 1714 by Malachi Jones, a retired minister from Wales, with a membership of seventy. Mr. Jones had purchased land on both sides of Old York Road south of Susquehanna Street Road, and in 1719 he sold a half acre of it to the Trustees of the Church for five pounds. According to the deed the plot could be used as the site for a house of worship and a burying ground, so the congregation built a church in the center of the plot. Some records say it was built of stone and some say of logs. The remainder of the ground was used as a cemetery. This purchase was on the east side of the road. We have no record of Indians joining the church, but one is buried in the cemetery, and they frequently listened at the windows of the church. Malachi Jones was the pastor until his death in 1729.

The second pastor was a young man named Richard Treat. He was only twenty-three years old when he came to Abington and preached here for forty-seven years, serving the longest of any of the pastors. It was during his pastorate that George Whitefield, an evangelist from England, preached here on several occasions, once to an outdoor audience of three thousand. This number was amazing for a still sparsely settled community.

In 1793 a larger church was built on the west side of the road across from the first, on that land having been "given" to the church by Mr. Jones. It was needed for the increasing congregation. It was built of stone, after the pattern of the early Friends Meeting Houses, square and with a gallery. There were doors at the ends of each pew, and a high pulpit with stairs leading up to it. At that time the church was the center of the social as well as the religious life of Abington Village. This church was rebuilt and enlarged in 1833.

Abington Church was missionary-minded from the first and this interest expanded greatly during the pastorate of Dr. Robert Steel, 1819 to 1862. Three missionaries went out, two to India and one to China.

"Mother of Churches" is a name sometimes given to Abington Church. Dr. Steel opened the way to the founding of six other churches. He, with members of his congregation as teachers, would start a Sunday School in the near-by villages. Soon the Sunday School grew into a Church. Now there are three grand-daughters and one great-grand-daughter. Under the influence of Dr. Steel six young men entered the ministry.

In 1835 Miss Susan B. Smith formed a Juvenile Missionary Society for children under eighteen years old, with twelve members. Two years later the Society was sending books and trinkets to Africa and frontier mission stations. After Miss Smith's death the name of the Society was changed to "The Susan B. Smith Mission Band." It functioned until 1951 when it became absorbed into "The Women's Association."

During Dr. Withrow's service a new church was built nearby, in 1866. This church is the front part of the present church. After the fire in 1895 which destroyed the interior it was rebuilt. This was remodeled in 1939. In 1925 the Parish House had been built to accommodate the growing activities of the church. From seventy, the original number, the membership had grown to 1200. The pastor at this time was Dr. Roland B. Lutz.

In 1951 Dr. John Magill became the minister. In keeping with the times the growth of the church has been amazing. There have been two extensive building programs. The first was the Educational Building. It was built back of the church and adjoining the rear of the Parish House. The second was the renovating and enlarging of the church. The front was kept as it was. At the rear it was made wider so the sanctuary is in the shape of a cross, and there it extended back to the Educational Building.

Now there are nearly three thousand members and (Continued on page 327)
Abington Township, Pennsylvania
Salutes William Penn Chapter
Mrs. Streeper Karr, Regent

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Abington Presbyterian Church
Dr. John Magill, Minister
Many families can trace their lineage through the records of this church founded in 1714. Membership has grown from seventy to almost three thousand. Its spire has been an inspiration.

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on the
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Lansdowne Chapter
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MISS GERTRUDE GRAHAM, Regent

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Wyaloings, on the Susquahanna
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Berwick, Pennsylvania

Fifty Years
Old York Road Chapter
Philadelphia, Penna.
Commemorates its Organization
December 7, 1965
and honors
The Diamond Jubilee NSDAR
Mrs. W. Howard Green Regent

Perkiomen Valley Chapter
Pennsburg, Pennsylvania
Jubilee Greetings
Presque Isle Chapter
Erie, Pennsylvania

Greetings
75th Diamond Jubilee
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North East, Pa.

Greetings
Wallisboro Chapter
Mrs. Ralph Benson, Regent

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Benjamin Powell
Built in 1788, the Bradford House was said to be the finest House west of the Alleghenys. David Bradford, the builder, was a leader in the Whiskey Rebellion and naturally an advocate of strong local government.

After open rebellion against the strong taxing policies of the Federal Government, "East of the Mountains," President Washington sent troops to quell the rebellion. Bradford made a daring escape and exiled himself to Spanish Florida.

The Bradford House has just been restored through the efforts of local patriotic citizens and the Pennsylvania Historic Commission.
Diamond Jubilee Greetings
From
MERION CHAPTER
Bala Cynwyd, Pa.
Organized
February 16, 1895
Mrs. James M. Anderson, Jr.
Regent 1965-1968

Greetings from
Adam Holliday Chapter
Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania
Sylvia Emerson, Regent

Bower Hill Chapter, DAR
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Miss Virginia Leith, Regent

Greetings from
Bucks County Chapter
Pennsylvania

Col. Andrew Lyna Chapter, DAR
Honeysuckle, Pennsylvania
Mrs. Martha F. Camlin

Greetings
Colonel Henry Bouquet Chapter, DAR
Ambridge, Pa.
Mrs. Ruth M. Jenkins, Regent

Honoring
the memory of
Grace Edna Vollnogle Phillips
(Mrs. John Howard)
Organizing
Regent

Colonel William Wallace
Chapter
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

In Memory of
our Chapter Members who died
during the year 1964-1965

"Bid Me Not Goodbye
But In Some Brighter Clime
Bid Me Good Morning"

Mrs. Ruth Blair, Past Regent
July 1, 1965

Mrs. Elizabeth Hileman
August 18, 1965

Mrs. Ella Mellon
August 24, 1965

Dr. Olive Steinmetz
April 10, 1965

Miss Grace Truby
November 30, 1964

Mrs. Henrietta Watts, Past Regent
July 8, 1965

Miss Edith Welch
May 14, 1965

Elizabeth Gilmore Berry Chapter
Mrs. Margaret Blair Neri, Regent
Wilkinsburg, Pennsylvania

Congratulations
to
NSDAR
on
Diamond Jubilee
Organized
October 11, 1890
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Bellefonte, Pa.
70th Anniversary
Organized
October 10, 1895
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We make instruments that measure man. That tell a physician enough about the blood pressure in a young brain to preserve a young life.

We make instruments. You can use them to find out why flowers bloom. You can use them to wipe out a civilization. We can't tell you how to use them. We can only hope you use them well.

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Ponte Vedra Beach, Florida

Plan to Attend
Continental Congress

MARCH 1966 [ 319 ]
Seating for Congress

The Credentials Committee is in charge of Seating. At the February Board meeting, State Regents draw for the location of their delegation seats, except the very large delegations, which alternate each year between the main floor and the tiers.

There are 3,811 seats in Constitution Hall. The total registration in 1965 was 3,138; of this number 2,402 were voters. Other seats are allocated as follows:

- National Officer owned seats in Section L: 70
- Press and Radio: 27
- House Committee: 28
- National Chairmen: 27
- Resolutions: 14
- Handicapped: 14
- Boxes assigned to State Regents: 318
- National Officers' Box: 6
- President General's Guests: 40
- National Officers' Guests: 28
- Overseas: 9
- Total: 580

To solve the problem of alternates' seats, two sections, H and O, are set aside on a first-come, first-served basis. These, with the top two rows around the tiers, take up the rest of the seats.

Seating for the first two evenings of Congress poses more problems. After the close of registration each day unallocated seats are duplicated and are available at the C Street Box Office at 7 p.m. Another slight help is that reservations are held only until 8:20 at night. This means that many members who have purchased Member's Badges may take any available seat. Entrance to the Hall is possible only with a ticket or a worker's badge on Monday and Tuesday nights.

The question often arises about seats for Past National Officers. There is no section set aside for them. They are eligible for seats if:
- They are procured from their State Regent;
- They have access to an "owned-seat" in Section L;
- They have a Congressional assignment;
- They are elected delegates or alternates (alternates' section); they purchase a member's badge.

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to Mercy Warren Chapter and to all Daughters of the American Revolution in observance of the Diamond Jubilee YEAR of the National Society
Historical Marker pays tribute to Dr. Samuel Prescott, who on the morning of April 19, 1775 joined Paul Revere and William Dawes, was intercepted by a British patrol in Lincoln, but alone got through and brought the alarm to Concord.

Miss Elizabeth Webster, DAR Good Citizen Girl, is inspecting inscription of marker on stone wall in front of Dr. John J. Fallon's Home on Lexington Rd.

Old Concord Chapter, DAR expresses deep gratitude to Mr. Howard W. Kent, a Mayflower Descendant and Son of the American Revolution, for his interest and dedication to this endeavor.

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John Paul Jones
(Continued from page 302)

to Cherbourg and convey the body to Annapolis, where it was to be interred at the United States Naval Academy.
The final quotation of Porter relates to Cherbourg:

"The fleets of the two nations lay side by side in that picturesque military harbor. . . . There I took a last look at the coffin which contained all that is mortal of the hero, the search for whose remains had furnished a congenial task for the past six years."

John Paul Jones will always stand among the foremost of our country's famous men, and we of Huntingdon who should stand beside his tomb at Annapolis cannot escape a thrill of pride that comes with the thought of a native son—Horace Porter—and his noble and patriotic deed.
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Old letters and correspondence with descriptive, historic, or just human interest content. Any age, any subject. Philip Jones, The Old Potter Man, Shelton, Conn. 06486

Have you made your Congress Reservations?
Abington Presbyterian Church

(Continued from page 308)

three ministers: Dr. John Magill, Pastor, Rev. J. Willard Dye and Rev. William N. Jackson.

Many wonderful highlights have happened during the long life of this church. One is the association of David Brainard with Malachi Jones. Brainard frequently visited and preached here while Mr. Jones occupied his pulpit. Between March 17th and April 3rd, 1872, Dwight L. Moody and Ira Sankey held meetings here, during the pastorate of Rev. Samuel Lowrie. On the last day Mr. Sankey sang his newly-written hymn, "The Ninety and Nine" for the congregation. William Jennings Bryant, the "Silver-tongued Orator" from the South, once visited this church. In 1899, on his way to the 150th Anniversary of Old Log College, President Harrison made a short stop at the church and cemetery.
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GALAXY OF JUBILEE ADS

State Regent, Mrs. Walter G. Dick, of the “Lone Star State,” was the brightest state star for us in our March advertising. Together with Mrs. James G. Hopkins, State Chairman, using the state motto, Friendship, in promoting a well organized campaign which out sparkled all others for the highest amount of Jubilee advertising, $4,460.04, cuts and mats $162.00.

Mrs. Benjamin Ivey Thornton, State Regent, of the “Cracker” State, Georgia, and her State Chairman, Mrs. William S. Murphy, following the motto, Wisdom, Justice and Moderation, used every available source to secure a Red ribbon award for Georgia. Ads $3,565.00, cuts and mats $69.00.

State Regent, Mrs. George Walz, of Pennsylvania and a former National Chairman of DAR Magazine Advertising, worked hard to edge out Illinois by a slim margin, for a white ribbon award. The State Chairman of the Keystone state, Mrs. Samuel M. Wilson, had the guidance of her state motto, Virtue, Liberty and Independence. Ads $2,919.00, cuts and mats $119.00.

The “Prairie” State Regent, Mrs. Richard H. Thompson, Jr., planned with the State Chairman, Mrs. Edgar S. Saville, and the 7 state directors, to feature historical churches in the state. After failing by less than 4 Chapters each year for many years, Illinois found their award in becoming a first time member of the 100% Club. Ads $2,045.00, cuts $100.00.

Mrs. George S. Tolman, III, “Bay State” Regent, and Mrs. Albert E. Yarlott, Massachusetts State Chairman, whose state flower is the “Mayflower,” sponsored Jubilee Ads, many with the diamond sparkle of commercial value. Ads $920.00, cuts and mats $23.00.

Our important regular advertisers totaled $545.00. The loyal Chapters sending in appropriate advertising, some of which is seasonal, continue a source of needed income, $1,555.00.

After the impact of 10 February sponsoring states, March rose to the full heights of her fury and with only half the sponsors exceeding February by $1,751.04. THANK YOU FOR A Grand total of $16,482.04.

Kyle R. Gill
National Chairman

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