Kindred Spirits by Asher B. Durand (1849), a painting now on display at the Museum of Natural History, Art Hall, as part of the American Landscape: A Changing Frontier, exhibition. This exhibition, which is on display April 28th through June 19th, is sponsored by the National Collection of Fine Arts to commemorate the Fiftieth Anniversary of the National Park Service. The painting shows Thomas Cole, the painter, with poet William Cullen Bryant. It is owned by the New York Public Library.
Daughters of the American Revolution

May 1966

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The cover picture for the May issue, the Tomb of the Unknowns in Arlington National Cemetery, commemorates Armed Forces Day and Memorial Day. The photo was loaned to us by Col. John V. Hinkel, author of the recent book, Arlington: Monument to Heroes. Earle G. Wheeler, General, USA and Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff, states in his foreword to this book: “The Arlington National Cemetery is the resting place of heroes. Its headstones tell the inspiring story of the men and women of the Armed Forces of the United States who did so much to build and defend this country, often at the cost of their lives.”

Among the illustrious dead buried in Arlington, is Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee, founder of the Army Nurse Corps, and the only woman to hold the title of Assistant Surgeon in the United States Army. Dr. McGee, for many years an officer in the Daughters of the American Revolution, was accorded full military honors at her funeral.

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DEAR MEMBERS:

With the adjournment of the 75th Continental Congress, the initial year of your Diamond Jubilee Administration was completed.

It has been a year filled with rewarding experiences for your President General as she has become personally acquainted with so many of you through the State Conference Tours. It is thrilling to meet with women from all parts of our Nation who are united in their devotion to the preservation of the ideals which have made our United States of America great.

The pioneering spirit of our National Society has prompted us to take a leading position on many subjects of urgent national interest through the passage of resolutions during our various Congresses. These resolutions have been given wide publicity with the hope that the American people will be alerted to any danger to our precious heritage of Freedom and Liberty. This same spirit has been the guiding influence in the work of the Daughters with immigrants, American Indians, schools, help for the underprivileged, occupational therapy, and many other fields of accomplishment.

The question might well be asked, "Why did the Daughters pioneer in these particular phases to make this Country a better place in which to live, not only for their children, but their children's children?" The answer, of course, is, they were, and still are, determined to hand on our glorious American Heritage intact, by basing their program upon established principles of knowing the difference between right and wrong and a deep consciousness of love for their fellowmen.

As you return to your homes following the wonderful Diamond Jubilee Continental Congress, filled with pride for our past accomplishments, do not allow yourself and your fellow chapter members to become complaisant. The pioneering we have done is, indeed, illustrious; however, this is no time to relax and rest on our laurels—our work is by no means finished.

There is a spirit of restlessness and discontent abroad today in our beloved Country which has given so much to so many. Restlessness caused by the uncertainty of our times and discontent created and nurtured by communists and subversive groups to cause people to become oblivious to the benefactions God bestowed upon this fortunate land with such a lavish hand. We, as leaders in our community and Nation, must renew our efforts to promote the true meaning of the Constitution and the Republican Form of Government it sets forth. We should ever remember that, if the Freedoms and Liberties granted to us as American citizens are to be preserved intact, each ensuing generation must be instructed as to their source.

The Founders and earlier members of this Society, our mothers and grandmothers, performed a wonderful service by organizing and later carrying out the precepts of the DAR. But, regardless of what they did, we are in a much better position to accomplish even more today. Our future programs can be expanded and accelerated due to the technology of the space age. Better communications, better education, medical advances and numerous laborsaving devices have allowed the American people more time for leisure than has ever been known before. We must, as conscientious citizens of a free Republic, use a greater part of this leisure time for work in civic betterment.

In the years to come, I am sure you will wish to have your grandchildren, and their children, look back to your era and be most proud of all the things you accomplished to make this Country a better place in which to live.

Faithfully,

Gdale Erb Sullivan
Mrs. William Henry Sullivan, Jr.
President General, NSDAR
The Circuit Rider in American History

By Elizabeth Keller Johnson
Colonel William Preston Chapter
Roanoke, Va.

In the History of the United States, by Matthew Page Andrews, we find these significant words: “The history of the United States may be said to have had its beginnings on the fifth of March, 1496, when Henry VII granted to John Cabot a patent ‘to seeke out’ other islands or countries across the Atlantic where, four years earlier, land had been discovered by Columbus. Cabot’s explorations were to be conducted in the interest of the English, whereas Columbus had made his discoveries under the patronage of Ferdinand and Isabella, King and Queen of Spain.

“Although Spain and Portugal, under the special sanction of the Pope, had already divided between themselves the whole of the New World, the shrewd English Sovereign determined that England also should explore the unknown waters of the West. It was this action of Henry VII that laid the foundations for the English claim and settlements in North America.

“And be it said to the glory of those who established the English Colonies that the principles of human rights, liberty and individual freedom of religion were in many respects more dignified and Christian than the practices of old-world nations.”

Religion, from the very beginning of the settlement of the New World, made the greatest contribution to the culture life of these pioneer peoples, yet many of our historians almost completely ignore the hardships endured by the early religious leaders, whose achievements account largely for the strength that made America great.

Of all the Colonial religious bodies, the Anglicans were more closely connected with their Mother Church of England. Although they did little to spread their religion throughout the Colonies, the Anglican Church contributed the largest number of signers of the American Declaration of Independence, and furnished a large share of leadership during the Revolution.

While the Episcopal church was seriously handicapped in dealing with frontier problems, we find one of their early Bishops, John Henry Hobart of New York, described by some as one of the most energetic “early Bishops.” Quoting William Warren Sweet in his book Religion In the Development of American Culture 1765-1840, “Bishop Hobart in carrying on the supervision of his great diocese, covering the entire State of New York, visited the parishes, established new mission
The Congregationalists provided moral, religious and cultural life in many widespread places in New England. Their greatest efforts were around their home base rather than promoting aggressive action away from home.

Through the great Scotch-Irish immigration of the 18th century, the Presbyterians grew in number more rapidly than any other colonial religious body, preceding the Revolution. Although the Scotch-Irish settled in all thirteen colonies, they were perhaps more numerous in colonies south of New England. They were interested in education, and they founded four of the nine colonial colleges. While the colonial Presbyterians had but one real college at the time of the American Revolution, they were influential in the other eight colleges.

The Presbyterian preachers were a colorful company of pioneers. John McMillan, Thaddeus Dodd, James Power and Joseph Smith were founders of this denomination in Western Maryland. There were also Presbyterian pioneers in Kentucky and Tennessee. Most of the number were graduates of Princeton, and with one or two exceptions all became founders of schools, which eventually developed into colleges and universities.

The Baptist churches had no Old World ties and their work grew as they sent the gospel to back settlements. This work was carried on by devoted farmer preachers—
Francis Asbury, first Bishop of the Methodist Church in the New World. In 1788, Bishop Asbury surveyed an Episcopal see as great in area as the continent of Europe outside of Russia. It stretched from Nova Scotia on the northeast to the limits of Georgia on the south, and far into the unsettled west. Asbury was alone in the administration of this vast charge. Much of it he covered on horseback as a “Circuit Rider.”

these preachers made many trips, on their own accord, to preach to people in out of the way places.

Dr. John M. Peck, one of the early Baptist itinerant preachers, was such a hard worker that, it was said his health broke under the strain of his labors. He was vitally interested in education as well as religion.

“No body of Christians were better suited to deal with this restless, moving population than were the Baptists. Their preachers were among the people themselves, both people and preachers were farmers in many cases.”

Colonial American peoples were also helped through the efforts of a number of other denominations—the Lutherans, the Dutch Reformed, the Quakers, and others made their contribution to the religious life of early America.

The title “Circuit Rider” seems to have been carved for the Methodists and perhaps was used more frequently in describing the early Methodist ministers, than of any other denominations.

A careful study of the history of the Methodist Church in America, indicates that the founder, John Wesley, never fully intended to organize a “new denomination in the colonies.” William Warren Sweet said: “The American Methodists were greatly embarrassed during the earlier days of the War for Independence by the fact that John Wesley was a Tory in politics and a staunch supporter of King George and his policies.”

During his visit to Ireland in 1753, John Wesley preached for the first time to a small colony of Germans. In 1765 a group of these Irish-Germans emigrated to the New World, settling in the city of New York. One of this group was Philip Embury, a carpenter and local preacher. During the succeeding year another company came over, among whom was a consecrated Methodist woman named Barbara Heck. This faithful Christian woman on reaching New York was distressed to find that Embury and his fellow Methodists were not preaching to the people, but had fallen into evil ways themselves. She proceeded to tell them they must preach to the people, and her efforts were soon rewarded, as the little band had organized themselves into a Society (as Wesley wished his followers in America to be called and not a church) and erected a chapel. It was opened in October, 1768, Embury preaching the first sermon.

In 1769, two Methodist preachers came over to assist the little Society in New York, Richard Boardman and Joseph Pilmoor.

In 1771 Francis Asbury and Richard Wright were sent over to also assist the Society in America. In 1775 Thomas Rankin and George Shadford joined the group in America.

Meanwhile this Methodism movement in America was growing rapidly and Wesley’s interest in it was increasing. Wesley, who usually was an excellent judge of character, made a mistake when he underestimated the worth of Francis Asbury; he even insisted that Asbury return to England, which Asbury refused to do. Trouble followed and all the preachers whom the British Conference had sent over, except Asbury, returned to England.

In September 1781, Thomas Coke was ordained Superintendent for the Methodist Society in North America and Wesley commissioned Coke to go to America and ordain Francis Asbury, as “joint Superintendent.” He wrote a letter to be circulated among the American societies, in which he justified this step he had taken.

Horace M. Dubose’s biographical study of Francis Asbury quoted someone as saying “Among the pioneers, Asbury by common consent, stood first and chief. There was something in his person, his eye, his mien, and in the music of his voice which interested all who heard him.”

In 1785, Francis Asbury was made the first Methodist Bishop of the New World, he traveled over his circuit, preaching, baptizing and administering Holy Communion. He was received everywhere with loving hospitality—the homes of prominent people were open to him, and large crowds came to hear his powerful sermons.

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Methodist history says that “on New Year's day, 1788, Bishop Asbury surveyed the vast range of his administration,” as his colleagues had returned to Europe after the Methodist Conference of 1787.

The tour which Asbury planned for himself was to stretch from Nova Scotia on the northeast to the limits of Georgia on the south, and westward as far as the overseer might ride or an itinerant might arrange.

This tour which Asbury planned for himself was to occupy more than nine months. As the Bishop left Virginia, in midwinter, upon the first stage of his tour, the whole State was feeling the effects of his wonderful preaching. Many preachers were guided by their Bishop, numerous conferences were held.

In 1794, Asbury’s health was broken and he was compelled to give up his accustomed circuit of the republic. He dared not attempt in his broken health to go over “the American Alps” as he called the triple Appalachian ranges, but continued as long as he could to visit the states which he made his circuit, after the first Methodist Conference, known as the Christmas Conference. The preachers met him at various points and helped him with his plans for future movements.

In June, 1813, Asbury made his will, naming his executors Bishop McKendree, who had been one of the early circuit riders for four years and for whom several old Methodist churches were named; Daniel Hitt, Book Agent of the Church and Henry Boehm, his faithful traveling companion. His estate, as he himself estimated it, was worth about two thousand dollars. This money had mostly come to Asbury through gifts from his friends in Maryland. He left it to the Book Concern of the Methodist Church.

From October, 1814 to October 1815, Asbury dragged his sick body around his circuit of six to eight thousand miles, mostly to say farewell to his friends. On March 31, 1816, Francis Asbury died.

Beginning his itinerant ministry at seventeen, Francis Asbury ended it in his seventy-first year. During that time, it is estimated that he averaged a sermon or an exhortation a day. The extent of his journeys, during his ministry of forty-five years in the United States, was equal, upon an average, to the circumference of the globe every five years. He traveled mainly on horseback.

During the last thirty-two years of his life he presided over two hundred and thirty-four annual Conferences and ordained four thousand ministers.

James Walker, known as Father Walker, was also a Methodist circuit rider, his labors were mostly in Kentucky and Tennessee.

Peter Cartwright, one of the beloved circuit riders of Methodism, although a Virginian by birth, labored largely in the Mississippi Valley, including large circuits in Kentucky and Tennessee, as well as in Illinois. Methodist history recorded “that Cartwright was one of the several early circuit riders of the Methodist Church who tried to rid the Church of the use of liquor. He was bitterly opposed to some of the drinking habits of Methodists.”

These courageous men, enduring untold hardships to carry the Gospel to early Americans, deserve a special place in American history; they not only preached Christ and His love for all mankind, but they exemplified with their lives, and left their footprints on the sands of our American culture.

This paper has not covered in any way, the whole story of the religious Circuit Riders in early American History, but has been an attempt to name a few of these illustrious figures.
The Americana Room

By

Mabel E. Winslow

Cataloguer of the Americana Collection and NSDAR Archives

The documents and other memorabilia in the Americana Room, on the second floor at the National Headquarters of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, provide many rewarding fields of study for the researcher into American History, particularly that of the seventeenth, eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Many outstanding items are attractively displayed in well-lighted glass cases; others are stored in sturdy green boxes, for ready accessibility and labeled as to contents.

A unique and virtually irreplaceable volume that never fails to intrigue visitors houses signatures of foreign notables at the time of the American Revolution and includes letters, military orders, and various state papers signed by King George III of England, King Louis XVI of France, Empress Catherine of Russia, and rulers of many European principalities, as well as prime ministers, and officers of the French Army and Navy who aided the American cause. In many instances, these are accompanied by portraits, chiefly examples of old copper and steel engravings, executed by hand— a process that is today a lost art. This collection of autographs and portraits was the gift of Mrs. William Sherman Walker, past State Regent of Washington, past Vice President General, past Organizing Secretary General, and first Chairman of the National Defense Committee.

Another of the treasures of the Americana Room is a book of autographs and portraits of those appointed to attend the Federal (Constitutional) Convention. The
book of signatures of first Governors of the States (shown at the beginning of this article) lacks only a few names to be complete. The book of signatures (and pictures) of First Ladies and White House hostesses settles, for all time, the controversy as to the spelling of the first name of Mrs. Madison. She signed herself “Dolley.”

A loose-leaf collection of signatures and pictures of Presidents beginning with Calvin Coolidge includes a letter from Herbert Hoover commending the Daughters of the American Revolution for organizing a pilgrimage to Paris in 1932, to coincide with observance of the 162nd anniversary of the battle of Yorktown. The prime reason for the pilgrimage was dedication of a monument honoring French officers and men who took part in that important engagement.

Washington, the General, emerges in a letter to Major Rogers warning him of the near approach of the enemy and advising him to proceed with due caution; reinforcements are promised, and the recipient is warned not to divulge battle plans. Washington, the President of the Society of the Cincinnati, is represented by two membership certificates signed at Mount Vernon and countersigned by Henry Knox, reportedly his favorite general.

Some notable officers of the Revolution are signers of various documents, notably Horatio Gates, Nathanael Greene, Friedrich von Steuben and Anthony Wayne. The niggardly way in which von Steuben’s services were rewarded is illustrated by two letters showing that, by 1792, he was really “strapped” for cash, because he wants to borrow $8 to pay a carpenter in one letter and asks for a loan of $25 in another.

Many of the early Presidents signed land grants personally. Such grants are logical tenants of the Americana Room. They include the signatures of Andrew Jackson, Martin van Buren, William Henry Harrison, John Tyler, Millard Fillmore, Zachary Taylor, and James K. Polk. Numerous grants are also signed by early Governors, including both of New York’s Clintons. Several very old grants are signed by the Lords Proprietors of Provinces (later States), who were themselves granted huge chunks of land by an English monarch.

Thomas Jefferson’s clear penmanship on all the documents we have that were signed by him is still beautifully legible; he did, however, have the personal foible of starting his sentences with a small letter instead of a capital. In one such example, the ideals he set for his officers are just as applicable today. In 1801 he wrote to Gideon Granger urging him to accept the office of Postmaster General, as follows (in part):

I feel with great sensibility the domestic obstacles which embarrass your mind on the subject of removal to this place, but nobody knows better, because no one has encountered more steadfastly, the formidable phalanx opposed to the republican features of our Constitution. To bear up against this, the talents and virtues of our country must

Northwest view of the Americana Room showing the document cases in the background. The room is furnished with examples of styles popular in America during the latter part of the 18th and early 19th centuries. The room contains a pair of Sheraton style sofas upholstered in beige and tile textured damask. The decorative motif of the fabric used for window hangings is the National Trust for Historic Preservation’s American Eagle. The rug is a Serapi in shades of the same colors used throughout the decorative scheme. The desk to the right is a variation of the so-called Washington Desk, basically Sheraton in style. The ink well on the desk is an exact copy of the one used for the Signing of the Declaration of Independence—the original was made by Philip Syng. Also on the desk is an exceptional example of the French bouillotte table lamp. On the wall in the far corner hangs The Battle of Bennington, an original oil by Grandma Moses, presented to the National Society in 1953. Mrs. Moses was a member of Hoosa-Walloomsac Chapter. The likeness of George Washington on the right is a nineteenth century embroidery.
be formed into phalanx also. My wish is to col-
lect in a mass around the administration all the
abilities and the respectability to which the offices
exercised here can give employ. To give none of
of them to secondary characters. Good principles,
wisely and honestly administered, cannot fail to at-
tach our fellow citizens to the order of things
which we espouse.

A project is underway at UCLA to account for,
and possibly publish, as many of George Mason's pa-
pers as possible. We do not know, as yet, whether
the group handling this undertaking knows of the cor-
respondence in our Americana collection between Ma-
son and Eldridge Gerry, explaining his objections to
the Constitution as passed by the Convention and his
feeling that a Bill of Rights would be necessary to pro-
tect United States citizens.

A thumbnail view of Aaron Burr, the plotter, is af-
forded by his letter to Melancthon Smith of New York
regarding a man Burr wished to place in the New
York Assembly and concluding with the statement: “You
will herewith receive the correspondence of Mr. Jef-
ferson with the french and british ministers”—material
that was doubtless “top secret” then as it would be now.

Few documents could exceed in poignance a letter
from Benjamin Tallmadge, who had charge of Major
Andre from his capture to his death. Excerpts follow:

You have doubtless heard before this of the ras-
cally conduct of Arnold. He is gone to the enemy,
where I think his misery from the neglect which will
ensue, will be complete. Poor Andre, who has been
under my charge since he was taken, has yesterday
had his trial, & tho' his sentence is not known,
a disgraceful death is undoubtedly allotted him. By

heavens, Col. Webb, I never saw a man whose
fate I foresaw, whom I so sincerely pitied. He is
a young fellow of great accomplishments, and was
the prime minister of Sir Harry on all occasions.
He unbossed his heart to me so fully, & indeed
let me know almost every motive of his actions
since he came out on his late mission, that he has
endeared me to him exceedingly. (Note: doubtless
Tallmadge meant the reverse.) Unfortunate man!
He will undoubtedly suffer D— Tomorrow, &
 tho' he knows his fate, seems to be as cheerful
as if he was going to the Assembly. I am sure he
will go to the gallows, less fearful for his fate, and
with less concern than I shall behold the Tragedy.
Had he been tried by a Court of Ladies, he is so
genteel, handsome, polite a young gentleman I am
confident they would have acquitted [sic] him.

A collection of Colonial currency, in excellent condi-
tion, will interest students of the development of our
monetary system. The best specimens are arranged in
one of the glass-topped cases. Others are stored in one
of the boxes.

The above comments concern highlights of the
Americana Room collections. In their humble way the
hundreds of documents stored in boxes also contribute
to the early American scene. These include wills, land
grants, deeds of sale and gift, promotion papers, muster
rolls, diaries, miscellaneous letters, and sermons and
will be a valuable source of information regarding per-
sons living in certain localities at certain dates. At un-
expected intervals bob up signatures of men who con-
tributed to our Nation's history, some of them long
before they were famous.

(Continued on page 518)
PRESIDENT GENERAL RETURNS FROM SPRING STATE CONFERENCES: Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr., is back at National Headquarters after a month-long whirlwind tour through the Southeastern States. Her visits to nine State Conferences were most successful, with unusually large attendance in each State. Publicity was outstanding: in the press, by feature stories and photographs in color and black-and-white; in TV appearances; and through other means, such as the many decorated store windows illustrating the work of the DAR. Mrs. Sullivan received a key to practically every city and was made an honorary citizen of practically every state she visited. A signal honor was accorded the President General when she was invited to address the Senate of South Carolina in session.

DAR AMERICANA COLLECTION ITEM INCLUDED IN NEW BOOK: The first page of George Mason’s “Objections,” one of the rare documents in the Americana Collection at National Headquarters, appears as an illustration in the book, ORDEAL OF THE CONSTITUTION, by Robert A. Rutland, published by University of Oklahoma Press. Dr. Rutland, who is author also of GEORGE MASON, CONSTITUTIONALIST, and is currently at work on THE PAPERS OF GEORGE MASON, gratefully acknowledged the use of the Society’s material.

EXTRACT OF LETTER FROM MOTHER OF VIETNAM SOLDIER: “My interest in DAR during recent years has helped give me courage to bear the fears and strain of having a son in Vietnam. During the long summer months when he was in active combat on the perimeter of Danang Air Base in Vietnam, somehow I didn’t feel so alone because I felt the courage and character of millions of mothers in the Revolutionary War, the Civil War, and all Wars since, and this knowledge gave me the strength to bear what I could not change. If I can only find proof that one of my ancestors fought in the Revolution, I will be one of DAR’S proudest members. Having furnished our Country a First Lieutenant in the Marine Corps, I will feel my efforts for DAR will be a little akin to what he is doing for America, thereby binding our efforts together more closely.”

DAR JUNIORS INCLUDED IN “OUTSTANDING YOUNG WOMEN OF AMERICA”: Word has been received at National Headquarters from the associate editor of this publication that the 1965 issue, just off the press, contains approximately twenty-nine nominations made by DAR Chapters. An exact count is not available since nominees were filed in alphabetical order rather than according to affiliation, etc., and the names of DAR members were probably nominated by other sources.

CONSTITUTION HALL MANAGER’S WIFE DESIGNER OF ALTAR ARRANGEMENTS: Mrs. Donald O. Lacey, Altar Guild chairman of the Cathedral of Sts. Peter and Paul, the National Cathedral in Washington, D.C., recently visited Charleston, W. Va., under the auspices of the Kanawha Garden Council, to lecture and demonstrate floral arrangements for church altars. Mrs. Lacey’s Altar Guild of eighty women keeps nine altars and eight pedestals at the Washington Cathedral filled with appropriate arrangements, from a miniature in the Children’s Chapel to the High Altar, which is twelve feet across.

(Somerville)
The slogan of our business is, “The American Home—Safeguard of American Liberties.” I want to devote my time with you today to the matter of our safeguarding of these liberties.

I have chosen as my topic the question, “What’s Happening to the Spirit of America?” I have done so purposely and not with any intent of trying to answer the question for you, but primarily for the purpose of impressing upon you the truth of the fact that something has been happening to the Spirit of America over the years, and I hope to leave you with your minds made up to do some real soul searching in an effort to determine for yourself just what it is.

In referring to the Spirit of America I am talking about that spirit which is built upon and which evolves from the interrelationship of Christian morality and individual responsibility. To me, these are the basic components of the true Spirit of America, and it is my personal feeling that during the past three or four decades we have witnessed a gradual breaking down in the interrelationship of these two components to the extent that it poses a genuine threat to our freedom as individuals; the sanctity of our homes; the solvency of our businesses; the stability of our economy; the integrity of our Nation; and, the peace of the world. . . .

If it is true (and I believe it is true) that our individual freedoms are being sacrificed away bit by bit at the altar of political expediency, then I firmly believe it is high time that we resorted to whatever political influences are available to us in order to recapture them.

I am not here today as a politician, not as a Republican or as a Democrat, or as a member of any of the much discussed extremist groups. One thing which bothers me a great deal is the fact that today whenever a man gets on his feet to publicly endorse the philosophy of government that has made the United States of America the greatest nation on the face of the earth, he immediately is branded as an extremist. If being extremely concerned about what is happening to the Spirit of America makes me an extremist, then I will admit to being an extremist.

I feel somewhat like the old man who had always loved to listen to a clock strike—he bought an old clock and hung it on the wall of his living room, and he would go to bed at night and listen to the clock strike. As the clock would strike, he would count. One night something went wrong with the mechanism in the clock. It began to strike, and he began to count. He got up to 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15—suddenly he realized something was wrong. He reached over, shook his wife and said, “Wake up Ma—it’s later’n I’ve ever knowed it to be.”

I feel as though it’s later than a lot of us realize it to be—and so I
want to talk with you, not as a political nor as the executive vice president of the Georgia Savings & Loan League, but as Ed Hiles—a husband, father, professed Christian, and a fellow citizen of the United States of America.

This matter of individual freedom and Christian morality, as the basis for the true Spirit of America, has been of interest and concern to me for many years. But my decision to take a public stand on some of the issues involved was actually triggered by a very simple—yet significant—incident a few months ago.

While attempting to assist with the coaching and organizing of a Little League beginners in baseball, I could not help but notice how much greater effort one of those little fellows put forth when trying to win the right to play the position he wanted most to play on the team than when playing in a position assigned to him by his coach. Here was a very simple—yet very positive—example of how the exercise of freedom of choice was serving as the incentive for these boys to reach the very pinnacle of their individual abilities.

I found myself comparing this simple example with some of the results of the ever-changing concepts of the so-called American way of life in our time. I asked myself: Just how much honest-to-goodness freedom of choice was going to be available to these boys as an incentive to make the most of their individual lives when they get a few years older?

God has blessed my home with three wonderful children. But I shudder at the thought of the very real possibility that their futures are going to be determined for them—not through their individual choice, but as a result of the steady and positive drifting into a state of controlled lives; not under communism, but under a converted form of Americanism as envisioned by those who espouse the idea of exchanging freedom for security.

If this should actually happen—and we are most surely headed rapidly in that direction—it will be due largely to default on the part of our generation in allowing something to happen to the Spirit of America as based on Christian morality and individual freedom and responsibility.

I am taking my stand with those who believe that this is too big a price to pay for the type of security promised. History records that throughout all time, whenever people have decided they wanted security more than they wanted freedom they have ended up by losing both.

Two boys in England were watching some birds flying about the tree tops above them. One of the boys asked the other why he was looking so sad. "I was thinking of those poor little birds up there," he said; "they haven't any cages."

He was sad because the birds were not safe in bondage like boys and men in a socialistic planned economy. He was born into—and was growing up under—that kind of philosophy. How about my Little League ballplayers?

Remember, we actually started on our paternalistic binge some 30 years ago, when the hardships brought on by the great depression shortened that famous cry of Patrick Henry from "Give me liberty or give me death" to just plain "Give me."

We began to take liberties with the Ten Commandments similar to those which are being taken today with the Constitution of the United States of America. We began to twist our interpretation of the Ten Commandments in order to satisfy our immediate needs and desires, or to justify our actions. We apparently changed our interpretation of the Tenth Commandment from "Thou shalt not covet" to "Thou shalt not covet except what thou would have from thy neighbor who owns it."

We began asking our Government not only to protect us in what we had, but to give us a part of what someone else had. We failed to recognize that if we granted to the Government the power to give us everything we wanted, we had to also give it the power to take from us everything we have.

We have followed this line pretty closely regardless of which political party happened to be in power in Washington. We have seen the tactics of the octopus of Federal aid and Federal subsidy extending into virtually every phase of our economic, social, and cultural life. And, we have been swallowing the sugar-coated propaganda that we can have all this and freedom too.

But, is this the same kind of freedom that our Forefathers deemed worthy of such tremendous sacrifices as were made in the founding of this great Nation of ours? I don't think so. I believe there is a difference—a great difference—between "freedom from something," which might be called protective freedom, and "freedom for something," or dynamic freedom, which serves to inspire man to strive to reach greater heights.

I am of the personal opinion that the finest statement yet made in referring to the Court decision on prayer in the public schools was that made by Evangelist Billy Graham. He said: "The trouble appears to be that a lot of people are of the opinion that the Constitution grants them freedom from religion instead of freedom of religion."

We, as a people, have consistently over the past three decades sought freedom from individual responsibilities by either asking or simply allowing the Federal Government to assume more and more of such responsibilities without any objection on our part.

It is this trend toward "protective freedom" or "freedom from something" which, in my opinion, is eating away at the Spirit of America.

So my hope today is that you will think along with me while we attempt to establish the four cornerstones of the foundation of true freedom as envisioned by our Forefathers.

First of all, we are well aware of the great conflict which exists today between two basic ideologies of government—one based on freedom, the other on enslavement. We have heard and read many lengthy discussions attempting to set forth the differences between these two systems. But, if I were asked to write a book on the subject, it would probably be the shortest book ever written. I would have an artist prepare an attractive
cover setting out the title in bold letters: "The Real Difference Between Americanism and Communism." Inside there would be just one page, and on that page one word. The word would be "God" in capital letters.

Our Nation became a great Nation because it was a good Nation. Whenever it ceases to be a good Nation, it will cease to be a great Nation.

We in America take great pride, and rightly so, in the fact that we enjoy the highest standard of living of any people on the face of the earth. We take great pride, and rightly so, in the tremendous material wealth of this country. We take great pride, and rightly so, in the tremendous productive capacity of this Country. We take great pride in, and place great reliance upon, the tremendous military might of this Country. These things are important, but in placing a measure of value on the importance of these things, we must not lose sight of the truth of the fact that our ultimate salvation as free individuals is going to depend, not on these things we have in our hands, but what we have in our hearts.

So the first cornerstone of freedom, so far as I am concerned, must of necessity be a basic fundamental belief in—and reliance upon—an Almighty God. This cornerstone was set by the Signers of the Declaration of Independence when they wrote into that great document these words: "We hold these truths to be self-evident—that all men are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights among them life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

They firmly believed that these rights came from God—not from government. Our own belief today should be just as genuine and not the lip-service type of belief which exists in so many quarters. We stamp our coins with the words, "In God we trust"—and then we cast our lot and our loyalties, sometimes blindly, with some political party or group espousing an ideology which time and again throughout history has led other nations to disaster.

Sometimes I wonder if we aren't unwittingly breaking the First Commandment by getting ourselves in the position of making a god of government and forgetting about the government of God...

The second cornerstone of freedom is a government limited by a constitution.

We know that government is necessary and that it costs money. But whatever degree of government we have, it must be the servant and not the master of the people. That was clearly the intent of the framers of our Constitution.

They had learned from experience that the gravest and most constant danger to a man's life, liberty and happiness is the government under which he lives.

They were not only students of history—they were victims of it.

They had no Federal subsidy—nor did they seek any. All they had was character. All they did was work. All they wanted was self-respect.

They earned through sacrifice what we have been privileged to enjoy through heritage—and what is now being dissipated by our complacency. To make certain we would never have to suffer the tyranny from which they had fled, they wrote into the Constitution three unique characteristics:

1. The authority of the Government was limited to specific delegated powers.
2. All authority or power not so delegated remained with the States or the people.
3. The power of Government was divided into three separate branches with specific duties and realms of influence.

This was a written contract between the Government and the people. It wasn't intended to be made flexible or amended by court interpretations in order to comply with some expressed policy of whatever political party happened to be in power.

This was no doubt the greatest governmental document ever struck by the pen of man. And, as it has been handed down from generation to generation, it has carried with it some very definite responsibilities for its preservation and protection on the part of those for whom its benefits were intended—the people of the United States of America.

On leaving the Convention Hall when the final draft had been agreed upon, Ben Franklin was approached by a citizen with this question: "Dr. Franklin, what have you given us?" He replied: "We have given you a Republic—if you can keep it." He didn't say, "If the President can keep it." He didn't say, "If the Congress can keep it." He said to that citizen, "If you can keep it."

But, somehow, when we changed Patrick Henry's cry to "give me," we either lost sight of—or deliberately turned our backs on—Ben Franklin's challenge.

With the help of a few Government planners, we developed a new game of "ring around a rosie." In it, we all stand in a circle, each with his hand in the pocket of the person next to him—expecting to get richer therefrom. We still seem to be blind to the truth of the fact that whenever a man gets something without earning it, someone else must earn something without getting it. That is morally wrong, and any society building upon such a foundation is bound to crumble.

We hear a lot of talk about Federal aid. To me this is a misnomer. There is no such thing as Federal aid. In fact, the thing which we refer to as Federal aid can only be obtained in two ways.

The first way is for the Government to take something from us in order to have it to give back to us. That is ridiculous, and to me it is like a person giving himself a blood transfusion by taking the blood from the right arm and inserting it in the left arm—meanwhile, running it through a tube that leaks. Under this system, we would soon find ourselves in the position cited in the legend about the wolves in the Arctic region, who are tricked into capture by the Eskimos.

The Eskimos imbed a sharp knife in the ice, with only a small portion of the razor-sharp point of the blade protruding. Around this blade they pour a small quantity of seal blood. The wolves, attracted by the blood,
begin to lap at it and soon find that the faster they lap up the blood, the more blood appears. They become so overwhelmed with this apparently inexhaustible supply of blood that they continue to lap at it until they grow so weak from loss of their own blood that they fall over on the ice and freeze to death.

Is that what is happening to the Spirit of America?

The other way in which we can receive this so-called Federal aid is for the Government to take it from someone else in order to give it to us. If we remove the Government from this operation, it would become a direct violation of the Eighth Commandment—“Thou shalt not steal”—unless, of course, we want to amend this one to read, “Thou shalt not steal—except for a worthy cause.”

I think it is unfortunate today that even our churches, which are supposedly the custodians of the Ten Commandments, not only are condoning, but are actually demanding by their active and aggressive support of do-good welfare-type legislation that the fruits of the labor of some citizens be taken by force of law for the benefit of other citizens. To me this is an admission of failure on the part of the churches in their rightful area of persuasion and influence, and effort to substitute compulsion.

Is this a result of, or a contributing factor to, “What’s happening to the Spirit of America?”

The third cornerstone of freedom is Christian ethics.

If something is morally wrong, I do not believe it can be made morally right simply by passing a law making it legal. By the same token, if something is not morally wrong, it can’t be made so merely by passing a law making it illegal. This is basic to some of the problems confronting us as a Christian Nation today.

The criteria for right or wrong come from sources outside the Government and existed long before any current Government was formalized.

Let’s take a close look at the Christian ethics of this philosophy of Federal aid, of the subsidizing of one segment of our economy at the expense of another. Do we honestly believe it is morally right for the Government to say to us: “We will protect you from being robbed on one hand; but if you can demonstrate the need, we will arrange for others to be robbed in your behalf?”

What sort of progress are we making in America when we urge our elected officials, by resolution and otherwise, to pass laws which will destroy human dignity by making half of the people victims of piracy and the other half victims of charity?

Please understand that I am not against charity. But it has always been my personal belief that charity, in order to be effective, must be voluntary. I refer briefly to the 13th and 14th Verses of the 12th Chapter of the Book of Luke from the New Testament. Jesus was talking to a large crowd when a man approached him saying: “Master, speak to my brother that he share his inheritance with me.” To this Jesus replied: “Man, who is it that would make me a divider among men?”

The fourth cornerstone of freedom is found in the individual strength of character among our people themselves.

It is my feeling that we have been witnessing a tremendous amount of erosion at this cornerstone of the foundation of freedom. This erosion has reached a point where we now find ourselves entrapped in a tremendous web of inconsistencies. Somehow we must generate the strength of character to throw off these inconsistencies one by one, if we are going to recapture or re-establish the true Spirit of America.

For example, we are trapped in an inconsistency between what we truly believe and what we do. This is personal and individual—and consists primarily of giving our consciences a little bigger voice in making of our decisions.

We are trapped in an inconsistency between our true political philosophies and our traditions of blind loyalty to political parties. As far as I am personally concerned, I have no special preference as to whether my children grow up under a Democratic Republic or a Republican Democracy, but I do not want to see them grow up under a politically amalgamated autocracy.

We are trapped in an inconsistency between our desire to have Government take from others and give to us, and our objections to having the Government take from us and give to others.

Between our demands for freedom from Government control of our respective businesses and our failure or refusal at self-regulation.

Between our desire for less Government and our rejection of more individual responsibilities.

Between the enactment of laws purported to guarantee opportunity to succeed and the application and enforcement of those laws in such a way as to destroy the incentive to succeed.

Between court decisions purported to protect human rights and the application and enforcement of those decisions in such a way as to deny the freedom of choice to a seller.

Between court decisions purported to grant freedom of choice to a buyer and the application of those decisions in such a way as to destroy property rights.

Between court opinions purported to guarantee freedom of choice to a buyer and the application of those decisions in such a way as to deny the freedom of choice to a seller.

Between court decisions purported to guarantee freedom to associate and the application and enforcement of those decisions in such a way as to deny the freedom not to associate.

Between the enactment of a law under the so-called title of “civil rights” purported to guarantee freedom “from” discrimination and the application of that law in such a way as to compel discrimination by destroying freedom of choice.

Last, but not least, the inconsistency between a Pledge of Allegiance which contains the words “One Nation Under God” and court written laws which deny to that God admittance to our children’s classrooms.

These are just a few of the hundreds of inconsistencies in which we find ourselves entrapped. I am inclined to attribute our predicament:

Not to our action, but to our inaction;

Not to our choice, but to our surrender of choice to somebody else;

Not to our desire to follow, but to our failure to lead;
Not to our inability to prevent it, but to our indifference toward it;
Not to our failure to recognize the threat, but to our refusal to admit its imminence.

And so this cornerstone of strength of character is extremely important because freedom and character will rise and fall together—and freedom cannot long endure where there is no character to sustain it. Freedom is a precious thing. It is a God-given thing; it is a voluntary thing. But freedom is not free, and it must not be taken for granted. It was won through sacrifice, and it must be maintained through sacrifice wherever necessary. It can be lost just as surely, just as completely—and just as permanently—tax by tax, subsidy by subsidy, and regulation by regulation, as it can bullet by bullet, bomb by bomb, or missile by missile.

And, so there you have one man's view of the basic foundation of freedom. It is my feeling that we are witnessing a steady decline of freedom in America. But it is not too late to stem the tide. You can be sure it will take strength of character of individual citizens. It will take a firm application of Christian ethics in the conduct of our relations with each other. It will take the restoration of constitutional limitations upon Government. And it will also take one thing more.

At a critical period in Biblical History when Joshua was chosen to lead the children of Israel into the land of Canaan, he said to his people—“Choose you this day whom you will serve—but as for me and my house, we will serve the Lord.”

Some years ago there was discovered an epitaph on a tombstone along the coast of Greece. It read: “A shipwrecked sailor on this coast bids you set sail—full many a ship, ere we were lost, weathered the gale.”

Still more recently in the news was a 45-year-old Marine Colonel responding to a question about his upcoming space attempt. He said to the people of America: “Some men will die—but keep on striving for your goal.”

The National Society regrets to report the death of:

Bertha Pinkney Zoller (Mrs. Henry, Jr.) on December 11, 1965, in Baltimore, Maryland. Mrs. Zoller was State Regent of Maryland, 1933-34, and Vice President General, 1934-37. She was a member of the Ann Arundel Chapter.

Mary A. Goodhue Barton on March 29, 1966 in Silver Spring, Maryland. Mrs. Barton was State Regent of Illinois, 1933-35 and Historian General, 1935-38. She was a member of the Savannah Chapter in Savannah, Ga.
DAR MUSEUM ACQUISITION: Photographed in the New York State Room in Memorial Continental Hall were Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr., President General; Mrs. John Logan, member of the DAR Art Committee; and Mrs. Leslie H. Browne, Jr., Regent of Chevy Chase Chapter, Maryland; and donor of a land grant dated 1733. The document bears the Seal of George the Second of England and is for 6,000 acres near "Schenectade" in Albany County, Province of New York. The gift honors Mrs. Sullivan and the 75th Anniversary of the NSDAR.

NEW LOOK AT FOUNDERS' MEMORIAL: As a tribute to the Founders, and in celebration of the Society's 75th Anniversary, a new flagstone court has been laid in front of the Founders' Memorial, in time for the Continental Congress Memorial Service. This court replaces the former unsafe graveled surface. The series of pictures show the beginning (as buses of school children arrive for a Constitution Hall concert), intermediate, and finished stages of this improvement at National Headquarters.
Fans, often the symbol of a blithe and gay social life in olden days, are also the means of helping the sick and needy, according to Mrs. Patty Patterson Grass (Mrs. Frank), of the Oklahoma City Chapter, of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Mrs. Grass inherited part of her collection of nine hundred fans from her late aunt, Mrs. Helen Harris, of Mineral Wells, Texas. To this collection she has added some three hundred or more fans, attempting to enhance the collection's artistic and historical value. With this inheritance came a responsibility. Her aunt, Mrs. Harris, had an agreement with her that the fans would only be shown for charitable causes. This agreement was not only to show the fans for a good cause, but also to help preserve them. A fan, Mrs. Grass states, is destroyed with much folding and unfolding. If it is continually left open, in a case, the material of which it is made dries out. When the fans are refolded, after being left open for weeks, they often split into fine pieces. Hence the fans in this collection, for the most part, are kept folded except when on exhibition, and are kept in a bank vault. Though they are repaired when needed, their condition is excellent for their age.

This collection, known as the Grass-Harris Collection, represents fans through all the ages. The oldest
The Language of the Fan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gesture</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Carrying in left hand</td>
<td>Desirous of acquaintance,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Placing on left ear</td>
<td>You have changed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twirling in left hand</td>
<td>I wish to get rid of you.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drawing across forehead</td>
<td>We are watched.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrying in right hand</td>
<td>You are too willing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drawing through the hand</td>
<td>I hate you.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twirling in the right hand</td>
<td>I love another.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drawing across the cheek</td>
<td>I love you.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closing it</td>
<td>I wish to speak to you.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrying in right hand, front of face</td>
<td>Follow me.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drawing across the eyes</td>
<td>I am sorry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letting it rest on right cheek</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letting it rest on left cheek</td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open and shut</td>
<td>You are cruel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dropping</td>
<td>We will be friends.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fanning slowly</td>
<td>I am married.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fanning fast</td>
<td>I am engaged.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With handle to lips</td>
<td>Kiss me.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shut</td>
<td>You have changed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open wide</td>
<td>Wait for me.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

—From a codes of fan signals dated 1879.

ones go back before the sixteenth century. The fans have been collected from all over the world by Mrs. Harris and Mrs. Grass, and by many of their friends. Some of the fans have been given to the collection as memorials.

Mrs. Grass thinks the most interesting fans in the collection deal with the Revolutionary period, both in America and abroad. Her favorite fan, which she collected, is one that belonged to Marie Antoinette. This fan was made by the ladies of court, shortly before her death, and is made of black lace. It is a large fan with three Cherubs woven into the lace foreground; the background is filled with small black tear drops, which were symbols of that time. The large tortoiseshell blade of the fan is beautifully decorated with the carved crest of Marie Antoinette in white pearl shell.

Other fans of this period in the collection are two painted under the direction of Vernis Martin, a famous cabinet maker of that day. The pictures, painted on ivory, on these fans are attributed to Fragonard. Other fans picture the court life of Louis Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth. Most of these fans are painted in gouache and on thin stretched skins. One fan, attributed to Boucher, depicts the corrupt court life of Louis the Sixteenth and his Madame Pompadour. There is also a fan depicting the life of Madame DuBarry, with a full length portrait of her with her slave Zamore. In the background of this fan is pictured the Chateau where DuBarry lived and the Abbey where she was imprisoned when she fell into disfavor with the King. The mother of pearl sticks, to these fans, are elaborately inlaid with gold and silver.

Many of the historical fans of this era, shown in the collection, show pictures of the marriage of Marie Antoinette; the court scenes of her life as a child bride in the Swiss Village, which was in one corner of the Versailles grounds; and a fan commemorating the birth of her child, the Dauphin; the court scenes in Austria, where her marital problems were carried by private letters to her parents; and the death and burial scene of France's last Royal Queen.

Some of these fans were jeweled, or carried diminishing mirrors on their blades, in which women could primp or flirt at will. In this period, fans were acceptable gifts to the bride as well as mementos to hand out to guests at a wedding. These types of fans in the collection show small painted scenes, set in medallions, and are trimmed with spangles of gold and silver, as well as painted with wreaths of flowers.

During the revolutionary period our Benjamin Franklin went to France as a Commissioner for the government. His extremely plain dress was such a novelty in French court life among all the lace trimmed dandies, that he had an influence on the fan makers of France. In place of the fancy fans, the fan makers brought out fans of plain and embossed paper, with no decoration upon them at all. This style lasted through the revolution. Anyone caught carrying the fancy court fans were often beheaded, for the mobs thought them part of court life.

The small dainty fans of the next era, displayed in the collection, are from the Empire period. These are of ivory, lace, and cloth with wire netting. Many had tiny windows in which a coy woman could peep through and witness things a nice lady should not look at. Too, she could flirt with ease, behind it. Josephine is said to have hidden her bad teeth from Napoleon behind such fans, for an inventory of her wardrobe at death showed two hundred white muslin dresses, five hundred and fifty eight white silk stockings, five hundred and twenty shoes, five hundred chemise, two hundred and twenty five hats, four hundred shawls and four hundred fans.
The following bequests were received by the National Society during the period April, 1965 through April, 1966:

- Florence Hackman   $5000.00  
  DAR Schools
- Lillian K. P. Farrar   $2000.00  
  Perpetual care of ancestors graves.
- Mabel W. Brown     $1162.22  
  Remainder of a bequest for the Golden Jubilee Endowment Fund.
- Ruby W. Freeman Library Fund   $5000.00  
  Fund given by her sister, Pearl Freeman. Income to be used for the Library Books.

These fans show trimmings of spangles, sequins, trophies of war, and laurels painted on them.

After the revolution many reforms took place. One reform in England was to prohibit women carrying fans to church with naked cupids and women almost so, painted upon them. This reform brought the religious fan into being. The examples of this period in this collection show religious scenes, taken from Bible stories, and painted on thin lamb skin. The sticks are without decoration.

Other examples of fans in this collection contain in part, the silk fans of the French Huguenots, who brought their industry to England, and a few to America; the Fob Fans carried by men in Shakespeare’s day; theatre and opera fans, carrying scenes and songs printed upon them in block prints or etchings; oriental fans, finely carved in ivory, sandlewood, or painted; mourning and semi-mourning fans carried by those who had lost loved ones; fashion fans, depicting the fashions of the day, before magazines were printed; fans of homes with the entire family and pets pictured in front of them, in colored etchings, placed on silk mounts, and decorated with brilliant sequins, that must have been a welcomed Christmas gift by some grandmother, before photography came into being; fans of feathers, lace, whale bone, amber, and oddities from all over the world.

There is also a grouping of fans of famous people in the collection. A delicately carved ivory fan that once belonged to the Dowager Queen of China and was sent by her to auction in London to raise money to further her war efforts; a fan that was given as a gift from the Queen Mother of England; a beautiful silk and lace fan that once belonged to Carlotta and was sold at auction in Mexico City; fans that were carried at the inaugural balls of Presidents Taylor, Cleveland, Harding and Theodore Roosevelt. There is a small gold lace fan which was carried by Mary Martin, who held it in her hand when she sang “My Heart Belongs to Daddy,” which made her famous in New York. (Mary Martin was a friend to Mrs. Harris, living in the neighboring town of Weatherford, Texas.) There are also fans carried by Theda Bara, Mae Murray, Jeanette McDonald, and Sally Rand.

The beauty and historical interest of this collection makes it an easy way for organizations to raise money for charitable causes, if they can pass the requirements. To date, money, in the main part, has gone to charity wards of hospitals, and church benefits. The collection is not available for clubs attempting to finance themselves.

Mrs. Grass suggests her education in art and writing has helped in cataloguing and evaluating this historical collection of fans. She holds a B.F.A. in Art from the University of Oklahoma, was a student at the Art Students League in New York City, and the School of Fine Arts at the Palace of Fontainebleau, Fontainebleau, France. Besides lecturing on fans, she is an artist and writer.
This has been a familiar saying in the newspaper field for many years. And with the passing of time, the value of a well-balanced content of illustrations along with the printed matter becomes more evident. In many instances, pictures alone are used to tell a story while in other cases they supplement the news or feature articles.

This growing demand for photo coverage has brought about changes in news photography methods and practices for many publications—large, medium and small. For one thing, small cameras have come into prominent use. Although news journals still rely upon the skilled press photographers for most assignment work, it isn’t surprising today to see a staff reporter with small camera strapped over his shoulder and a pocket full of flash bulbs.

Also, for both quantity and variety, many publications have opened the door wider to freelancers; and even “amateurs” are getting “into print” with photos snapped with ordinary “home” camera.

This expansion in pictorial use also has inspired a greater desire on the part of organizations for photographic coverage of their meetings and events. The requests far exceed the capabilities of most newspapers to provide this service. Among the primary limitations that must be considered are personnel, expense and in the end, publication space.

Any one or all of these reasons result in numerous requests being turned down, rather than the thought that the occasion fails to merit photo coverage.

Some organizations are aware of this situation and are providing their own pictures snapped by “shutter-bug” members. While this practice should never take the place of requesting an experienced and properly-equipped press photographer for the major or important events, it is a promising step toward increasing picture coverage.

DAR Chapters might well benefit by adopting such a plan.

However, conditions vary according to the policies of individual newspapers. The right approach is to pay a personal visit to the newspaper offices and discuss the idea with the proper editors. Some will welcome the idea and offer helpful suggestions while others may flatly reject it because of an editorial policy. And yet others, although skeptical about the quality of pictures to be offered, will promise to consider whatever is submitted.

Once given the approval to give the plan a try, keep this one encouraging point in mind—even “home snapshots” do win awards!

Diamond Jubilee Stickers Still Available

They’re available through NSDAR Public Relations. Also, complementary to the mail stickers, are auto window stickers in the same attractive design and color but larger in size.

The stickers may be ordered in small lots: Envelope Stickers, one cent each (.01) Car Stickers, three for ten cents (.03) or .10. Or, they may be ordered in large quantities at big savings; 25 per cent discount on orders totalling $22.00 or more. For example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1200 Envelope Stickers @ .01</td>
<td>$12.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300 Car Stickers @ 3 for .10</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Price</td>
<td>$22.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 Per Cent Discount</td>
<td>- 5.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discount Price</td>
<td>$16.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The view above shows the Drawing Room section of the main Museum Gallery as it looks today. On the extreme right is a side view of the Chippendale Sofa, circa 1765, originally owned by Thomas McKean, Signer. The John Wollaston portrait of Mary Lightfoot Lee now hangs over the mantle shelf in this Drawing Room section. The view at the left is a view of North Gallery, Memorial Continental Hall as it appeared in 1932; the Chippendale sofa mentioned above appears in the background.
Gifts to the DAR Museum

By
Mrs. Frederick Tracy Morse
Curator General

One of the most interesting and educational parts of a tour of National Headquarters is our DAR Museum. The Museum Gallery is located in the Administration Building and is open, free, to the public. About 7500 of the choicest articles owned by the Museum are now on display, chiefly in cases located in the Gallery and in the corridors of Memorial Continental Hall. The Museum has over 15,000 gifts, including a few having over 100 objects. The contents of certain cases are changed from time to time. One of our most important possessions is a 13-star flag which went through some of the battles of the Revolution. Many of the articles owned by the Museum belonged to the Founding Fathers and their families.

The purpose of the Museum Committee is to collect, display, and preserve objects both beautiful and useful, pertaining to the life and history of three periods: Colonial, 1607-1776; Revolutionary, 1776-1800; and Early Republic, 1800-1830, in order to show the present and future generations the manner of living and achievements of those Americans. Thus, on October 19, 1890, during the second organizational meeting of the National Society, the following resolution was passed: "That after this Association has assisted in the completion of the monument to Mary Washington, the next effort shall be to provide a place for the collection of historical relics ... and for historical portraits, pictures, etc. This may first be in rooms, and later in the erection of a fireproof building."

During the early years of the DAR Museum's history, many items made after 1830 were accepted for your Museum, as some members presented heirlooms from preceding generations, forgetting that these ancestors continued to acquire possessions throughout their lifetime. Also, duplicates, or damaged things of little merit, were accepted, which created a storage problem. With the passage of time, some manufactures such as leather, shell, fabrics, etc., became too fragile to use, and Buildings and Grounds personnel were authorized to destroy such articles. Later, the decision was reached to request only those items which were in "good condition"—a procedure true of all museums, even today. Upon receipt, it is important that all data relating to any manufacture be checked and authenticated before it is accessioned. Gifts to the DAR Museum should be donated unconditionally.

Since 1955, no gift accessioned for your Museum has been sold. Some items which have been accepted, but not accessioned, with the understanding that the proceeds would go into the support of the Museum, in honor of the donor, have been sold. We should like to suggest that in instances where the contents of a residence are willed to the Museum, those manufactures which cannot be used to advantage, be sold to benefit the Museum. Often such items are dissipated, and no one benefits.

Over a long period of years, certain items may be expensive to preserve in proper condition, thus an endowment for such preservation would be desirable.
There are both members and nonmembers who do not possess heirlooms, but who are interested in the Museum, and give or bequeath money.

With regard to the State Rooms, some of which portray interiors predating the years of the Revolution, the date 1830 applies, aside from the Missouri Room. The Missouri State Society was given formal permission to have a later 19th century parlor in honor of the founding of NSDAR in 1890. This Victorian type of parlor was very much in vogue at that time. Items made as late as 1850 would be out of place in rooms of the Revolutionary period. Originally, these State Rooms were planned for general office use, and were furnished with reproduction-type furniture. A few articles, chiefly purchases, formerly displayed in these State Rooms, have been sold, but only with the approval of the State Officers concerned.

The view of the North Gallery of the Museum in Memorial Continental Hall, as it appeared in 1932, accompanies this article, and shows cases predating that time. The portrait of Thomas McKean, signer of the Declaration of Independence from Delaware, and the important American sofa of Chippendale design which belonged to him are pictured at the far end of the gallery.

Another 1932 view shows the renovated South Gallery, also in Memorial Continental Hall. The charming portrait of Mary Lightfoot Lee by Wollaston, c. 1760, is over the mantel.

The magnificent Drawing Room section in the Museum Gallery is the result of years of research and acquisition. Items belonging to John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, John Hancock, Andrew Jackson, members of the Bowie family of Maryland, Governors Tazewell and Pendleton of Virginia, and artists such as James Peale and Ralph E. W. Earl, are represented. The owners of the manufactures were people who respected quality sufficiently to acquire or create it in the days of our nation's beginnings. A table presented as the one used for the wedding breakfast of George and Martha Washington was formerly in this collection. The table was found to have been made after both had died and was, of course, removed.

Understanding and appreciation of the value of the DAR Museum have grown in the Capital City, especially during the past decade. However, your continued interest

(Continued on page 519)
Edna Anne Hannibal Wagener member of El Palo Alto Chapter, Stanford, Calif., has recently published with Claude W. Barlow, Ph.D., Clark University, Worcester, Mass., Volume I of Clement Briggs of Plymouth Colony and His Descendants. The descendants are traced as completely as possible for the first six generations.

Malvina Ganun Croft (Mrs. J. F.), Deborah Avery Chapter, Lincoln, Neb., celebrated her 100th birthday during 1965. She went to Tecumseh, Neb., in 1887 to teach music. After finding the town held only three pianos, she taught country school, copied county abstract records, and worked in the Post Office. For her service to her community and state she was inducted into Nebraska's Navy.

Anna Hyatt Huntington, noted sculptor and member of the New Netherland Chapter, was honored on the occasion of her 90th birthday when the Catherine Lorillard Wolfe Art Club dedicated to her its 69th Annual Exhibition. Mrs. Huntington, who did the famous statue of Sybil Ludington, showed her first piece of sculpture, "Great Dane," as well as one of her sculptures done last year. Also showing in this exhibition are the following DAR members: Eleanor Gay Lee, Nell Van Hook, and Florence Whitfield of New Netherland Chapter; and Amanda Van der Voort of the Women of '76 Chapter.

To Harriet Collins (Mrs. W. E.) of Liberty Hall Chapter, Charlotte, N. C., came a distinct honor attained by few, when she reached her 104th birthday on December 16, 1965. She has been a member of her Chapter since she was 90.

Mrs. Albert H. Powers, Honorary State Regent of Oregon, was named "Woman of the Year" by the Portland Woman's Forum and one of ten "Women of Accomplishment" by The Oregon Journal. Her selection for the honor was based largely on her efforts to preserve some of Oregon's colorful past. She was also elected Secretary of the Oregon Historical Society for a third term, being the first woman to hold an executive office. Mrs. Powers is a member of the Coos Bay Chapter.

Mrs. G. W. Archibald, one of the charter members of the Mary Quisenberry Chapter, Durant, Oklahoma, was chosen the Woman of the Year by the local chapter of the Business and Professional Women's Clubs. Her patriotic, civic, and church activities led to the selection.

Mrs. D. D. Chapman, member of the Old Three Notch Chapter, was honored recently as Andalusia ( Ala.) Woman of Achievement for 1965 by the Business and Professional Women's Club. In saluting Mrs. Chapman, it was stated that: "Your efforts do not spring from noble dedication to duty and service, but they are simply an expression of your love of life and your love for humanity."

She organized Andalusia's first literary club, and through this club the Andalusia City Library was formally opened with 900 books.

Clarissa Winsor, longtime curator of the Yuma Territorial Prison Museum, was honored recently by an official day proclaimed in her honor by Mayor Tom Alt. She distinguished herself by promoting the establishment of the Yuma Territorial Prison Museum on March 28, 1941. Until her retirement from that position, the mayor said, "she fully and completely performed the duties of curator, bringing great distinction to her city and state and affording great pleasure to countless visitors to the museum." She is a member of the Yuma Chapter.

May Ross McDowell (Mrs. George), former mayor of Johnson City, Tenn., received the first "Distinguished Woman in Residence" award from the University of Colorado. This program is sponsored by the Women's Center and the Associate Women Students at the university. A practicing lawyer from 1934 to 1943, Mrs. McDowell now confines her legal activities to work for her husband's company. In 1957 she was the first woman to serve on the Johnson City Board of Mayor and Commissioners. She is a member of the Sarah Hawkins Chapter.

Sara Hederman (Mrs. Robert M. Jr.), member of Ralph Humphreys Chapter, and presently serving as Chapter Librarian, has been appointed by Gov. Paul B. Johnson to the Board of Commissioners of the Mississippi Library Commission. Active in civic and church affairs of her city and State, she is listed in "Who's Who of American Women" and "Who's Who in the South and Southwest" Mrs. Hederman's husband is the publisher of the Clarion Ledger-Jackson Daily News.
Revolutionary War List of Officers and Soldiers entitled to Lots Westward of Fort Cumberland, Allegany Co., Maryland.

(Continued from April Issue)


(Q)

John Quick, Joseph Quinn, William Quintin, Patrick Quinn, John Quinn, James Quay.

(R)


(5)


(T)


(V)


(W)


Samuel Young, John Young, 2nd., Godfrey Young, Jacob Yeast or Yost, Henry Young, John Young, 1st., David Young, Jacob Young.

Vennor Family Bible records. In possession of Mrs. G. Cal-lie Porter, Regent, Kanawha Valley Chapter, Charleston, West Virginia.

Henry Vennor's Children; by Mary his wife:
John Vennor was born 16 Nov. 1729
Mary Vennor was born 1730
Thomas Vennor was born 2 October 1732
Henry Vennor was born 13 October 1733
Susannah Vennor was born 2 April 1736

by Elizabeth his wife:
Edward Vennor was born 16 August 1742
Thomas Vennor was born 24 March 1743 . . . 4
Isbell Vennor was born 6th May 1746
Hannah Vennor was born 4 June 1747
William Vennor was born 8 March 1748 . . . 9

Notations found in an old scrap book. Submitted by Mrs. J. F. Kramer, 612 E. 43rd St., Austin, Texas, member of Andrew Carruthers Chapter.

In memory of Deacon Clement Strang who was born in Stillwater, N. Y., September 22, 1788 and died in Sherman, N. Y., December 31, 1880. Also Abigail, his wife, who was born in Washington County, N. Y. December 27, 1793 and died October 9, 1873.

Arad Lasee was born in Saratoga, N. Y., June 11, 1821.
Myraette A. Strang was born in Chautauqua, N. Y., April 24, 1818. They were married November 27, 1845 in Cherry Creek, N. Y.

Some Va. Surgeons or Surgeons Mates in the Rev. War: (Compiled by Miss Ann Waller Reddy, Richmond, Va., for Old Dominion Chpt., of Va.)
Michael Archdeacon, was on duty at Winchester Barracks.
Theodoric Bland, was Col. of 1st Cont. Dragoons, a Regiment raised at his own expense at beginning of the Rev. Retired from Army 1779. Will Nov. 5, 1789, proved Prince George Co., Va., Aug. 12, 1790.
John Brandie, of Elizabeth City, Co., was surgeon to the troops at Hampton 1776.
Ludowick Brodie, of Mecklenburg Co., granted 6,000 acres Feb. 1, 1783 for services as Surgeon 1778-1782.
Jonathan Calvert, Surgeon in the State Navy and mate in the State Line.
Thomas Chrisman, Navy Doctor, attended Commission on the N.C.—Virginia boundary line.
William Chowning, from Middlesex Co., a surgeon's mate on the Tartar in 1779-1780.
Thomas Christian, served on the “Liberty” in 1776.
Walter King Cole, was surgeon 1st Va. St. Regt. 1777, b. in Williamsburg, Va. 1745 attended William and Mary College.

Samuel Colghoon (Cohoon), of Nansemond Co., Va., “In charge of sick (2nd Regt.) at the Suffolk Post 1775-1776.
John Courts, was surgeon's mate, 2nd Regt.
Jacob Coutzman, of Loudoun Co., Va., attended Major Lee's Dragoons 1780.
James Craik, Sept. 30, 1780—one of three hospital physicians under Director of Military Hospitals—promoted March 3, 1781, to be Chief Physician and Surgeon of the Army.
John Doncastle, attended Capt. Richeson's Co., 7th Regt.
George Draper, served as Junior Surgeon in General Hospital from 1777 to 1780 and as Physician and Surgeon from 1780 to 1782.
Robert Farish, was surgeon's mate in 1st Cont. Artillery in 1777 and hospital mate in 1780-81. Lived in St. Margaret's Parish, Caroline Co., d. 1790.
Humphrey Fullerton, of Frederick Co., served as surgeon in the Hospital Department from 1776 to 1781.
Dr. ——— Fulwell, of Northampton Co., took the Oath of Fidelity early in the Rev. War.
George French, Mayor of Fredericksburg, received payment from the State Auditor in 1776 for his attendance on Capt. Alexander's Company.
John Minson Galt, served as surgeon to Cont. Hospital at Williamsburg and later 15th Va. Regt. Also was on Committee of Safety for Williamsburg.
Patrick Galt, was surgeon on the 9th Va. Con. Regt., died 1777 in line of duty, lived in Accomac Co.
George Gilmer (1742-92) a native of Williamsburg—was Lieut. of Volunteers from Albemarle Co. There was some controversy over estate left him by George Har-mer called "Marrow Bone" in Henry Co., Va.
Charles Greer, surgeon, was taken prisoner at Brandy-wine. Examined pension applications after war in Berk-ley Co., Va.
James Griffin, asked for an audience with Washington the night before the Battle of Brandywine and in-formed him Charles Lee was a traitor. This was not acted upon as the information was not considered reliable. Cary Henry Hampton, (1750-1834) was surgeon's mate to Virginia troops. Born in Prince William Co., died in Wayne Co., W. Va.
Joseph Harrison, a doctor's mate, was captured and died in prison at Halifax, N.S.
Joseph Hay, surgeon's mate, later apothecary and sur-geon, five years at Williamsburg, in James City Leg. Petition dated 11th Oct. 1792, asks for land or money for 8 years service.
William Hepburn, of Mecklenburg Co., attended John Hudson of Col. White's Regiment of Horse.
Joseph Hog, was one of the officers who appealed from the decision of the Auditor on claim for half-pay.
George Holland, of Louisa County, treated for five months the wounded leg of George Harrison, a soldier of Mad Anthony Wayne's Brigade.
George Hunter, was a surgeon on the Sloop "Congress." He d. in 1776 and is buried at Cherry Point, Va.
Thomas Jenkins, was a surgeon's mate in Amelia Co., Battn., also served in 1st Battn. Minute Men, Va. Died 1815.
John Julian, was a surgeon in the Va. Cont. Line through-out the war, d. 1787.
Thomas Kemp, of Princess Anne Co., Va., was a sur-geon's mate., served in militia and state troops.
Miles King, (1747-1814), mate 1st Va. Regt., commanded company of minute men.
John Lyon, Princess Anne Co., served in the Navy aboard the "Revenge" and the "Hero."

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Dr. James McCann, surgeon—Leg. Pet. Nov. 10, 1796, captured on March to S.C. under Gen. Edward Stephens, passed through Salisbury, N.C., where there were ill troops, he supplied them with medicines at his own expense.

William McKenzie, surgeon, attended the College of William and Mary, practiced in Chesterfield Co.

Robert Mackay (Mackey), surgeon Va. Cont. Regt.—in 1782 appears on the tax lists of Winchester, where he settled at end of war.

Thomas Marshall, mentioned in letter Aug. 24, 1781, from headquarters as “one of the most valuable surgeon's mates.” Regret was expressed at his resignation, which was a protest against the appointment of new doctors over those with seniority rights.


William Pelham, surgeon's mate, Hospital Dept. in Va., July 6, 1776 to Feb. 28, 1777.

Valentine Peyton, born in Stafford Co., Va., studied medicine in Scotland; surg. 3rd Va. 1777, died 1802.

Sheubel Pratt, was a surgeon V.R. from the 12th of March 1778 to June 12, 1779.


John K. Read (Reid), in 1776 on Committee of Safety appointed surgeon 1st Minute Battm. Supplied medicines and services to soldiers at Manchester and Norfolk.


Robert Rose, charter member of the Society of the Cincinnati, was surgeon 6th Battm. under Gen. Andrew Lewis 1776, and later served with 1st Cont. Dragoons and Baylor's Dragoons. Practiced in Westmoreland Co., and d. there in 1793.

Joseph Savage, surgeon and mate 2nd V.R. of Winchester, was taken prisoner at Charleston, S.C. Received land bounty.

John Shore, furnished rum and beef, as evidenced by Hanover Public Claim.

Alexander Skinner, surgeon Va. Cont. Line, was in charge of a military hospital at Suffolk, Va. in 1776.

Nathan Smith, was surgeon's mate. His widow Ann asked for a pension.

Charles Taylor, of Orange Co., was the family physician of President Madison. He was a Rev. surgeon, rec. land bounty.

John Tennent, of Port Royal, Caroline Co., a surgeon was named as an executor of Hugh Mercer.

Adam Thompson, attended sick soldiers of Capt. Lee's Co., as shown by State Auditor's Account Books for 1775-1776.

Thomas Turpin, Henrico Co., Va., at the beginning of the Rev. was in medical school in Scotland. Enlisted as surgeon on ship bound for Charleston, S.C., expecting to return to Va. He was not permitted to leave the ship. When the surrender occurred at Yorktown, he was found serving in the British Navy. He presented letters to show this could not be helped.

Walter Warfield, a surgeon in the Rev. and charter member of the Society of the Cincinnati, practiced in Cumberland County after the Rev. War. He is said to have moved to Ky. about 1800.

Henry Wright Wilson, died in 1778 at New London, Bedford Co., of typhus fever contracted while attending sick soldiers at New London.
Bible Records of Miles Belden, Canaan, Conn., 1865.
(Material now in possession of Mrs. Herbert Swift, McMinnville, Oregon.)

Marriages
Charles Belden, Jr., mar. Lois Bosworth, May 1784.
Charles Belden, 3rd mar. Sarah (Fim,Tim,Kim,Him, name undecipherable) April 1817.
Polly Belden, mar. Avery Allen, June 26, 1848.

Births
Catherine Pattison, b. Nov. 16, 1776.
Miles Belden, b. April 18, 1795.
Eliza Ann Burch, b. June 24, 1800.
Clarissa Benedict, b. Nov. 27, 1826.
Sidney Benedict, b. Nov. 4, 1833.
Caroline Lois Benedict, b. May 13, 1836.
Charles Benedict, b. June 29, 1838.

Charles Belden Family:
Abigail Belden, b. Nov. 13, 1752.
Charles Belden, b. Sept. 7, 1754.
Jetta Belden, b. April 20, 1756.
Hannah Belden, b. Sept. 20, 1757.
Joshua Belden, b. Dec. 17, 1761.
Mary Belden, b. Dec. 3, 1763.
Bartholomew Belden, b. Dec. 30, 1759.
Elizabeth, b. Feb. 23, 1766.
Rachel Belden, b. Nov. 28, 1767.
David Belden, b. June 6, 1772.
Jeremiah Belden, b. April 14, 1774.

William Bosworth Family:
David Bosworth, b. Jan. 18, 1746.
Sarah Bosworth, b. July 12, 1747.
Huldah Bosworth, b. June 13, 1751.
Jane Bosworth, b. May 2, 1749.
Mary Bosworth, b. July 12, 1753.
Betty Bosworth, b. June 4, 1758.
Lois Bosworth, b. June 7, 1760.
Abigail Bosworth, b. Dec. 4, 1762.
Benajah Bosworth, b. June 25, 1765.
Orinda Bosworth, b. April 4, 1769.
Esther Gardner, b. 1781.

Deaths
Catharine Pattison, d. March 15, 1842, aged 65 yrs.
Caroline Lois Benedict, d. Sept. 26; 1838.
Betsey Bendict, d. May 20, 1839.
Asahel Benedict, d. May 27, 1839.
Avery Allen, d. May 7, 1863.
Ernestine Bendict Miner, d. Dec. 15, 1854.
Hannah Kirby, d. Oct. 26, 1842, aged 75 yrs.
Charles Belden, d. Dec. 18, 1830.
Lois Belden, d. Dec. 6, 1841.
Clarissa Kellogg, d. Feb. 10, 1817.

His son Henry d. abt. 36 hrs before his father, and
Lois Hovlatta, abt. four weeks before her father.
Henry Belden, d. July 18, 1864.

Martin Family Bible Records—(Bible in possession of
Frank Ernest Martin, 1613 Dupont, Flint, Mich.) Submitted

Marriages.
James Martin, Jr., and Mary A. Rollo, Dec. 23, 1846.
Enos Gray, and Mary A. Martin, Oct. 28, 1863.
Frank A. Martin and Sarah E. Way, Sept. 22, 1886.
Harvey Laverne Moose and Alma Cecelia Martin, April 14, 1909.

Births.
James Martin, Jr., b. Sept. 12, 1822 Cayuga Lake, N.Y.
Mary A. Rollo, b. June 12, 1826, New York.
Enos Gray, b. April 19, 1833, N.Y.
Sarah R. Brooks, b. Feb. 19, 1842, died July 6, 1851.
Sarah Antoinette Martin, b. Aug. 2, 1852.
Charles L. Martin, b. March 1, 1859.
Sarah Ellen Way, b. July 27, 1861 Canada, Utica, Ont.

Deaths.
James Martin, Jr., d. July 9, 1862, Venice Twp. Shiawassee Co.

QUERIES

Massey—Reward of $25.00 for proof of parents with dates
and places of Arthur Massey, Lancaster and Kershaw Co.,
S.C. 1801 Kershaw Co., will names wfe. Elizabeth, ch.
Alston, Drewry, Elias, Oliver, Sarah Cato, Charlotte Holly
and Nancy Haynes. Rev. pension request of Alston Massey
states that he was b. 25 mi. from Halifax, Va., (1764)
and when a child came to Chesterfield Dist. S.C. where he
resided 45 yrs. aft. the Rev., then moved to Ga., where he
resided 45 yrs. then moved to Ga., where he
resided until 1845, to Monroe Co., Ala.—Mrs. Fred C.
Smith, 4614 Ivanhoe St., Houston, Texas 77027.

Barkman-Smith—Want ances., parents, dates and places of
Margaret Matilda Barkman, b. 1815, mar. William Jo-
segh states that he was b. 25 mi. from Halifax, Va., (1764)
and when a child came to Chesterfield Dist. S.C. where he
resided 45 yrs. aft. the Rev., then moved to Ga., where he
resided until 1845, then to Monroe Co., Ala.—Mrs. Fred C.
Smith, 4614 Ivanhoe St., Houston, Texas 77027.

Barkman-Smith—Want ances., parents, dates and places of
Margaret Matilda Barkman, b. 1815, mar. William Jo-

(Continued on page 508)
THE ANNUAL MEETING

Most of the chapters of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution hold their Annual Meeting in May or June. With this practice so generally observed this article can be of timely interest. The annual meeting of a chapter differs from the regular meeting as follows: aside from the regular monthly business which must be taken care of, annual reports of Officers and Committees are given and the annual election takes place. In addition a Memorial Service for departed members, if any, is held. This Service can be held prior to the opening of the Annual meeting so that nonmember friends and members of the families of the deceased may attend the brief, but impressive Service, which is conducted by the Chaplain with whatever assistance she plans.

In the Chapter bylaws the article on "Meetings" should contain a section such as: "The regular meeting in ____ shall be known as the Annual meeting and shall be for the purpose of electing officers, receiving reports of officers and committees, and for other business that may arise." On that day the regular meeting and the annual meeting become one. The minutes of the previous regular meeting are read as usual at the annual meeting, and the minutes of the annual meeting are read at the next regular meeting." (Quoted from Robert's Rules of Order Revised, Inside Back Cover.)

The Annual Meeting is for members only. After the call to order by the Regent, the Invocation, the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and/or The American's Creed and/or the National Anthem constitute the opening exercises. After the reading and approval of the minutes of the previous meeting the election of officers takes place, if the Standing Rules provide. If there are no Standing Rules the Chapter Regent states "if there is no objection the election of officers will be the next order of business; hearing no objection, the election will take place." The Regent appoints three or more members to serve as Tellers. The number needed depends upon the number of members assembled. The Regent declares the polls open. Robert's R.O.R. states page 195, "The ballots are strips of paper upon which are printed or written, yes or no, or the names of the candidates, as the case may be. These ballots are first distributed and are afterwards collected by the tellers, either by being dropped into a hat or box by the members who remain in their seats; or by the members coming to the ballot box. In the latter case it is necessary for the tellers to see that no member votes twice, which in large societies can be best done by checking off the names from a list of members as the ballots are deposited." Members may be permitted to deposit their ballot, after folding it once, in the ballot box. The Regent is entitled to vote by ballot. R.O.R. further states on page 195, "When every one appears to have voted, the chair enquires 'Have all voted who wish to?' and if there is no response he says, 'The polls are closed,' whereupon the tellers proceed to count the ballots." The March issue of the DAR Magazine carried an article on Tellers.

While the tellers are counting the ballots, the meeting should proceed with the annual reports of the officers. Every officer and committee chairman should be told how many minutes she may have for her annual report which should be a written report. Some chapters furnish uniform punched sheets of paper for the reports—so that all may be filed in one book.

If an officer is not present or a committee not represented at the annual meeting, the report of her office or the committee should have been sent to the Regent or Recording Secretary. When the time comes for that report, the Regent states that the officer could not be present, but that her report has been received and is filed.

The reports should be written in the third person, headed such as "Report of the Regent for the year ending May —, 1966." The word "Respectfully submitted" preceding the signature are not used anymore. Robert's Parliamentary Law states on page 301, "The report need have no address. The signature should be followed by the official title of the officer. Ordinarily no motion should be made to accept the report of an officer. If recommendations are made, a motion should be made to refer them to a committee, or a resolution may be offered in conformity with the recommendation. In no case does the officer make a motion relating to his own report, whereas the chairman of a committee is the one to dispose of the committee's report."

Before the Regent gives her report she should call the Vice-Regent to the chair. When a Vice-Regent is presiding she should be addressed as "Madame Regent." If anyone else except the Regent or Vice-Regent is presiding, she is addressed as "Madame Chairman."
April In

The major program on the agenda for Constitution Hall for the month of April is the Seventy-fifth Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The cornerstone for this magnificent structure, dedicated to the founders and patriots who executed the Constitution of the United States, was laid October 13, 1928. The initial purpose of the Hall was to house the ever-growing Continental Congress, but due to the size of the auditorium and its excellent acoustic properties it has become the cultural and educational center of Washington City.

The interesting and varied program for April included a performance by the Monte Carlo National Symphony Orchestra conducted by Paul Paray. The American tour of this orchestra was under the patronage of Their Serene Highnesses Prince Rainier III and Princess Grace of Monaco.

In celebration of Holy Week, the National Symphony and a large chorus composed of members of Washington choirs presented two profound masterworks under the direction of Norman Scribner of the Washington National Cathedral. The program was composed of Four Sacred Pieces by Verdi and the highly moving Requiem by Mozart. More unusual than the beloved Mozart were the four choruses by Verdi. These pieces are seldom performed although written in an advanced and perfect musical style.

The soprano soloist was Theresa Coleman, last heard in Constitution Hall at President Johnson’s inaugural concert.

| April 2      | National Symphony Orchestra, American Light Opera Company, Lloyd Geisler Conducting |
| April 3      | Monte Carlo Symphony Orchestra                                                   |
| April 4      | National Symphony Orchestra, Youth Series (2 Performances)                       |
| April 6      | National Symphony Orchestra, Combined Washington Choirs, Norman Scribner Conducting|
| April 8      | Sacred Music Concert                                                               |
| April 9      | Jan Peerce, Tenor                                                                  |
| April 11     | Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra                                                    |
| April 12     | National Symphony Orchestra, Howard Mitchell Conducting, Andre Watts, Pianist     |
| April 13     | Seventy-fifth Continental Congress National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution |
| April 14     | Isaac Stern, Violinist                                                             |
| April 22     | Jewish Educated Children Assembly                                                  |
| April 26     | Christian Science Lecture                                                          |
| April 29     | Jose Iturbi, Pianist                                                               |
| April 30     | Shirley Verrett, Soprano                                                           |
Mr. and Mrs. William Henry Sullivan, Jr., arrive for a concert at Constitution Hall. The concert was followed by a reception given by the Vice President of the United States in the John Quincy Adams Room at the State Department honoring the National Symphony Orchestra.

Pictured before the last National Geographic Lecture of the current series are Miss Elizabeth Bennett, National Junior Membership Chairman; Miss Lisa Chickering; Mr. Gilbert M. Grosvenor, Chairman of the National Geographic Lecture Committee and Senior Assistant Editor, National Geographic Magazine; and Miss Jeanne Porterfield. Miss Chickering and Miss Porterfield narrated and produced the lecture on Portugal.

Mr. Jan Peerce, noted tenor, and Mr. Patrick Hayes, Washington's leading impresario, in the President General's Reception Room. During the current concert season, Mr. Hayes founded the Washington Performing Arts Society which he serves as Managing Director. This organisation, which replaced the Hayes Concert Bureau, presents leading artists, orchestras, and choral organisations in Constitution Hall.
With the Chapters

NODAWAY (Maryville, Mo.). Mrs. Clarence W. Kemper, Clinton, Missouri, State Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution, was guest speaker at the June meeting of the Nodaway Chapter, Maryville.

Mrs. Kemper stressed the meaning of the American flag to patriotic citizens and said "example and precept are necessary to show our patriotism," and urged the women to use their influence to maintain the great government we have at present. The speaker questioned the strength of our religious beliefs, our feelings about man's brotherhood, and asked "How great is your faith and mine?"

The Vice-regent read a summary of the accomplishments of the past two years from the President General's message.

A memorial service for the late Mrs. Vida Hefflin Fisher was conducted by Mrs. L. F. Bosch. Mrs. Fisher had been Chapter treasurer for many years.

During the brief business meeting, conducted by the regent, Mrs. Darrell Quinn, it was reported that the cemetery records of Worth County, Missouri, have been completed.

Mrs. John Sherman gave a report of the 74th Continental Congress which convened in Washington, D.C., in April.

After the meeting, the group toured the home of the hostess, Mrs. E. A. Pence, near Graham, which was built nearly a century ago. Several climbed to the rooftop, which formerly served as a watch tower for the owner to oversee the workers on several hundred acres of land.—Verna M. Bosch.

COL. GEORGE MOFFETT (Beaumont, Texas) had a booth at the Annual South Texas Fair, under the classification of "Americana." The subject of their display was Betsy Ross making the first American Flag. Mrs. Lois Cunningham Irby is the Chairman of Flags and Flag Code for the Chapter. Copies of the Flag Code were passed out.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY (Carlisle, Pennsylvania). On May 22nd, the Cumberland County Chapter celebrated its 70th Anniversary with a luncheon meeting at beautiful Allenberry on the Yellow Breeches.

Guests of honor were Mrs. George J. Walz, State Regent of Pennsylvania, who installed the new officers; Miss Catherine Downing, a National Vice President General from Milford, Delaware; and visiting regents from near-by chapters. Words of welcome were expressed by Mrs. C. Guillies Flower, former Chapter Regent, State Registrar and author, who paid a special tribute to our beloved retiring Regent, Miss Anna E. Read. Miss Downing's topic, "A Prideful Tradition," told of the Founders of our National Society; and a historical sketch on the Chapter was given by Dr. Jane Van Ness Smead, for over fifty years a life member and a daughter of Mrs. A. B. D. Smead, the Chapter's first registrar and for fourteen years its regent.

Recalling our record of achievement along all lines of patriotic endeavor, the Cumberland County Chapter has particular reason to take pride in its efforts to preserve its own rich historical heritage. Long the pioneer gateway to the West, Cumberland County was settled by men of courage and strong convictions who built their communities around a chain of beautiful old stone churches and named them for the springs which water our valley, the earliest, Silver Spring, organized in 1734. Each of these churches, with its stone-fenced churchyard, became the resting-place of our Revolutionary soldiers, whose records, found on tombstones and in family Bibles as well as other documents of historical value, have been painstakingly collected and preserved by our chapter members in books and many publications. Important sites have been appropriately marked with gateways, boulders and bronze tablets, suitably inscribed and bearing the DAR insignia. Also at the instigation of Cumberland County Chapter members, a beautiful monument to the memory of Molly Pitcher, famed heroine of the Battle of Monmouth, was erected in Carlisle's historic old Graveyard.

Cumberland County Chapter has been on the National Honor Roll for ten consecutive years. This past year a Memorial Scholarship to Mrs. Winfred Woods Brown, a member who was actively interested in the old Carlisle Indian School pupils, was given to St. Mary's School for Indian Girls. At the Pennsylvania Luncheon held during our last Continental Congress, Miss Read was presented the State Membership Certificate for the highest net increase in membership.

In observance of the 70th Anniversary, Mrs. Alvin L. Weaver, the Regent for 1965-1968, was chairman of the window exhibit. The exhibit included the Chapter's application and charter which is dated May 16, 1895 and also the charter for the Conodoguinette Society of the Children of the American Revolution.—Dr. Jane Van Ness Smead.

ANN POAGE (Houston, Texas). Houston's Ann Poage Chapter takes great pride in a dual honor recently given to one of its distinguished members, Mrs. Mollie Archer, a prominent educator of the Houston Independent School District. The Freedoms Foundation Award was presented on April 19, 1965, by General G. S. Meloy Jr., Regional Vice President of the Freedoms Foundation, Valley Forge, Pennsylvania.

As one of twenty-one recognized educators in the United States, chosen by
the Freedoms Foundation Jury, Mrs. Archer was cited because of her leadership in developing educational programs which present a better understanding of the Foundations' Credo on which our American way of life is formulated.

Mrs. Archer's Chapter has sponsored the Junior American Citizens Club programs at Theodore Roosevelt School. As principal of the school, Mrs. Archer has coordinated her ideas with the material and the assistance given her by her chapter's JAC chairman, Miss Elizabeth Chrisman Smith. These JAC contests drew teachers, students, and interested parents into active participation of patriotic programs.

The JAC club activities begin in kindergarten and the responsibility and active participation increase with each grade. The school council is drawn from the oldest and largest JAC club. The presiding officer and his officers take total initiative in the fulfillment of their duties. Some of the committees are: Health patrol, Traffic patrol, Building patrol, Fire patrol, and Bicycle patrol. The best poems, essays, programs, and plays, on the subject prescribed by the DAR each year, were bound in a scrapbook and sent to the Freedoms Foundation for approval.

The American Educator's Medal was presented to Mrs. Archer on July 19, 1965, by Dr. W. C. Sawyer, Senior Vice President of Freedoms Foundation, Valley Forge, Pennsylvania. The formal presentation was made by Dr. Sawyer at a televised Houston School Board Meeting.

Proclamations by local mayors, visual displays of patriotic material in libraries and other public buildings created universal interest. Using a member's small child in a news picture taken in the Alhambra City Library proved correct the adage, "a picture is worth 10,000 words." Articles in more than a dozen valley newspapers spread the back to the Constitution Message.

American History Month received similar coverage—over one hundred school children from nine schools competed in the essay contest plus displays, news articles and special programs.

Girl Homemakers and Good Citizens were honored at a tea and fashion show under the direction of Mrs. Cecil A. Hutchinson, Girl Homemaker chairman and Mrs. Robert De Mille, Good Citizen chairman. Garments made by the girls were modeled at the party which also included mothers and faculty members on the guest list.

Our "Chat With Effie" honoring Mrs. John J. Champieux, at that time candidate for the office of Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution, was a highlight of the year. The chapter is justly proud that Mrs. Champieux was elected to that office.

State Conference brought many honors. Mrs. William B. Palmer, regent, returned from Sacramento with first place for Press Book, first award for Public Relations and second place for Flag Book.

Other honors won included a first place and a second place spot in the Girl Homemaker division. The JAC program brought much acclaim to the chapter. Under the guidance of chairman, Mrs. Fred C. Smith, top honors were won in the State and later in National competition. The program exhibit, arranged by Mrs. Chester A. Cleveland, received first place and from there was sent to Continental Congress for display. Utilizing the theme of the year, Mrs. Cleveland presented a diorama, in miniature, of each month's program using the DAR wheel as the basis of her display.

The American Indian program, under the capable guidance of Mrs. Frank J. Thomas, was acclaimed "Most Outstanding."

Every phase of the DAR PROGRAM was covered during the year culminating in the American Heritage exhibit. Mrs. Harry H. Covington, chairman, arranged a display of the old and new—finest examples of art, needlework, books, furniture, etc. shown by members.

Not to be ignored was the chapter's participation in local Citizenship graduation ceremonies in three evening schools in the San Gabriel Valley. Mrs. Walter Wolford and her committee made the DAR contribution to the new citizens' program outstanding.

Also climaxing the year's activities was the presentation of eighteen American History Medals in local schools.—Mrs. H. R. Sawtelle.

BRUNSWICK (Brunswick, Ga.), Mrs. R. Hugh Reid of Vidalia, Georgia, who is State Second Vice-Regent of the Georgia Society, DAR, presented the "DAR Story" at the meeting of the Brunswick Chapter at the St. Simons Island home of Mrs. A. H. Reu, Regent.

Celebrating its Diamond Jubilee this year, the NSDAR was founded in 1890 by a small group of women with the idea of preserving American history, furthering education and keeping alive love of country. DAR membership now numbers over a hundred thousand women in all the 50 States as well as territories of the United States.

The DAR owns and sponsors two schools in various regions of the United States as one of its many projects. Another is the erection of historical markers all over the country by Chapters, some of which mark the trail to the West, honoring the Pioneer Mother. Prizes and awards are given each year to American history students by DAR Chapters. These are just a few of the many achievements and the projects instituted by the DAR, Mrs. Reid said in review.

Brunswick Chapter, founded in 1903, is one of the oldest in the organization and has the distinction of having two 50-year members: Mrs. C. H. Leavy, former Regent, and Miss Jane Macon who were recently honored with gifts of 50-year membership pins.

At the meeting Mrs. Leavy presented to the Chapter several photographs of Markers, with dates and inscriptions, which have been placed on historical sites in Glynn County by the Brunswick Chapter. These are to be bound as part of the permanent records of the Chapter. A committee was appointed to

Pictured cutting the Diamond Jubilee Cake are Mrs. C. H. Leavy, Mrs. A. H. Reu, Mrs. Hugh Reid, and Miss Jane Macon.

ALHAMBRA-SAN GABRIEL (Calif.). With the "Accent on Youth" and a concentration on better public relations in the community, telling the "Full DAR Story" set the pace for the year's programming.

Starting the year of the Diamond Jubilee off with widespread Constitution Week publicity became the impetus for a "rolling stone that did gather moss."
ascertain the present condition of the Markers and direct any action needed for their preservation.—Mrs. W. J. Bucks.

KETOCTIN (Purcellville, Va.). Many weeks of research by chapter members culminated in placing a DAR marker at the grave of The Reverend Amos Thompson, Revolutionary War Chaplain, in the churchyard of Leesburg Presbyterian Church, Leesburg, Virginia. Appropriate services were held at the graveside, led by the chapter regent, Mrs. Howard Sprague, and participated in by local officials.

Reverend Thompson was born in New Haven, Connecticut, on August 7, 1731, was graduated from New Jersey College (now Princeton University) in 1760 and was ordained in 1763. Shortly thereafter, he began his religious work in Virginia. He established two Presbyterian churches in Loudoun County before entering the Continental Army on July 23, 1776.

After his Revolutionary War service, Mr. Thompson lived in Connecticut for a short time. He returned to Loudoun County, Virginia, where he held large tracts of land in 1799. There he resumed his religious work and was a leader in establishing the Leesburg Presbyterian Church. He died on September 8, 1804, leaving his widow, Jane Evans Thompson, but no children.—Hazel T. Allyn.

JUDEA (Washington, Conn.). Judea Chapter celebrated the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution Diamond Jubilee with a dinner at the Veteran's Hall in Washington Depot on Tuesday night, August 17th. Among the 47 who attended were members, guests, and six Connecticut State DAR officers.

The State DAR officers included Mrs. Francis V. Byrnes, State Regent, from Waterbury, Mrs. Gordon S. Burroughs, State Historian from Greenwich, Mrs. Ruth Bee Jackson, State Chairman for Genealogical Records, of Greenwich, Mrs. Richard H. Fletcher, Past State Treasurer, of New Haven, Miss Fletcher, State Jr. Membership Chairman of New Haven, Miss Caroline Stow Platt, Past State Councillor and now regent of Freeload Baldwin Stow Chapter in Milford, Conn.

Following the dinner, Miss Helen Weresebe, Regent of Judea Chapter, introduced the guests of honor, Judea Chapter officers, members and guests, and gave a brief history of the founding of Judea Chapter DAR on June 9, 1898 by 20 Charter members from Washington and Litchfield. The first regent was Mrs. Frederick W. Gunn, wife of the founder of Gunny Chapter.

The speaker for the evening was Mrs. Francis V. Byrnes, Connecticut State Regent, who gave an informative and very interesting talk on the DAR work of the 29 committees which constitute the Historic, Patriotic and Educational work of the Daughters of the American Revolution under the National Society.

The Diamond Jubilee celebration, the 75th birthday of NSDAR, was considered a tremendous success by all.—Ruth Ivers Arons.

OLD TOPANEMUS (Locust, N. J.). The DAR in overalls and sneakers is a new image created by Miss Anne Melson Stommel, past Regent of Old Topanemus Chapter and present State Chairman of Public Relations in New Jersey, when she was photographed by the Trenton Times in bluejeans and sweatshirt—on her knees planting pachysandra around Watson House, recently restored DAR headquarters. The Times carried a caption: "... Miss Stommel gets down to earth" and devoted almost a fourth of the Woman's Page to the story.

Behind the story is a sentimental one: When the late Judge Walter D. Cougle and his wife—now New Jersey State Regent—used to visit Miss Stommel and her mother, Mrs. Henry DeLand Strack in Locust, Judge Cougle always admired their large beds of pachysandra. Quite apart from adding to the landscaping of the historic DAR headquarters, Miss Stommel thought it would be peculiarly fitting to transport some of the identical pachysandra to Trenton in memory of Judge Cougle who had been so active in acquiring Watson House. A total of 2,000 plants will eventually be set in.

While in Trenton, Miss Stommel presented Mrs. Cougle with the first Guest Book for recording future visitors to Watson House. The book was given in the name of Old Topanemus Chapter, and Miss Stommel promised she would replace it in perpetuity in honor of Mrs. Thomas Earle Reeves of Elmer, N. J., State Regent from 1953 to 1956 "for her emphasis upon patriotic education."

The chairman of the Headquarters Committee will confer with the architect, Samuel Mountford, as to what kind of desk or shelf should be procured to hold the guest book. A committee has been formed, headed by Mrs. Harry D. Taylor of Westfield, to raise whatever money will be necessary. This, too, is in honor of Mrs. Reeves.

Now that a caretaker-couple is living in the wing built for their use at Watson House, the New Jersey Society will begin to move in such acquisitions as it has: 2 Chippendale chairs, a sea captain's chest, the old Watson grandfather's clock, a William and Mary settle, two William and Mary chairs, a Queen Anne foot stool, a linen press, a spinning wheel, pots to hang on the crane in the fireplace, 1 child's rocking chair also in William and Mary period, crewel-work draperies, dishes and other pieces of table ware.

Several chapters have booked meetings there already. Thus, through the faithful efforts of the Founders Committee, the dream of a State Headquarters has become a reality. And Old Topanemus Chapter hopes to make further contributions in the near future.

SAN FRANCISCO (San Francisco, Calif.). Northern California Chapters opened the Constitution Week observance on Sept. 17th with a joint meeting in the Veterans Building. The State Regent, Mrs. Harvey Blanchard Lyon, greeted the members and spoke on "Our Constitution." Mrs. Will Long, State Chairman of American Music, gave the musical program assisted by Miss Beatrice L. Sherwood, soprano. Mr. Ivan Branson, San Francisco businessman...
and descendant of Gold Rush Pioneers, spoke on the subject, "How Secure Is Our Constitution?"

On Sunday, Sept. 19th, San Francisco and Sequoia Chapters and the Golden Gate Society, Children of the American Revolution, joined in a civic observance of Constitution Day in Golden Gate Park at the Band Concourse. Mrs. Harvey Blanchard Lyon, State Regent, was seated with other distinguished guests on the platform. The program was sponsored by the 330th Masonic District F.&.A.M., San Francisco, Mr. Warren D. Hanson, Chairman. Mr. Hanson then led the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag and the singing of the Star Spangled Banner. Ralph Murray, Conductor of the San Francisco Golden Gate Park Band, led the band in a stirring program of patriotic tunes. The tenor soloist, Carl Hugue, sang: "Your Land and my Land" and "My Own United States." The Honorable Peter Tamaras, Supervisor, City and County of San Francisco, brought greetings from the Mayor of San Francisco, who was unable to attend. A costumed tableau titled: "Signing of the Constitution of the United States, September 17, 1787," was enacted before an enthralled audience, by members of the 330th Masonic District. Mrs. Harvey Blanchard Lyon, State Regent of California, was introduced by Mr. Warren D. Hanson, and her group commended for their patriotic dedication. Mrs. Lyon provided 2500 leaflets from the National Society.

Through the generous cooperation of the Emporium Department Store on Market Street, a window representing Constitution Week, was installed. Exhibits on display were the Flag of the United States of America; San Francisco and Sequoia Chapters DAR banners; Betsy Ross Flag together with a picture of Betsy Ross and the Flag, loaned by Mrs. James W. Swoet, Jr., an engraving of the period loaned by Mrs. Carl S. Donley, Regent, California Chapter; colored picture of the Jefferson Memorial in Washington, D.C., and a copy of the original text of the Star Spangled Banner, loaned by Presidio Chapter; a Revolutionary War musket loaned by Mrs. Robert D. Cortalou, two Revolutionary War uniforms, one Officer and one soldier, loaned by the San Francisco Bodies Scottish Rite; a framed copy of the Constitution and a litho color picture of the signing of the Constitution loaned by San Francisco Chapter DAR. The window remained on view all during the week of Sept. 17th through 23rd.

Through the efforts of Mr. Don Oliver, Membership Chairman, California Society, Children of the American Revolution, San Francisco and Sequoia Chapters placed copies of the Constitution in six hotel lobbies: Sheraton-Palace, St. Francis, Hilton, Jack Tarr, Sir Francis Drake, Fairmont and Mark Hopkins. One was also placed in I. Magnin's Shop on Geary Street.

On Tuesday, Sept. 21st, Mrs. Harvey Blanchard Lyon, State Regent, presented a silk flag of the United States of America to the San Francisco Public Library in Civic Center.

An exhibit on the Constitution was displayed in the History Room on the second floor of the Library. Material used in this display was loaned or given by San Francisco Chapter and Sequoia Chapter.

Pictured are Carolee Conway, Frank Z. and James W. Higley, Mrs. Frank Z. Higley, Mrs. Anthony Meyer, Regent of Captain John Harris Chapter, and Robert C. Conway.

CAPTAIN JOHN HARRIS (Norwich, N.Y.). Mrs. Irving Ives, North Broad Street, Norwich, N.Y. opened her home for the Constitution Day meeting of the Captain John Harris Chapter DAR.

Following the business meeting there was a pilgrimage to the cemetery at South New Berlin to pay homage to a Revolutionary War soldier, Private Daniel Bagg, Jr. A history of Private Baggs life was read by Robert Conway of Unadilla; Carolee Conway placed the marker and flag on his grave; the pledge of allegiance was led by Frank Z. Higley, Jr. and James Higley; the dedication of the marker was given by the Regent, Mrs. Anthony Meyer. All of these participants are descendants of Pvt. Bagg. At the conclusion the group was led in prayer by the Chaplain, Mrs. B. H. Morrisson.

The gathering paused for prayer at the grave of Mrs. Carl Conway, another descendant of Pvt. Bagg and a sister of Mrs. Meyer. Mrs. Conway was serving as Chapter secretary at the time of her death.

All these descendants of the Revolutionary hero are members of DAR, S.A.R., and C.A.R.

ELIZABETH MCINTOSH HAMMILL (Manassas, Virginia), celebrated the Diamond Jubilee of the founding of the National Society on October 22, 1965, with an American Heritage Tea at Trinity Parish Hall.

A display of over seventy-five items of Americana was featured. Most of the articles exhibited were owned by Chapter members, and the exhibit was enhanced by others on loan from friends. There were two Washington items, a silver butterknife from Mt. Vernon and a Masonic lusterware pitcher made especially for George Washington. High top button shoes stood democratically adjacent to fine porcelain vases. A German galvanic electric belt, ca. 1888, with the accompanying brochure promising its use would insure cure of dyspepsia, liver complaint, kidney disease, lame back, rheumatism, etc., rested beside a calico slatted sunbonnet. Two pairs of ladies linen pantaloons were the center of in-

Exhibit at the American Heritage Tea given by the Elizabeth McIntosh Hammill Chapter.
terest as they hung among the display of exquisitely handstitched quilts and coverlets. Among the several fine embroidered samplers was one worked about 1786 by Rachel (King) Smith of Dumfries, whose picture was shown in a family group painting. Oddly enough, there was only one firearm exhibited, a beautiful flintlock squirrel rifle, ca. 1700-1776, which had been converted to percussion about 1850. A bullet mold used by the Confederate Army was shown, as well as rare old books, Sandwich glass, Waterford decanters, saltcellars, snuff jar from England, a horsehair trunk, a cake plate over 200 years old, daguerreotypes, Dresden tea caddy, fine pieces of china and crystal, candlesticks and other tableware of beaten tin.

The regent of the Elizabeth McIntosh Hammill Chapter is Mrs. Sterling Garwood. Mrs. Robert H. Smith served as over-all chairman of the event, assisted by Mrs. E. J. Ristedt, chairman of the tea table, Mrs. V. V. Gillum, chairman of the flower arrangements, and Mrs. James E. King, chairman of publicity. More than a hundred guests attended the Tea.

In March we obtained through the kindness of our beloved Senator Harry F. Byrd, thirty of the new United States maps published by the government, and distributed one to each public school in the county. The Chapter also owns a copy of the “Citizen, U. S. A.” tape which is available for the schools and interested clubs.—Martha E. King.

GENERAL LAFAYETTE (Atlantic City, N. J.). With the idea in mind of celebrating the Diamond Anniversary (1890-1965) of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, members and guests of General Lafayette Chapter gathered in the Crystal Room of the Hotel Dennis, located on the famous Boardwalk, for their annual Spring Luncheon. Mrs. Joseph Spero and Mrs. R. Elliot Surtees planned the gala affair. Mrs. David W. B. Haining, Sr., who has been the Chapter Regent for the past three years, presided at the luncheon. Introductions were made of the special guests, the state Officers, the Regents of the Southern District and State Chairmen. The Luncheon concluded with the cutting of the 75th Anniversary Birthday Cake, the first slice by Mrs. Haining; the Sparklers surrounding the cake were lighted by the incoming Regent, Mrs. Walter Russell Eshbach, Jr., after which “Happy Birthday to the National Society DAR” was sung by all present. Special Music was provided by Miss Bette Glenn, soprano, and accompanied by Mrs. W. Mahlon Geiger, Chairman of American Music. Following the cutting of the cake, Mrs. Walter D. Cougle, State Regent, conducted an impressive installation ceremony of the new officers. Miss Mida C. Blake, delegate to the 74th Continental Congress held in Washington gave an informative report of the Sessions.

History and gracious living made a happy combination in the presentation of “A Strand of Diamonds” written and directed by Mrs. Smith J. Leeds, for the Diamond Jubilee Celebration of the National Society. The diamonds placed on the strand of time were: A meeting of five ladies in the home of Mrs. Louise Knowlton Brown, July 29, 1890 to discuss the organization of a National Society, DAR. The organization meeting October 11, 1890, was held at the home of Mary Lockwood with 18 members present; the leadership of Mrs. Benjamin Harrison; the creation of the “Children of the American Revolution” by the Fourth Continental Congress; the founding of the two DAR Schools; the sponsoring of youth groups such as Junior American Citizens Clubs. The DAR has added other precious stones of outstanding achievement, but time did not permit the sharing of the other jewels which have kept alive the flame of its worth-while objectives—History, Education and Patriotism.

Authentic costumes highlighted the program as the members of the Chapter portrayed the various characters.

General Lafayette Chapter was pleased to present this Diamond Jubilee Program, “A Strand of Diamonds” to the Program Committee of the National Society.—Alyce V. Eshbach.

JUDITH ROBINSON (McComb, Miss.). The accompanying photographs pictures Bertha Hazzard Nunnery (Mrs. H. F.), Regent, in the dining room of the lovely new home of Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Prestridge. The occasion was the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of the National organization. The festive cake was cut by assisting hostesses and served to a large gathering.

The DAR story was told by Mrs. Sam Brent, former Regent, assisted by Mrs. N. E. Wenerlund, Mrs. G. J. Willoughby and Mrs. J. E. Martin who traced the history of the organization and its aims emphasizing history, education, patriotism, and opposition to those things deemed hurtful to the nation.

This chapter is more than half a century old and has been in continuous service. It has 86 members and consistently holds interesting meetings. Strongly emphasized is national defense and service to the community.

Just recently Mrs. O. R. Diamond and Mrs. J. S. Thompson, two former regents, gave the DAR story to Ole Brooke Chapter in Brookhaven, Miss. Judith Robinson receives a State Gold Star practically every year, and has many times received the National Gold Award.

Mrs. Nunnery and Mrs. N. E. Wenerlund represented this chapter at the Continental Congress last year.—Mrs. J. O. Emmerich.

CONTENTMENT CHAPTER (Dedham, Massachusetts). On Monday evening, October 11th, as the National Society officially celebrated its Diamond Jubilee Anniversary with a gala banquet in Washington, members and friends of Contentment Chapter gathered at the Community House in Dedham to observe the momentous occasion and at the same time to honor the Chapter’s founding and charter members.
Mrs. Arthur F. Cole, who as Mabelle Senning was the founder and Organizing Regent of the chapter eighteen years ago, journeyed from her present home in Elizabeth, New Jersey, to be the featured speaker of the evening. Also honored were charter member Miss Gertrude A. MacPeek, Honorary State Regent of Massachusetts, and other founding members who subsequently served the chapter as Regent and were present for this occasion: Mrs. Herbert F. Perry, Mrs. Harold C. Cornell and Mrs. Edwin W. Currier. Two others of the chapter's original Board were also present to be recognized: Mrs. Calvin E. Wilcox, Organizing Vice-Regent and Mrs. Charles Higley, Organizing Treasurer, as were the following charter members, Mrs. Frank B. Hodges, Mrs. Harold G. Ingram, Miss Dorothy P. Kendall, Mrs. Rodney C. Larcom, Miss Laura J. McIntire, Mrs. Allen N. Swain, Miss Laura Tripp, Mrs. C. R. Query, Mrs. Lennart Gustafson and Mrs. Eben Jenkins.

Past Regent Mrs. Julian F. Chisholm, Jr., too, received the thanks of the chapter for her years of service. Mrs. Frederick W. Johnson, Regent, along with her Board and the members of the refreshment committee under the chairmanship of Mrs. William T. MacDonald, all contributed to make this a truly memorable evening. The social activities were climaxed when a magnificent cake, frosted in white and decorated with gold leaves and a large "NSDAR 75th," was ceremoniously cut by the Founding Regent.

Mrs. Herbert F. Perry, Mrs. Harold C. Cornell and Mrs. Edwin W. Currier.

FREEDOM HILL (McLean, Virginia). On Sunday afternoon, October 24, 1965, Freedom Hill Chapter of McLean, Virginia, was hostess to the other chapters in District V of the State of Virginia, when it gave a Jubilee Silver Tea at the Trinity Methodist Church. The tea was in celebration of the founding of the National Society, which occurred in Washington, D.C., seventy-five years ago on October 11, 1890.

The program was arranged and narrated by the Regent, Mrs. F. Norman Hearnt. It consisted of a review, broken into ten-year periods, of the accomplishments of the National Society. Members of the chapter who participated were dressed in costumes of the period which they represented, and as each one appeared on the stage, Mrs. Hearnt told of the most important events and accomplishments of the decade being featured at the moment. Mrs. Cutler Smith, pianist, played soft background music during the narration of the program.

The old fashioned gowns which had belonged to grandmothers of present members were found in attics and trunks which had not been opened for years.

The proceeds of the Silver Tea will be added to the scholarship fund of the chapter.

Those appearing on the stage, in addition to the regent, were Miss Julia Guinn, Mrs. Worth Hatch, Mrs. Marvin C. Brown, Miss Nancy Marr, Mrs. Katherine Marston, Mrs. Virginia Kulik, Mrs. Virginia Lawson, Mrs. Nancy Quinn and Miss Jan Brown, a member of Freedom Hill, C.A.R.

At the conclusion of the program refreshments were served and a social hour was enjoyed by the members and their guests.—Mrs. Frank R. Rynex.

RALPH HUMPHREYS (Jackson, Miss.). "Summers Farm" the beautiful country home of Mr. and Mrs. Minor Summers was the perfect setting for an elaborate tea given by Ralph Humphreys Chapter in observance of the Diamond Jubilee and honoring our distinguished member, Mrs. Herbert Forrest, Librarian General. Mrs. Summers, hostess and Mrs. A. B. Neal, General Chairman welcomed the guests. The Chapter officers and assigned hostesses were assisted in receiving by special guests, Mrs. Richard Shelby, State Regent and Mrs. H. C. Ogden, State Rosalie Chairman and all State officers residing in Jackson. Also Mrs. M. S. Connor, Mrs. J. P. Coleman and Mrs. Ross Barnett, former First ladies of Miss., all wearing their inaugural gowns.

In the absence of Mrs. Paul Johnson, First Lady of Miss., her lovely inaugural dress was displayed. The wife of Jackson's Mayor absent because of illness sent her inaugural gown of 17 years ago. All ladies receiving wore original dresses or costumes of early days carrying out the theme "Fashions of Long Ago."

Mrs. J. N. McLeod, Chairman, assisted by Mrs. T. P. Watkins had arranged an exciting display of original dresses and other articles of clothing, some of which were modeled and all having historic background. These styles, ranging from the "gay nineties" and the "roaring twenties," included a delicate wedding gown and second day dress of 1900.

A magnificent diamond display was furnished by one of Jackson's leading jewelers and arranged by Mrs. Cecil Inman, Jr. Rare and beautiful gems in extravagant settings carried out the "Diamond Jubilee" idea.

Still another attraction was "A Century of Fashions" made up of sketches and samples of inaugural gowns of twenty First Ladies of Miss., and sketches of styles of many periods. This collection was created by Mrs. Alton Phillips of Macon, Miss., and is a fabulous exhibit.

Fresh flowers and candlelight created a beautiful table from which refreshments were served. Mrs. R. D. Hall and the Regents of Jackson's three other DAR Chapters poured tea. Members of LeFleurs Bluff Society, C.A.R., received on the lawn in gay Colonial costumes. Over 350 guests attended.—Mrs. Cecil Inman.

GUILFORD BATTLE (Greensboro, N.C.), combined the observance of Veteran's Day and honoring Good Citizens, when it met on November 11th, at Greensboro Historical Museum. Miss Myrtle Armfield, a member, and curator of the museum, with Mrs. L. W. Doggett, headed the hostess group.

The five high school seniors picked from their respective schools, and sponsored by the chapter, with their mothers, were special guests at the meeting. Each girl received a Good Citizenship pin and a DAR Diamond Jubilee book.

Mrs. Charles M. Ivey, Jr., Good Citizenship chairman, noted in presenting the girls that one of the group, Miss Judy Mabe, of the Northwest High School was selected from all (Continued on page 514)
United Service Organizations, USO, observed its twenty-fifth anniversary of service to the men and women of the Armed Forces in February, 1966.

The USO in cooperation with individuals and civic organizations has given continuous service to the communities in the Nation and in every place where our Armed Forces serve providing a home away from home for the men and women. The USO is open every day of the year from 9:00 a.m. to 11:00 p.m. for the convenience of service personnel.

This uniquely American institution, unmatched in the military annals of any nation in history, was created by its Member Agencies: Young Men’s Christian Associations, National Catholic Community Service, National Jewish Welfare Board, Young Women’s Christian Association, The Salvation Army, National Travelers Aid Association.

When the war was growing closer to the United States in 1940, the leaders of the religious and welfare agencies who had operated separately in World War I, were drawn together to share their experiences so as to better serve the Armed Forces should another national emergency arise. A Federation of these agencies seemed the answer.

Both the military services, at the time, were opposed to the entry of any private welfare agency on military posts. But, each saw the need for some outside, separate civilian organization to operate facilities in the town adjacent to the military bases—and the large leave areas—where servicemen inevitably headed during off-duty hours.

After a meeting at the White House, the United Service Organizations was born, granted a charter as a non-profit corporation under the laws of New York State. Under the wise benevolence of the late John D. Rockefeller, Jr., the organization was put into being. Walter Hoving, prominent New York merchant, was elected its first president. A campaign to secure the necessary financial support of the American public was begun under Thomas E. Dewey.

Even before the ink was dry on the new charter, the ideal—the need—of the USO caught on like wildfire. Hundreds of thousands of American youth were being drafted, transplanted across the country to training centers and thence to ports of embarkation. The great heart of America was bursting with pride—and concern.

All over America in 1941, USO clubs of every description, with or without benefit of charter, were springing up as volunteers, old and young, streamed in to give every GI a hero's reception and farewell to the fighting fronts overseas.

The need for administrative supervision and for a professional staff to direct the generous, spontaneous outpouring of the nation became immediately apparent. There was no doubt that USO had enlisted “For the duration”—but who could foretell that the “duration” for USO—like that of the Armed Forces—was to continue for 21 years after the war had been won as well!

USO operates where it is needed, off-post and overseas, in some 128 communities in the continental United States; 37 points of service overseas. Last year 700 entertainers gave 4000 performances to military audience of 2,500,000. The USO Shows program is divided into three parts: Professional Variety Units, College Shows, and Celebrity Units.

The USO now has seven Clubs in South Viet Nam.

The National Defense Committee of the District of Columbia, Daughters of the American Revolution honored the retiring State Regent, Miss Anna Mary
McNutt, by sponsoring a buffet supper on February 20th at the National Capital USO, 451 Pennsylvania Avenue, as a special salute to the returnees from Viet Nam, as well as welcoming all the men and women of the Armed Services from surrounding areas visiting Washington or on duty in this vicinity.

Mrs. Eloise Jenkins, State Chairman of the National Defense Committee, in her welcoming remarks called attention to the objectives of the NSDAR and the service given through education, historic preservation, and patriotic works. DAR members and their husbands assisted in serving more than one hundred young men and women.

The Dorothy Hancock Chapter had paved the way for this evening with a similar supper on February 13th. The program presented was on National History Month, originated by the DAR.

The young men recently returned from Viet Nam who were honored at the supper were: Sgt. Charles A. McIntire, Glendale, Arizona, currently stationed at Ft. McNair, Washington, D. C.; Specialist Fourth Class Richard Murphy, Harper, Kansas, currently stationed at Ft. Myer, Va.; Sgt. Clarence T. Lucas from Kalamazoo, Michigan, currently stationed at Ft. Myer, Va. All of these young men are members of the Old Guard in companies A, E, and C, respectively.

The USO continues to fill the needs of our Service Personnel by providing a home away from home for the men and women in uniform. Remember that “USO is there because you care.”

Marie B. Lingo
Member, Board of Directors
National Capital USO

Miss Anna Mary McNutt, State Regent, District of Columbia, greets Specialist Fourth Class Richard Murphy of Harper, Kansas, recently returned from Viet Nam, at DAR sponsored USO supper. Others pictured left to right are: Miss Isabel Powell, Assistant Director, National Capital USO; Mrs. Walter E. Ward, State Vice Regent; Sgt. Clarence T. Lucas, Kalamazoo, Michigan, who also served in Viet Nam; Mrs. Eloise Jenkins, State Chairman, National Defense; Sgt. Charles A. McIntire, Glendale, Arizona, veteran of Viet Nam; Mrs. Dorothy W. S. Ragan, Vice President General; Mrs. Walton C. Clark, Dorothy Hancock Chapter.
Spanish Influence on

By

Virginia Bradford Martensten

Four and a half centuries ago the Spaniards made a wonderful mistake when they discovered America and California while searching for Cathay and India. It was during the reign of Charles the Fifth (1516-1556) that Spain enjoyed her greatest period of splendor, and was bringing about the conquest of a continent and development of one of the greatest empires the world has ever known. It was not long, however, before the Spaniards ran into competition when the English and French entered into further exploring and settling of the North American continent. And so eventually, the eastern part of our continent was settled with the coming into being of New England, Virginia and Maryland, at about the same time the Spaniards were developing California.

The name “California” was derived from a most romantic source. At about the time of Columbus, a novel—a melodramatic thriller—was written by a Spaniard named Garcí Ordoñez de Montalvo. The novel was called “La Sergas de Esplandian”, or “The Splendid Adventure”. The tale described an island named California, inhabited by beautiful amazons. The ruler of this isle, an amazon of greater beauty, and more spirited than the others, was called Calafia. These women captured men from other islands, had children by them, and then discarded the men. The amazons reared their off-spring to be super beings. And so we derived the name of our state from the Queen Calafia. One of the explorers, who had read the novel, though no one seems to be sure which one, saw fit to apply this name to what then was supposed to be an island, but which turned out to be a peninsula with mainland extensions, and has since been known as California.

As early as 1516, there were many Spanish and English explorers traveling up and down the California coast. One of the most famous of these was Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo. Among the names of all of the explorers his is the one most frequently used in connection with California highways, bridges, parks, resorts and monuments erected to his memory.

Sebastian Vizcaíno sailed from Navidad on the west coast of Mexico in the year 1600. This explorer renamed the prominent landmarks along the coast. Thus we have inherited the names of our cities from San Diego to Monterey from the Spanish.

More than a hundred years elapsed before Spain again became active in California. In 1769 King Charles the Third of Spain appointed Jose de Galváz visitorgeneral of New Spain. Galváz organized four colonizing expeditions to the new world. In charge of the spiritual phase of the expeditions was the heroic and saintly Father Junípero Serra. The commander-in-chief was Don Gaspar de Portóla. Portóla was a great leader and from a base he established in San Diego he made many trips up the coast, by sea and inland routes, and established many settlements along these routes. These settlements were referred to as pueblos, and the garrisons were known as presidios. Some of these presidios still retain these designations, such as the Presidio in San Francisco, Monterey and San Diego. Thus we had handed down to us the names of many of our beautiful towns in California, such as San Jose, Santa
Rosa, Sonoma, Los Angeles and many others too numerous to name.

It is important not to overlook the great part played by Father Junipero Serra in this period of our background. He traveled at all times with the expeditions of Portola's, and whenever he could would indoctrinate the natives and establish a mission for their religious worship. These missions were located within a day’s walk of each other. Father Serra was a much loved man and, with the aid of sixteen men of the Franciscan Order, spread the spark of civilization and Christianity from San Diego to San Francisco.

I believe that our most important heritage from the Spanish is the beautiful architecture which has so long been a characteristic of California, handed down to us from the time of the early missions. This style of architecture is a type of Spanish-Moorish design which was prevalent in Andalusia, a leftover of the Moorish influence in Southern Spain.

There are many examples of this style extant today, the typical low rambling structures with the red tile roofs. One of the most interesting of the old domains is the vast Rancho Santa Margarita y Las Flores, (now Camp Pendleton, U. S. Marine Corps), with its beautiful old hacienda. The house standing today was built in 1864 on an estate comprising ninety thousand acres. This estate was truly princely, and presents a picture of early ranch life not excelled in this day.

A little of the old charm of the early adobes still lingers about the little plaza of Old Town, San Diego. The Casa de Carrillo was one of the earliest and largest of the great houses in which the aristocratic Spanish families lived. It was the social center of their day. Also outstanding was the Bandini House and the Estudillo House in Old Town. The Inn at Rancho Santa Fe is a beautiful replica of the old rancho haciendas, which were on a par with the ante-bellum estates in the East and the plantations in the South. There are also many other famous estates built on the old Spanish land grants throughout the state.

The Spanish also furnished us with a great number of our lush types of flowering plants, our fruit trees and shrubs. An interesting fact is that Father Serra brought to the new world, from his beloved garden in Mallorca, cuttings from his olive trees, which he lovingly tended in his garden at San Fernando Monastery near Mexico City. General Galvés assisted Father Serra in transporting the cuttings, and in 1769 they were planted in this country. We are also indebted to Spain for the pomegranate, the guava, orange and loquat trees. The bougainvillaea is said to have reached this country from Spain by way of Brazil and Mexico. Father Serra, upon entering one of the early settlements, discovered the “Rose of Castile” flourishing in a small deserted garden and mentioned this in his diary. It is not known whether this little wild rose was brought here from the old world, or was a native of the region.

The history of California, from the early days of the Spanish explorations, through the upsetting time of
the Americans' crossing to California at the time of the gold rush, has presented wonderful lore for the writers, both historical and fictional. Our libraries are well stocked with literature covering these periods. Among those to be counted are Helen Hunt Jackson, George Wharton James, Mary Austin and Zane Gray.

In late years a style of art has been developed by the great artists of the time. Frescoes and murals in the churches and on the walls of public places, depicting the early days of Alta California and Mexico, are to be found around the world. Many of these have been painted by Diego Rivera, Jose Clemente, Orozco and Xavier Martinez. Coronado is fortunate in having some of Martinez' murals on the walls of the La Venta restaurant, which were painted in the thirties.

Henry Huntington left his art treasures for posterity in what is now known as the Huntington Library and Art Gallery, and there is to be found here a treasure trove of Early California memorabilia.

As the cross marched by the side of the Spanish sword in the early days, the versatile fathers were not only spiritual leaders, they were architects, doctors, farmers, teachers and musicians. They taught the beautiful mission music of the Mass and the hymns, and also composed many of these.

In 1930 the beautiful hymn, “Misa de Cataluna”, was played at the Mission Santa Barbara, where for almost a century it lay untouched on the museum shelf in the mission.

The natives loved the European instruments brought over by the Spaniards. Bands and orchestras were formed and these musicians played for the missions and at fiestas and weddings. This was natural, as both the Mexicans and the Spanish have music in their blood, it is almost as natural to them as breathing.

And so we have many songs and plays written around the Spanish theme which are popular today. “Ranona” has always been a favorite, and we may see today “The Mission Play” at San Gabriel, and the Ramona pageant at Hemet.

This heritage of ours, handed down from the Spaniards of the early days of our history, was summed up by a man, Bruce Blinn, in the 1800's, when he said, “it is not impossible, I think, that a real civilization may someday grow up on this shore of sapphire sea, a civilization which does not need to hang it's head when the Athens of Pericles is mentioned.”

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When a company of soldiers was recruited in the early period of the Revolutionary War, at Bridgeton, New Jersey, James Giles was made Lieutenant. He was quite young, about 17 years of age.

The Captain of the company was Joseph Bloomfield and it was a part of the Second or New York Regiment of Artillery under Colonel Lamb in "Maxwell's Brigade." The winter of 1777-78 was passed by this brigade at Valley Forge. As Captain of Artillery James Giles served to the end of the war.

Philadelphia was evacuated by the British in 1778 and this Brigade, part of the "Jersey Line," called by General Washington, "the flower of all the American forces," was detached from the main army and with other troops placed under the command of General LaFayette to harass and impede the progress of General Clinton.

This regiment fought at the Battle of Monmouth and was at the surrender at Yorktown October 19th, 1781.

At the conclusion of the war General Giles became a student at law with Joseph Bloomfield, his former friend and commanding officer then residing in Trenton. He married Hannah Bloomfield, sister of Mr. Bloomfield, and taking up residence in Bridgeton, N.J. about 1787, built his house in 1791 and resided there until his death July 23rd, 1825.

He was considered one of the heroes of the war and later took an active part in his community. He was one of the organizers of the Presbyterian Church and President of the Bank of Bridgeton. He was head of the first Masonic Lodge in Cumberland County and a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, composed of Officers in the Revolutionary War. For several years he was a General in the Cumberland County Brigade of Militia.

When the Marquis de LaFayette visited the United States, it is said, that he brought several dress swords which he presented to such of the officers who served under him as remained. James Giles was a recipient of one of these swords. The Giles sword is handsomely mounted with a gold hilt and inscribed "Presented to Captain James Giles of my New York Regiment by the Marquis de LaFayette."

The sword is now in the National Museum at Morris-town, N.J., having been given to the Historical Society of New Jersey in the following manner.

General James Giles and his wife Hannah Bloomfield Giles had one son and four daughters. James and two of the girls died in their youth. Fanny H. Giles married Dr. Isaac H. Hampton whose father had been a surgeon in the Revolutionary War.

Having no son of his own at the time of making his will, Gen. Giles bequeathed the sword to James Hampton the son of his daughter, Fanny. Record of Wills, Cumberland Co., N.J., Lib.B. p.288., Dated 3 Mar, 1823; (Continued on page 508)
The Story of Parrott City

By

Edna N. Bryce

Sarah Platt Decker Chapter

Durango, Colorado

As you drive up La Plata Canyon, about twelve miles west of Durango, Colorado, if you are looking for it, you may see a weathered sign on a post near a gate. It reads, “Parrott City Ranch.” Driving through the gate and rounding a curve, at your left, you will see a chimney and a fireplace standing stark against the sky, the remains of a burned building. The sign, the chimney and a solitary grave outlined with rocks, on a slope about a half-mile distant, are all that remain of the old town of Parrott City, the first county seat of La Plata County, Colorado. The old Barbee boarding house, which was struck by lightning and destroyed in 1963, was the last remaining building.

The site of the now vanished and almost forgotten settlement was at the foot of the lofty La Plata mountains, where the canyon of the La Plata River widens into a gravelly flat. This seemed a favorable place for “placer” mining, and John Moss, an early day prospector, succeeded in interesting the mining company of Parrott and Company of San Francisco, to back a mining operation in the area in 1874. However, before prospecting could begin, it was necessary to negotiate with the Ute Indians who owned the land. The Utes had a grievance. The Mormons had pushed them out of the Salt Lake area and now these white men wanted more of their land for mining purposes. One can hardly blame them for objecting when their chief, Ouray, the most outstanding figure among the Utes, was about to make more concessions to the whites. Ouray saw the handwriting on the wall and knew that opposition to the whites with their army to back them was futile. So he agreed to a plan by which six townships (136 square miles) were opened to settlement and prospecting in this particular area. While this action was authorized by the federal government, John Moss, who did not trust government and Indian treaties, negotiated a private treaty with Ouray, who was also a rugged individualist. Both lived up to their treaties completely.

At first a tent camp was established on the La Plata river. But the building of the town was begun at once and named Parrott City. An interesting little story is told of how John Moss invited four members of the Hayden Survey, who chanced to be in the area, including William Jackson, the famous “picture maker of the West,” and Ernest Ingersoll, a reporter for the New York Tribune to come to his camp on the La Plata, and give him their votes in a county election which was in progress. In return he guided them to the cliff dwellings in Mancos Canyon, where the first photograph of one of these dwellings was taken by Jackson, several years before the discovery of Cliff Palace by the Wetherill brothers.

Parrott City, which seemed to spring up over night and which was incorporated in 1874, had as many as thirty cabins arranged in parallel rows and at the end of the main street stood the courthouse, across the end of the street. The courthouse was the only two-story building in the town, and dances were held on the upper floor when court was not in session. Some times a dance was interrupted when summary justice had to be dispensed. One reason given for the second floor dance hall, was that Tom Nance, a swashbuckling young outlaw, loved to ride his horse into a dance hall and shoot up the place. And, too, a light in the window of the hall announced that a dance was to be held, and every available female was to present herself, as women were scarce in the “City.”

There was also a blacksmith shop and a jail, a butcher shop and a general store, and the first, but probably not the only, saloon was set up on pine boards
under a large tree. There was a post office and a school. It is recorded that Hans Aspaas, of a pioneer family from Norway, carried mail from the army post at Fort Lewis to Parrott City in the mid-eighties. The post office was still operating in 1897, because a postcard postmarked “Parrott City” in 1897, was in existence until recently destroyed in a fire. However at that time Parrott City was losing its population, as it had lost its courthouse, and its status as county seat in 1881 to the new city of Durango, which had grown up around the railroad from Alamosa in that year.

Dr. W. R. Winters was a one time doctor in Parrott City, although he seems to have been in every town in the area, and had many miraculous cures credited to him. He also is credited with inventing a device for keeping a broken limb in traction, which was the first to be used. It is said that Charles Nagaelin, who was perhaps the owner of the blacksmith ship previously mentioned, made the surgical instruments on his anvil for Dr. Winter’s use. At any rate, Nagaelin did live in Parrott City and he was a blacksmith.

As to the school, it is certain there was a school, even if for only a short time. An old school-board record book, rescued from a pile of books and papers destined for the trash pile, dated in 1887 and specified as Parrott City, shows that a Miss Mittie Kavanaugh and a Miss Lizzie Allen were early teachers in Parrott City. This was also verified by Mrs. Sarah Allen, who said that Miss Lizzie was her first teacher. Mrs. Allen was born Sarah Brown, and was the daughter of Hiram Holliday Brown, who was a freighter from Alamosa in the early eighties, possibly before the railroad reached Durango. He hauled with a burro train, the load being packed on the backs of the burros. She said the family lived in Parrott City several years, and a brother, Jay Brown, recently deceased, was born there in 1884. There was also a little sister, who died and was buried in the cemetery, which is now obliterated. Bill Little, who came to the area in 1910, says there were about 20 graves there at that time.

Mrs. Allen also referred to Dr. Winters, who, she said, killed a man there in a fit of jealousy. This may account for the doctor’s departure from the city, and a rumored “tragedy” in his life. She related a story about two men fighting over a dog. One was killed and also buried in the cemetery. This same episode was recalled by Belt Dailey, whose parents lived in Parrott City 1879-1880, when Belt was six years old. His parents had come from Salt Lake City on the Mormon trek to Bluff, Utah. While in Parrott City, his father had a blacksmith shop and his mother ran a boarding house, both necessities in a mining camp. As he told the story, two men, Riley and Lewis, robbed George Bauer’s store in Mancos, of $500, and were tracked to Parrott City, caught and sent to jail. Later they came back, where Riley got into a fight with Cherokee Bill, an Indian, who Riley claimed, had shot his dog. Riley was shot and killed. Cherokee Bill was injured and later was killed by Riley’s Partner in crime, Lewis. This incident was told to Bill Little, previously men- tioned, who lives near the site of the old town. At that time, 1963, Dailey was 90 years old. He has since died. There are conflicting versions of this story, as is often the case, when older people recall long past events.

It is generally conceded that the first white child born there was Opal Mae Arthurholt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Allen Arthurholt, early day ranchers in the area. The event took place on May 1, 1876, in the old Barbee boarding house, which was recently destroyed by fire. It had been visited in 1958, by its famous first baby, then 82 years of age, Mrs. Opal Squire of Downey, California. The Arthurholts left their ranch home when Opal was about three years old, and returned to their former home in Ohio. Their departure was speeded by the advice of Chief Ignacio, one of Chief Ouray’s successors, who warned of impending attacks by the Ute Indians. Another little girl born in the mining town was Martha Ann Ent, born April 24, 1880. She, however remained and later married Charles Heather, also of pioneer stock, and their family lived in the area for many years.

Lest it might be supposed that dancing, drinking, gambling and shooting were the only pastimes of the residents, we must report that the younger set found skiing over the nearby slopes was great fun, and even with home made skis and no ski lifts or lodges. Two young ladies who became proficient in this sport were Lizzie and Allie Banks, daughters of Robert Banks, who ran a butcher shop.

When San Juan county was withdrawn from La Plata county in 1876, the county seat was changed.
**State Activities**

**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

Chapters of the District of Columbia Society Daughters of the American Revolution have observed the Diamond Jubilee through a great variety of programs and projects, following the prescribed objectives of history, education and patriotic endeavor. Many have presented both Chapter and Society history in various ways, several in costume or musical settings. The “Parade of the Presidents General” was originated by a member of one Chapter, and the dolls dressed by the Regent of another. Chapters have turned to the past by reading the minutes of their first meeting, presenting and honoring charter members, and reading early papers and addresses of our original members, including that of Mrs. Harrison at the first DAR Congress. A history of District of Columbia Chapters is in preparation by all Chapters.

Many Chapters gave luncheons, parties and receptions with a special Diamond Jubilee theme, some with speakers on the Diamond Jubilee program and history.

The community has been told the DAR Story by displays in such places as a bank, a library and a department store. The story has further been told by generous donation of “In Washington—the DAR Story.”

This year has been taken as an opportunity to give generously to our DAR schools and other projects, going far beyond the customary budget.

A flag, once flown over the United States Capitol, was presented to the oldest church in Washington, and dedicated. The graves of three Revolutionary soldiers have been located and marked, some quite a distance from Washington, entailing day-long tours. Other tours have been taken to places of historical significance. One Chapter has renovated and marked the District of Columbia Milestone assigned to it for care by Act of Congress.

Chapters have cooperated with the State Regent in special projects. They responded well to the request to attend Naturalization Court, and to send packages to the refugees in Viet Nam, one phase of the war work which DAR has traditionally done as a specific responsibility.

In addition to these Chapter activities, the State DAR has carried out an over-all Diamond Jubilee program. The social highlight was the reception given for the President General. Other occasions have been the observance of Constitution Day, when the DAR was the honored guest at the Sunset Parade at the Marine Barracks; the presentation of the Americanism Medal to Artur Rubinstein, when he played in an unforgettable recital at Constitution Hall; and the beginning of State activity in the war effort with a supper served at the USO, honoring the State Regent, and returnees from Viet Nam.

The administrative year will close with awards at the State Conference, given to three community leaders who have given contributions in the three areas of DAR emphasis—history, education, and patriotism.

**PENNSYLVANIA**

The 69th annual conference of the Pennsylvania Society, DAR was held in the Penn Harris Hotel, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, last October 4, 5, 6. Its “Proceedings” were dedicated to the President General, Mrs. William Henry Sullivan, Jr. The entire conference ran with the precision of a fine watch; yet the atmosphere was friendly and relaxed. Our new State Regent, Mrs. George J. Walz, presided with grace and distinction.

Several meetings preceded the opening session. Chapter regents met with Mrs. F. A. Paul Ziesmer, First Vice Regent, and with State Board and Committee Chairmen, who discussed procedures for effective chapter action. The State Chairman of the American Indi-
ans Committee, Mrs. Kenneth C. Sheaffer arranged a brunch. Mr. Jack Higgins of Bacone College spoke. The beautiful memorial service for the Society's 313 dead was held in the Zion Lutheran Church, under the auspices of Mrs. Robert W. Stahl, State Chaplain.

Gay dinners preceded the opening session: the "Dutch Treat" supper, Pages' dinner and State Officers' Club dinner.

Mrs. George J. Walz, State Regent, convened the Conference. After the opening ritual she read greetings from the President General and Pennsylvania Honorary State Regents and National Officers. Greetings followed from Mrs. George M. Horn, General Conference Chairman, state and local officials and state and local S.A.R. Presidents.

Then the Regent presented distinguished guests and her Board: Mrs. Allan L. Baker, Honorary State Regent, Past Organizing Secretary General and National Chairman of Friends of the Museum Committee; Mrs. Joseph Vallery Wright, Honorary State Regent, Past Vice President General; Mrs. Charlotte W. Sayre, Recording Secretary General; Miss Amanda Thomas, Organizing Secretary General; Mrs. Wilson K. Barnes, State Regent of Maryland; Mrs. Frederick Griswold, Jr., National Chairman of National Defense; and Mr. Jack Higgins, Publicity Director of Bacone College; Mrs. F. A. Paul Ziesmer, State Vice Regent; Mrs. Robert W. Stahl, Chaplain; Mrs. Kenneth Field, Recording Secretary; Mrs. William H. Allwein, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. M. Luther Mathiot, Treasurer; Mrs. Frank C. Fischer, Registrar; Mrs. William G. Brosman, Historian; Mrs. Donald R. Earl, Librarian; Mrs. Fowler N. Breidenthal, North Eastern Director; Mrs. J. Watson Scarborough, South Eastern Director; Mrs. Frank M. Maryotte, North Central Director; Mrs. Gust Sanfilippo, North Western Director; Miss Calla Stahlmann, South Western Director.

Major General Eugene A. Salet, Commandant, United States Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, gave the address on the three objectives of DAR: Historic Preservation, Promotion of Education, and Patriotic Endeavor.

Mrs. Willard R. Ramsay and her committee arranged a reception following the session.

Tuesday business sessions included reports by the State Board, State Committee Chairmen and many local regents, and acceptance of the auditors' report. The State Regent's $10,000 project (a 2000 gallon underground storage tank, exhaust fans and kitchen flooring for Tamassee; and stone veneer for the wing on the classroom building at Kate Duncan Smith) was approved.

The Tuesday National Defense luncheon was arranged by the chairman, Mrs. Kenneth O. Smith. Mrs. Frederick Griswold, Jr., National Defense Chairman, NSDAR, analyzed "Trends Away from Constitutionalism."

The colorful State Dinner was held in the hotel ball room with Mrs. George J. Walz, State Regent, presiding. She introduced the head table and other honored guests. The Cumberland Choristers sang. Dr. George D. Wolf, Professor of History, Lock Haven State College, spoke on the "Principles and Purposes of Our Nation As Expounded in the Declaration of Independence."

At Wednesday's Central North West and Central South West Regents' breakfast, Mrs. Thomas Reitz, President, presided; and Mrs. Charlotte W. Sayre, Recording Secretary General, spoke on "Responsibility of Leadership."

At the closing session, regents' reports were concluded. Mrs. Joseph J. Klumpp, Credentials Chairman, reported registration of 416. Mrs. Willard M. Rice, III, Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, read her committee's recommendations. They were approved. Mrs. Richard Ramsay, Chairman of the Junior Membership Committee, presented eleven Blue Ribbon awards. Mrs. F. A. Paul Ziesmer, General Conferences Chairman, thanked all committees for effective work.

After the conferees had held hands and sung "Blest be the Tie," the State Regent declared the conference adjourned.

NEW EDITION DAR BOOK

A limited quantity of "In Washington . . . The DAR Story" has arrived—attractively bound in red linen with gold lettering, and specially priced at $2.75 plus 25¢ postage. This edition is particularly suited for home, school, college and public libraries. Order one to give as a Souvenir of the NSDAR Seventy-fifth Anniversary. Send check or money order to Treasurer General, NSDAR Headquarters.

MAY 1966 [505]
THE STATE OF MISSOURI

Sends

Congratulations

to the

National Society

Daughters of the American Revolution

and the

President General

Mrs. William Henry Sullivan, Jr.

on the

Diamond Jubilee

of DAR
GREETINGS AND BEST WISHES
from
The Following Missouri Chapters

ARMSTRONG WC
Armstrong

BOWLING GREEN NE
Bowling Green

BROOKFIELD NW
Hannah Hull

BUCKNER WC
Fort Osage

BUTLER SW
Harmony Mission

CAPE GIRARDEAU
Nancy Hunter

CARROLLTON WC
Carrollton

CARTHAGE SW
Rhoda Fairchild

CHILLCOTOHE
Olive Prindle

CLINTON SW
Udolpha Miller Dorman

DESOTO SE
Louisiana Purchase

FAIRFAX NW
William White

FAYETTE WC
Howard County

FORSYTH SW
Taneycomo

FREDERICKTOWN SE
Capt. Henry Whitener

GALLATIN NW
Gallatin

GLADSTONE
William Boydston

HOLDEN WC
Elizabeth Randolph

INDEPENDENCE WC
Independence Pioneers

JEFFERSON CITY EC
Jane Randolph Jefferson

JOPLIN
Joplin

KANSAS CITY WC
Elizabeth Benton

KANSAS CITY WC
Kansas City

KANSAS CITY WC
Westport

KANSAS CITY WC
Sarah Boone

KIRKSVILLE
Ann Haynes

LIBERTY WC
Alexander Doniphan

LOUISIANA
Pike County

MARSHALL WC
Marshall

MEXICO EC
Mexico-Missouri

NAPTON
Patsy Gregg

NEVADA SW
Elizabeth Carey

NEW FRANKLIN WC
New Franklin

NEW LONDON NE
New London

NEW MADRID SE
Lucy Jefferson Lewis

NIANGUA SW
Niangua

O'FALLON EC
O'Fallon

PARKVILLE WC
White Alloe

RICHMOND WC
Allen-Morton-Watkins

ROLLA EC
Noah Coleman

SALESBURY NE
Missouri Pioneers

SEDALIA SW
Osage

SIKESTON SE
King's Highway

SPRINGFIELD SW
Rachel Donelson

ST. JOSEPH NW
St. Joseph

ST. LOUIS EC
Cornelia Greene

ST. LOUIS EC
Jefferson

ST. LOUIS EC
St. Louis

TRENTON NW
Dorcas Richardson

WARRENSBURG WC
Warrensburg

WEBSTER GROVES EC
Webster Groves

MAY 1966
LaFayette Sword

(Continued from page 501)

Proven July 30th, 1825. (Extract) "Then to that grandson of mine who shall be admitted a member of the Society of the Cincinnatti in my place x x x I give and bequeath unto him my Cincinnati Diploma, bald eagle of Gold being the order of the Society, Red Book containing the constitution, by-laws and rules of the New Jersey Society, together with the sword presented to me by the Marquis de LaFayette."

James G. Hampton was unmarried at the time of his death. His will in Cumberland Co., N.J., Will Book, E. p. 215, reads as follows: (Extract) "I bequeath and demise unto my dear Mother, Mrs. Fanny H. Hampton all my estate real and personal wherever situate to her heirs and assigns forever. I do hereby appoint my Mother Mrs. Fanny G. Hampton Executor of this my last will and testament." James G. Hampton.

In her will recorded in Cumberland Co. Will Book, E. p. 416., Dated May 25th, 1864, Mrs. Hampton said (Extract) "To Nancy R. Kennard, wife of Reverend J. Spencer Kennard, I give and devise all my estate real and personal not herein bequeathed to said Nancy R. Kennard her heirs and assigns forever."

Thus Mrs. Nancy R. Kennard became the residuary legatee and the sword was now among the numerous and generous bequests of Mrs. Hampton.

Later Mrs. Kennard decided that so valuable a memento of national interest should be in a permanently safe place and on exhibition, so she presented it to the Historical Society of New Jersey at Newark.

When the National Museum was built at Morristown, N.J., and other items relating to LaFayette were gathered there, the General Giles sword was transferred with consent of Mrs. Kennard's heirs.

Genealogical Department

(Continued from page 486)


Terrill-Fletcher—Want inf. ances., parents, dates and places of Ellis Terrill, b. 1804, Elizabeth, N.J. Also of Margaret Fletcher, b. 1806 Elizabeth, N.J.—Mrs. Clark Kinnaird, 76 Mine St., Flemington, N.J.


(Continued on page 516)
member should never address or refer to the presiding officer by her name, but should always address her by her official title and should refer to her by her title or name, but should always address her by her title or name. The Regent's report should contain a summary of only what she has done and not what the other officers have done.

Ample time should be planned for the report from the Continental Congress. It should be one of the highlights of the meeting. The resolutions passed at the Congress are the policies by which the chapters must be guided in their work and programs.

When the report of the tellers is ready and called for by the Regent, the chairman comes to the front of the room, reads the report, then hands it to the Regent, who then declares who is elected to what office.

The newly elected officers are installed by the chaplain at the close of the annual meeting, unless the by-laws of the chapter provide that the installation shall take place at another time or date.
THE TRAVERSE DES SIOUX TREATY—1851

Millet's version of one of the key events of Minnesota's territorial years, shows chiefs of Wanpeton and Sisseton bands of the Upper Sioux ceding to the U.S. a vast area of southern Minnesota for white settlement. Alexander Ramsey, Minnesota's first territorial governor (and later second state governor) is shaking hands with an Indian Chief under a canopy of boughs for shelter against the hot July sun, at Traverse des Sioux, some 4 miles up the Minnesota River from St. Peter, Minn. Even before the senate ratified the treaty in 1852, settlers rushed into the area to open farms and establish villages. The site of the treaty-signing is now the Traverse des Sioux Memorial Wayside Park, accessible from U.S. Highway No. 169, 2 miles north of St. Peter, Minn.

Sponsored by the following Minnesota Chapters: Albert Lea, Anthony Wayne; Bemidji; Captain Comfort Starr; Daughters of Liberty; Fergus Falls; Greysolon du Lhut; Missabe; Mollie Stark Branham; Okabena; Owatonna; Red Cedar; Rochester; Ruth Peabody Curtis; St. Cloud; Traverse des Sioux; Wenonah.

“Conservation is where we live, what we eat and what we wear and if we don't we won't.”

(Definition by a fifth grade boy)

Minnesota Conservation Committee

Parrott City

(Continued from page 503)

from Howardsville near Silverton, to Parrott City. It held this proud distinction only a few years, as Durango, which had grown up around the railroad terminus in 1881, was then named the county seat. After the loss of the county seat and a good share of its population, Parrott City gradually faded into oblivion, especially when the placer mining operations did not prove as remunerative as John Moss had envisioned. But during its brief life it was a typical mining town of the old West, with all the embellishments. The town site was sold to Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Fisherick in the early 1900's for a sheep ranch. The Fishericks remodeled the old boarding house for their residence, and built the fireplace and chimney, which alone remain. After their death, the place became the property of the John Harris family, cattlemen on the La Plata.

Some of the information in this article was taken from the Pioneers of the San Juan Country, published by Sarah Platt Decker chapter NSDAR, with their permission. Bill Little also supplied some and part came from interviews with old timers.
Honoring

Mrs. Royce Anderson

STATE REGENT OF MINNESOTA

1965 - 1967

This page is dedicated to Gertrude Anderson with affection and deep appreciation of her outstanding abilities, her devotion to all phases of DAR work and her years of loyal service, by the following chapters of Minneapolis and St. Paul: Captain John Holmes; Colonial; Fort Snelling; General Henry H. Sibley; General James Knapp; John Witherspoon; Keewaydin; Maria Sanford; Mendota; Minneapolis; Monument; Nathan Hale; North Star; Old Trails; St. Anthony Falls; St. Paul; John Prescott.
In Memoriam

MRS. ARTHUR WILLIAM ABBOTT
(Helen Amanda Hood)


ELDER WILLIAM BREWSTER furnished descent for membership in the Mayflower Descendants. She was a member of the Daughters of the American Colonists, Colonial Dames of the 17th Century, National Society of New England Women and Magna Charta Dames.

She served as President of Ex-Regents Club of the 4th Division, Illinois, NSDAR. In her memory the Club furnished the DAR State Society with a beautiful DAR Flag. The presentation was made at the 70th State Conference held in March.

Helen was a member of St. John's Episcopal Church for 51 years. She served as Director of the Altar Guild for many years. She was an active worker in all the church activities.

A few close friends pay this tribute to her Christian Service and her patriotic devotion.

SO PROUDLY WE HAIL

Our Flag, reflected in this beautiful pin, spangled with rhinestone sapphires, rubies and crystals. The ideal gift to give or receive for any occasion.

For information, please contact your local or state Junior Membership Chairman.

Jewelart Company, 386 Bullocks Point Ave., Riverside, R. I.
This Page is Affectionately Dedicated to

MRS. PAUL C. HOFFPAUIR

(Rosemary Wright)

Acadia Chapter, DAR of Crowley, Louisiana, takes pride and pleasure in honoring this Charter Member who has served her chapter so efficiently as First Vice Regent, Chaplain, and Treasurer.

MAY 1966
candidates in District V to represent the district in the state DAR Good Citizenship contest.

Dorothy Holderness of Page High School, spoke for the girls in appreciation for sponsorship, and courtesy extended by the chapter at the district pilgrimage to Old Salem and luncheon in Winston-Salem.

In keeping with observance of Veteran’s Day, the regent Mrs. Edgar L. Bringley, Jr. pointed out that one of the members, Mrs. Z. V. Conyers, had on exhibit in the museum, a Red Cross nurses uniform which was worn by her in World War I.

Mrs. Wilson P. Byrd, program chairman, introduced the speaker, William J. Moore, the museum director, who spoke on, “Treasures from our American Heritage.” He praised the DAR group for helping the museum achieve its objectives.

After Mr. Moore’s brief talk, he guided the members on a tour of the museum, which is a “Shrine of each Patriot’s Devotion.” Items from Colonial and Revolutionary periods were pointed out in particular.

Two collections that drew special attention were those of Greensboro’s native daughter and son—Dolley Madison, the attractive wife of the 4th President, James Madison. Among her prized articles in the museum, is her own wedding gown. The other collection, although more recent, but equally as important, is that of the famous poet, William Sydney Porter, who wrote under the pen name of O. Henry. A replica of the drug store that O. Henry worked in is set up in the museum.

The Guilford Battle Chapter spreads the DAR story in many ways. We had a long article in a local paper, with the title, “DAR Serves Community, State and Nation.”—Mrs. G. M. Kirkman.

MELICENT PORTER (Waterbury, Conn.). On a beautiful Sunday, October 17, 1965, DAR members and friends assembled to dedicate a Revolutionary War Historic site marker placed near the East Farms Cemetery, Waterbury, Connecticut. The colorfully dressed Mattatuck Drum Corps marched to the marker site playing patriotic music. They were attired in the blue and buff costume of the bands of the Revolutionary War. This corps was founded during that war and has been functioning ever since. Mr. Mansfield Gillette is drum major, Mr. James Williams is secretary, Mr. James Andrews is president.

The Rev. Ivey J. Shuff pronounced the invocation praising the DAR and its activities and asking God for guidance. Following this, the Pledge of Allegiance was led by Mrs. Earl Parks. Mrs. Charlotte C. Cheston, Regent of Melicent Porter Chapter welcomed the assembly.

Greetings from the Connecticut Society DAR were given by Mrs. Francis V. Brynes.

The Mattatuck Drum Corps then played patriotic selections including hymns. Presentation of the marker was by Mrs. Ralph B. Pierpont, historian, Melicent Porter Chapter. This was followed by stirring music.

Mr. Harold Pierpont, president of the East Farms Cemetery Association, accepted the marker. He gave a brief history of the cemetery.

The benediction was offered by the Rev. Ivey Shuff of the Mill Plain Union Church.

Selection by the Mattatuck Drum Corps Band led the audience to the cemetery for viewing the graves. Among the dignitaries present were Mr. David DeWolf of the Connecticut State Highway Department; Mr. Joseph Gui Fole, Waterbury, Chief of Police; and prominent citizens of Waterbury and vicinity.

The Inscription of the marker reads: “Historic Site Burial Place of two French soldiers with Rochambeau’s Army in American Revolution erected by Melicent Porter Chapter, DAR 1965.”

This beautiful colonial sign was dedicated to the Melicent Porter Chapter by the designer, Mr. David Watterworth of Waterbury, Connecticut.

This is indeed a Diamond Jubilee Celebration Project of which we are proud. It exemplifies the aims of our organization in the service of patriotism, education and history.

INDEPENDENCE HALL (Philadelphia, Penn.). Independence Hall Chapter celebrated Constitution Day with a luncheon followed by a meeting in the East Wing of Independence Hall, which was presided over by the Regent, Mrs. Wm. T. Lampe. The speaker was Mr. Laurence Eldredge who spoke on the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. There were three guest Chapters, Philadelphia, Robert Morris and Germantown. Our Chapter Charter was presented in the Supreme Court Room of the Independence Hall, Dec. 13, 1899, by the then State Regent of Pennsylvania, Mrs. Thomas Roberts.

We had a full quota of delegates and alternates at the Pennsylvania State Conference at the Penn-Sheraton Hotel, Pittsburgh, October 25-28, 1965, headed by our Regent Mrs. Wm. T. Lampe.

Our Charter Day luncheon was held Dec. 12th at the Barclay Hotel, Rittenhouse Square. It was presided over by the Regent, Mrs. Wm. T. Lampe, and the guest of honor was Mrs. Charles Carroll Haig, of Washington, D.C. Mrs. Ruth Easter, soloist at St. Paul’s Church, Chestnut Hill, gave a program of songs and Christmas Carols. The Americanism Medal was awarded to Mr. David Taylor, author of Historical Novels, and Historian at Freedoms Foundation, Valley Forge.

Feb. 20, 1965, the luncheon meeting was to pay honor to Abraham Lincoln with Mr. John R. Camp, the speaker. He has made a life study of the life and times of Abraham Lincoln, and gave many interesting stories about him and Mrs. Lincoln.

March 13, 1965, was the date of our annual card party. The proceeds from this party are used for scholarships to Schools which are supported by the DAR, for work among American Indians, and other philanthropic work. In the absence of our Regent, Mrs. Lampe, the First Vice-Regent, Miss Martha Stevenson was hostess. It was a great success and included a fashion show, staged by the Strawbridge and Clothier store.

May 15, our regular luncheon meeting was presided over by the Regent, Mrs. Wm. T. Lampe. The Lapel Button to the Americanism Medal and Citation was given to Mr. David Taylor. Annual reports were given at this meeting.

June 5, 1965, we made our annual Pilgrimage to an Historical Shrine. We had luncheon at the old Pennsbury Inn, with reports from Washington. Then we spent the afternoon at Pennsbury, the home of William Penn, beautifully situated on the Delaware River, near Tullytown.

Also in June, the New Officers were installed with Miss Martha C. Stevenson as the new Regent.

Independence Hall Chapter was one of the Hostess Chapters for the C.A.R. State Conference, Hotel Bethlehem, Bethlehem, Pa., June 18-19, 1965. Our Independence Hall Society, C.A.R., was represented by its Senior President Mrs. Earle F. Jacobs.—Esther A. Jones.
On the south shore of Lake Superior, a coeducational liberal arts college, founded in 1892 by the Congregational Church (United Church of Christ) has an enrollment of 750 and a full-time faculty of fifty. Five major buildings have been added since 1962 under the tenure of President Richard P. Bailey: a student union with cafeteria and little theatre, physical education building and outdoor physical education facilities, Anna McMillan Hall (girls’ dormitory), a new men’s dormitory, and Newton Bobb Science Hall.

Sponsored by the following DAR Chapters of Wisconsin:

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Cooch's Bridge Chapter—Newark
Elizabeth Cook Chapter—Smyrna
Mary Vining Chapter—Seaford
State Officers Club

Genealogical Department

(Continued from page 508)


Peters-Yeaman—Want inf. of Mary Peters, b. 1741 in Queens Co., N.Y., mar. John Williams Yeaman (s), a loyalist in 1758. Have record of John and eight Children going to Canada in 1782, third dau. Mary may have stayed in N.Y., and mar. a Boram.—Edith Yeaman, 311 Palm Millbrae, Calif.

Jackson-Conklin-Beardsley-Smith—Want any inf. of the following: (1) Henry G. Jackson of Bethel, N.Y., mar. 1851 Cordelia S. Reed of Tompkins, N.Y. (2) Rufus Conklin, 1784-1871. (3) Lorninda or Larmda Beardsley, b. 1-12-1792. (4) Nathan S. Beardsley, d. 2-24-1833. (5) Henry Smith, d. 4-24-1887, ages 74 yrs. 2 mo. 2 da.—Mrs. Allen C. Merselis, 444 Kenwood Ave., Delmar, N.Y. 12054.


Snyder—Want date of b. and mar. of Henry C. Snyder, who d. 1895 Cloud Co., Sibley, Kans., and his wife, Matilda Snyder, d. 1918.—Mrs. C. R. Carlson, Courland, Kans.

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Immediate Past Idaho State Regent
1963 - 1965

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Idaho Pocahontas
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Pioneer
Twin Falls
Wyeth

Idaho State Daughters of the American Revolution honored a Revolutionary Naval Officer by installing the Lt. George Farragut Chapter of NSDAR at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, on October 15, 1965. Farragut State Park on Lake Pend Oreille, Idaho, at one time was the Farragut Naval Training Center, named in honor of Admiral David G. Farragut, a son of Lt. George Farragut. In July, 1965, the Senior Girl Scout Round Up was held at Farragut Park, and in August, 1967, it will be the site of the FIRST International Boy Scout Jamboree ever to be held in the United States.
Congratulations to the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution on its DIAMOND JUBILEE from the following Chapters in NORTH DAKOTA The Peace Garden State

Badlands
Carrington
Dacotah
Fort Seward
Mandan
Minishoshe
Pierre Verendrye
Sakakawea

To commemorate the North Dakota Society's Golden Anniversary, fifty year members were honored at our 1966 State Conference.

Good Wife's River Chapter
Darien, Connecticut
Honors its 50-year Members
Mrs. Elmer E. Daicey
Mrs. Chester S. Wendell

Freelove Baldwin Stow Chapter
Milford, Connecticut

Compliments of Bonaventure Chapter
Savannah, Georgia

Greetings Hawkinsville Chapter
Hawkinsville, Georgia

Compliments of Aaron Olmstead Chapter
Kent, Ohio

Big Bend Chapter, DAR
Alpine, Texas

Honoring Mrs. W. F. Gibbs
Past Regent DAR
Robert Raines Chapter Navasota, Texas

Col. Israel Corson Chapter
Randolph, Vermont
Honors its two past State Regents
Moody Dudley Morse
Margie Barker Arnold

Compliments of Potomac Valley Chapter
Keyser, West Virginia

Compliments of West Augusta Chapter
Mannington, W. Va.

Congratulations to Margaret Pest Templin
Wyoming Regent from Cheyenne Chapter

American Room

(Continued from page 466)

To see how the Revolutionary soldier related his war experiences, one should read some of the accounts of war service in his own words necessary in applying for pensions. Those from Massachusetts, in particular, give firsthand accounts of Ticonderoga and Saratoga. One, incidentally, comments on the bravery of Arnold!

Those of Quaker ancestry will be delighted with a box of marriage certificates and “intentions,” including documents bearing the signature of all who attended Quaker weddings, with the bride and groom, their parents, and dozens of witnesses. One such paper contains seventy-two signatures.

And last, but not least in interest, we have a copy of “America,” painstakingly copied and autographed by the author, Samuel Francis Smith!
Museum Gifts

(Continued from page 480)

and support are essential if the Museum’s collections are to enjoy future growth. We are in need of paintings and portraits of Americans by American artists; fine American silver; furniture; glass; china; pottery and porcelain such as were used during the 18th century; costumes; military uniforms; arms and equipment. These manufactures must represent the three periods, Colonial, Revolutionary and Early Republic.

The Museum will provide a safe repository for those heirlooms which your family has treasured through the generations which have come and gone since Colonial days, and contribute to the edification and pleasure of the general public, as well as of the members of our National Society.

At the Seventy-fifth Continental Congress, two Museum Awards were presented: one to the Massachusetts Society, for the successful renovation of its State Room, and for the loan of three ancestral portraits; and the other to the Connecticut Society, for the financial support given to the Museum by Miss Katharine Matthes, Honorary Vice President General.
REVIEWS AND PREVIEWS

It was indeed a happy experience “Getting to know YOU” during our 75th Continental Congress and especially at our magazine “Coffee.” We were pleased that the DIAMOND JUBILEE AWARDS CERTIFICATE met with your approval. We anticipate keener competition for award certificates in the future. The work of the State Societies in addition to the chapter work aided in our year’s total of $83,250.00. Iowa State Society led with $700.00, followed very closely by Kentucky State Society with $690.00.

Do anticipate your personal needs, refer to our advertisers, and then patronize each one whenever possible.

Mrs. Clarence Whitfield Kemper, State Regent of Missouri, the “Show Me State” and Mrs. Joseph L. Baker, State Chairman, supervised the efforts of the state daughters. Total $775.00, plus $20.00 for cuts.

Minnesota, the “Gopher State,” also known as the “Star of the North,” had a total of $395.00 which included $20.00 for cuts. Mrs. Royce E. Anderson, State Regent and Mrs. Edward J. Balduc, State Chairman, were energetic forces directing the securing of the ads.

Idaho State Regent, Mrs. Arnold Francis Oslund and her State Chairman, Mrs. Adrian Allen, supported our advertising with enthusiasm. The “Gem State” total is $225.00 including cuts and mats valued at $20.00.

Miss Helen Marion Scott, State Regent and Mrs. David R. Eastburn, State Chairman of Delaware the “Diamond State” directed activities in advertising amounting to $135.00.

Miscellaneous and regular advertisers accounted for $1,881.50. The total for this issue was $3,431.50.

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