Daughters of the American Revolution magazine

April 1968
Mrs. John Kent Finley, Vice President General from New Jersey and a candidate for Curator General of the National Society, on the ticket of Mrs. Dorothy W. S. Ragan of Washington, D. C., recalls that this table, given to your DAR Museum by the New Jersey Daughters, was made in Trenton, New Jersey by Samuel T. Bellerjeau c. 1800.

Mrs. Walter D. Cougle, candidate for Vice President General and currently New Jersey State Regent listens with interest.

Both women are pleased that the table was given in memory of Mrs. Raymond C. Goodfellow, Honorary Vice President General from New Jersey.

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COVER STORY

The cover photograph for this month features the major project of the Diamond Jubilee Administration—the "new look" in Constitution Hall. Done in the Federal Revival motif, the new elegant interior and other parts of the Hall have received wide acclaim from the world of the performing arts as well as from Daughters throughout the country. The President of the United States praised the improvements and beauty after attending the formal dedication on October 11, 1966.

Interior design was by R. Stanley Smith and the cover photo by David Myatt.

Whole No. 866 Volume 102, No. 4
Castleford type teapot, English, late 18th century. This teapot in the Mount Vernon collection is said to have been presented to George Washington by the Marquis de Lafayette, and presented to Mr. Reid, whose family the teapot has descended. In the early 1790's, David Dunderdale established in Yorkshire the Castleford Pottery works, which are most famous for a jasperlike white stoneware with raised ornamental motifs for decoration. Blue was the most common color used for outline decoration. The illustrated oval shaped teapot has all of the Castleford characteristics and was made for export to America. This patriotic design features the American bald eagle as it appears in the Great Seal of the United States adopted by the Continental Congress in 1782. (See Antiques Magazine, October 1969.) An article on Mount Vernon Ceramics appears on page 464 of this magazine.
DEAR MEMBERS:

IT HAS been a great pleasure as well as a high privilege to have served as your President General during the past three years—the Diamond Jubilee Years of the National Society. Because of the whole-hearted cooperation of your national officers, State Regents, members and employees of the National Society, the NSDAR has been able to make great strides toward a better, stronger and more efficient organization.

The most important step forward has been the sizeable increase in membership. During the past three years, we have had a net gain of nearly 4000 members and the rolls will show a total figure of more than 187,000 when the final count is reported to the 77th Continental Congress this April.

The refurbishing and air conditioning of Constitution Hall, authorized by you so overwhelmingly at the 75th Continental Congress, has been the largest and most successful of the many projects undertaken by the Society in a number of years. Not only is our magnificent auditorium more beautiful, but the air conditioning adapts the Hall for year-round rentals, resulting in a self-liquidating, self-sustaining operation. Increased rentals, a new tax structure and heavier bookings have also brought about a substantial reduction in the bank loan necessary to complete this project. The overall improvements to the Hall have resulted in many favorable comments of appreciation to the NSDAR for its efforts to enhance this valuable complex of buildings.

Data processing equipment has been installed in the DAR Magazine office to increase efficiency, as well as to conform to U. S. Post Office regulations. This is proving to be an excellent move, and the equipment is now being made available to other offices in the building that are able to utilize this method of operation. Also in the interest of greater efficiency, a full-time Business Manager has been employed by the National Society. This has resulted not only in better business methods, but has consolidated into one office the purchasing for the entire building—showing a considerable saving in time and money.

In keeping with the interest of the National Society in youth, a new Administration building was built at Tamassee DAR School. Called the Adèle Erb Sullivan Building, it was dedicated, through your efforts and generosity, in October of 1967. The February 1966 meeting of the National Board of Management authorized the establishment of a new $8000 annual NSDAR American History Scholarship. The first recipient of this scholarship was announced at the 76th Congress. As one of the largest scholarships in the entire country, it has become increasingly popular during the past year.

Your President General has traveled over 130,000 miles in the interest of the DAR. Meeting you, the members of the National Society, and working with you toward common goals has been the greatest reward of this office. It has been a rare privilege to represent you to the press, radio and television throughout the Nation, making more and more people aware of the National Society and the principles for which it stands.

As a continuing part of our “Service to the Nation,” it was with great pride and great humility that I represented you to our Armed Forces serving in Vietnam. They are familiar with our Society and its concern with patriotism and the welfare of our Country. They deserve your loyalty and support on the home front as they strive to carry out their mission.

These are but a few of the things accomplished during your Diamond Jubilee Administration. As we move toward the 100th Anniversary of the National Society, let us resolve to try just a bit more to extend ourselves to give more time and effort unselfishly to promote the objectives of our Society—for as always our Society represents a channel through which American women may voluntarily serve their Nation to insure its perpetuation as a free Country under God.

Faithfully,

Adèle Erb Sullivan

Mrs. William Henry Sullivan, Jr.
President General, NSDAR
Ceramics at Mount Vernon

Part II—English, French and American

by James Hunter Johnson
Assistant Curator, DAR Museum

George Washington's ceramics at Mount Vernon represent probably the largest and finest collection of historically important wares which are known to have belonged to an American individual. The Chinese Export Porcelain belonging to the Washington Family was discussed in Part I of this article (DAR Magazine, April, 1967).

The accumulation of ceramics by the Washingtons covers approximately a forty-year period. In relation to time of purchase, it is impossible to completely separate the Chinese Export Porcelain from the English, French and domestic wares. Chinese Export remained the favored and most frequently used ceramics by the Washington Family.

The English, French and American ceramics in the Mount Vernon Collection will be discussed as accurately as possible in a chronological sequence relating to time of acquisition by the Washingtons.

Porcelain was not made in England prior to the 1740s. A Chelsea jug, dated 1745, in the French soft paste form, is the earliest piece known to exist. Germany was the first to discover (1710) the secret of hard paste porcelain in Europe; and, until the mid 18th century, the Meissen factory greatly influenced the design of ceramics. The Meissen prestige was supplanted by the royal factory at Sèvres. The reign of Louis XVI (1774-1793) swept away the rococo styles and replaced them with the sober return to antiquity of the neo-classical forms which were to dominate the late 18th century in England and America. This French influence is immediately reflected in English ceramic designs, particularly at Worcester.

Of pre-Revolutionary consequence is a mug in the Mount Vernon collection. This mug, probably Worcester (soft-paste porcelain) is said to have been used by George Washington for milk and cider. The yellow band and delicate floral and garland decorations suggest that this, if made at Worcester, was produced after the arrival of the Chelsea painters in 1768. It is
also very possible that this mug is French. Nelly Curtis Lewis inherited the mug at the death of Mrs. Washington in 1802.

There were undoubtedly examples of salt glaze and creamware imported prior to the Revolution; however, no complete examples are now contained in the Mount Vernon Collection. Washington made reference to these wares in his accounts as "flint" and "Queens China." The purchase and use of such utilitarian ware would have spanned many years.

Throughout his lifetime George Washington obviously preferred decorative arts which reflected the English taste. He was forever interested in what was fashionable in the great homes of England and France. The military and political activities in his life did, however, modify his taste and influence the selection of ceramics purchased from these two countries.

Needless to say, during the War for Independence, not much of Washington’s time was spent in thinking of ceramics, particularly English ones! It also follows that Americans would not purchase British goods after the war if what they needed could be obtained elsewhere. George Washington stated his feelings quite clearly: "I do not incline to send to England (from whence formerly I had all my goods) for anything I can get upon tolerable terms elsewhere."

The war years had logically removed Washington from information regarding current fashion and taste abroad. In 1783 Washington wrote to his nephew, Bushrod Washington, an amusing and somewhat revealing letter in which he says, "There is another thing likewise which I wish to know, without having it known for whom the enquiry is made; and that is, whether French plate is fashionable and much used in genteel houses in France and England." While this quotation specifically refers to silver plate—then a very new economical substitute for sterling silver—it reveals his curiosity regarding French and English taste. Such curiosity surely extended to other household furnishings.

A softening of his attitude toward English goods is further demonstrated by the fact that he had ordered, through Daniel Parker of New York, Sheffield items from Joy & Hopkins of London in about 1784.

In 1782 the first known service of French porcelain arrived at Mount Vernon. This porcelain, illustrated in figure 2, was a gift to George Washington from Comte de Custine (Sarreck), who had served under Washington at Yorktown. This custom-made service, decorated with the initials of the recipient, is the only known porcelain bearing George Washington’s cypher. The service was made at the Niderviller factory which was owned by the donor, Comte de Custine. The Niderviller works were established sometime between 1760 and 1765. Hard paste porcelain was attempted in 1768 and was apparently successful since the porcelain produced at Niderviller was of high quality, comparable to Sévres. The factory was purchased by the Comte de Custine in about 1780.

The Comte unfortunately was executed during the "Reign of Terror." His factory continued production, under subsequent owners, until the middle of the 19th century when it could no longer compete with the works of Limoges, which had become the chief centre of the French porcelain industry.

The surviving examples of the Custine service at Mount Vernon present a curious question regarding the different border designs. Figures 2 and 3 illustrate four examples of this border treatment with the overall colors being basically the same. The varying border treatments are reminiscent of the Chinese Export Porcelain "sample" pieces and may well have been done to demonstrate the variety of designs available at the Niderviller Factory. Each surviving piece is marked with a number which presumably would indicate a specific pattern. These varying borders could possibly be the result of later replacement orders, however, due to the number of different designs, this is doubtful. There is also the possibility that the Comte sent later gifts of the same service which had different border designs. In any event, the porcelain is very attractive and is the most interesting and decorative of the French tableware known to have been used by the Washingtons.

In 1783 George Washington became acquainted with Samuel Vaughan. Washington obviously admired this man’s taste since he was later consulted regarding the interior design of the “New Room” at Mount Vernon. This room, which we know as the Banquet Hall, contains a magnificent marble mantelpiece, a gift from this English admirer to the Washingtons in 1785. To crown the mantel shelf, Mr. Vaughan sent, in 1786, the Worcester three-piece mantel garniture shown on the first page of this article. The fact that Vaughan had suggested its proper placement is supported by a thank you letter of Nov. 18, 1786, in which Washington assures him that the garniture “shall occupy the place you have named for them.”

This garniture, from the factory in Worcester, is by far the most elaborate and typically English ceramic in the Mount Vernon collection. The form, coloring, painting and gilding is pure English and is an excellent representation of what was fashionable in London in the 1780’s. It is also very clear from the quality of this garniture that the English ceramist knew his craft and had mastered the earlier technical problems. The garniture is probably from the late “Dr. Wall” period.

In 1751, Dr. John Wall (1708-1776), a physician
and chemist with artistic talent (he was a painter of note, had executed etchings and designed stained glass windows), in conjunction with others, incorporated and formed the Worcester Porcelain Company. By August of 1752 they were advertising their wares to be sold the following September. At first their production was small, but as success came, their ambitions grew. Aware of competitors and their own shortcomings, they developed a denser, hard body paste for porcelain which would resist the heat better than the wares of Chelsea and Bow, and more nearly equal the serviceability of the popular Chinese Export Porcelain, the product that all ceramists of the day were trying to emulate. The Worcester manufactory apparently felt their method was successful for they advertised in 1763, "services of Chinese porcelain can be made up with Worcester porcelain, so that the difference cannot be discovered." The so-called "Dr. Wall" period reigned from 1751 to 1783 and is considered by most authorities as the period representing the finest Worcester soft paste porcelain. After the death of Dr. Wall in 1776, problems arose within the factory and the quality of production suffered. The factory was finally sold in 1783, and, under different owners, has continued to produce ceramics up to the present day.

The Worcester Mantel Garniture was included in the list of "5 China Jars . . . In the New Room" by the executors after the death of Washington. They were valued at only $60. At the death of Mrs. Washington, the garniture passed to George Washington Parke Custis. Mrs. Washington's will referred to them as the "fine old china jars which usually stand on the chimney piece in the new room." Fortunately they stand again on the same "chimney piece" today.

The Presidential Years (1789-1797)

George Washington was inaugurated as the first President of the new United States of America on April 30, 1789. There was no White House to move into, no precedents to follow, no reins to take over. This was the beginning—and in relation to ceramics, there was a marked change in their character. Now George Washington was to represent, not only to his friends and associates, but to the world, his taste and social accoutrements as President of a newly formed nation. As previously stated his personal taste was purely English, but it is most probable that he did not wish to emphasize this in his new public position. It was very necessary for him to set the tone and standard for the office of the Presidency.

Washington had never traveled in England or on the Continent, and all of his information about life there was necessarily second hand. Throughout his lifetime he had relied on friends and agents to help him in the selection of decorative arts. Because of the surviving examples, it is obvious to us today that this advice was of the highest quality. We know that he was influenced in his earlier years by George William Fairfax and his wife, Sally, and in all probability, Martha Washington's affluent background was a great help to him. We can be sure that Mrs. Washington's early training was an asset to her as the first "First Lady." Men like Samuel Powel, Robert Morris, Gouverneur Morris, Clement Biddle, and other well-traveled individuals were a constant source of useful information to the new President.

The first purchase of ceramics by Washington as President was a large quantity of Sévres tableware. This porcelain, along with some articles of furniture, was obtained from the Comte de Moustier, French Minister to the United States, as a result of President Washington's leasing the house in New York which had been occupied by the French Minister. This Sévres service was probably the first Presidential china used for official entertaining.

A brief history of the Sévres factory is helpful in understanding the importance of this porcelain during the second half of the 18th century. In 1756, largely through the efforts of Madame de Pompadour, the Vincennes porcelain works were merged into a new royal manufactory at Sévres. This was the beginning of the great era of French soft and hard paste porcelain, the two classifications given to porcelain. To define these terms briefly, hard paste porcelain is distinguished by its hardness, its high resistance to heat and acids, its impermeability to staining fluids, its close, compact texture, its translucence and the nature of its fracture when chipped or broken. Soft paste porcelain is distinguished from the hard paste variety by the softer whiteness of its body, sometimes distinctly creamy in tone, and by its usually greater translucence. Soft paste porcelain is the by-product of the efforts of European ceramists to discover the secret of true Chinese porcelain.

Both Louis XV and XVI were passionately interested in porcelain and gave great financial and personal support to its production. From 1756 until about 1769, the Sévres works produced extravagant and sumptuous soft paste porcelains, their only problem being that these products were extremely expensive and affordable only by the wealthy nobility. Had the Sévres factory geared its production somewhat to the average market, it would have continued to operate without great financial difficulties. It was not until Louis XV's purse was nearly empty that the royal works at Sévres made wares for popular consumption.

Production of hard paste (true) porcelain was begun in 1769, in addition to the soft paste wares of the earlier period. Soft paste wares continued to be made until the early part of the 19th century when it was abandoned in favor of the superior hard paste body.

The marking system at the royal French manufactory enables us to date the porcelain (hard or soft paste) very accurately from 1753 until July of 1793. From 1753 to 1755 the royal works were located at Vincennes; in 1756 the merger at Sévres took place.

Because Sévres was considered the "royal" china, it would seem that Washington's purchase of porcelain from Comte de Moustier was one of the first steps in establishing the level of the Presidential household. Although the service is very plain with only a narrow gold scalloped border for decoration, the quality of the
The porcelains shown on this page are a part of the Mount Vernon Collection, mainly from France. 1. Mug, English or French, soft-paste porcelain, with yellow band and floral polychrome enamel decoration (height, 4-7/8"). 2. Tea Cups with saucers, Niderviller, made between 1780 and 1782, illustrating three different border decorations; the unifying design being Washington's cipher supported by a wispy brown cloud and crowned with a chaplet of roses. All pieces are marked with black overglazed double "C" and pattern number (cup size, 1-7/8" high; saucers, 5-1/4" diameter). 3. Cream pitcher with cover, Niderviller. This piece was presented by Martha Washington to Dolley Madison (height, 5"). 4. Sevres coffee and tea cups with saucers. Marked in overglaze blue with double interlaced "U" (one L being reversed) and having gilder's mark in script, "g". 5. Butter Dish with cover. Mark stencilled in overglaze red: MANUJRE de Mgrle Duc d'Angouleme a Paris (diameter, 9-1/4").
workmanship and paste was superb. The use of this simple china immediately set the tone of the President’s house as one of taste without ostentation. The quality was there for those who knew, and the simplicity of design and restraint was in keeping with the mood of a new country. Politically, it was also a good move to use French goods.

Mount Vernon is fortunate in having a good representation of this Sévres ware in its collection today. From the variety of date markings, the purchasing of this official china extended over a number of years.

It seems strange to us today that no custom-made official government or Presidential china was ordered. We had been, as an independent nation, trading with China since 1785; also, George Washington had personal contracts with the owner of the Niderviller factory in France. The fact that such a service was not procured is probably due to the lack of funds available for such an expenditure.

Tobias Lear, George Washington’s secretary, wrote to Clement Biddle in June of 1789 regarding further embellishments for the Presidential household: “The President is desirous of getting a set of those waiters, salvers, or what ever they are called, which are set in the middle of a dining table to ornament it. . . . Mr. Morris & Mr. Bingham have them, and the French & Spanish Ministers here, but I know of no one else who has—I am informed that they are most likely to be got at French Stores as they are made in France.” Later the same month Lear wrote again to Biddle referring to what we call today an Interior Decorator: “The President has a Frenchman with him who is said to be a compleat Confectioner, and professes to understand everything relative to those (table) ornaments.”

Figures in porcelain, “table ornaments,” were one of the favorite extravagances of the 18th century. These ornaments as we think of them today were first produced at Meissen, the original inspiration being Chinese, to replace the sugar and wax figures which the Germans used for table decoration. The fashion to decorate one’s table in this manner spread to France and England and remained popular until late in the 18th century.

In order to be viewed from any angle, these display pieces had to be well modelled and were usually glazed and decorated naturalistically. Some of the greatest names in 18th century art were employed to design the figures and groups.

In France we find reference to unglazed biscuit porcelain (developed to imitate marble) being suitable for figures as early as 1753. Children at play, carefree young lovers, and pastoral scenes were the subjects most popular during this early period. In about 1780, however, these lush pastoral motifs gave way to the neo-classical styles which included mythological figures, contemporary literary subjects, and the more severe “antique” forms.

Washington’s Philadelphia inquiries regarding the purchase of “table ornaments” were not successful and in October of 1789, he wrote to Morris, “Will you then, my good Sir, permit me to ask the favor of you to provide and send me by the first Ship, bound to this place (New York), or Philadelphia, mirrors for a table, with neat and fashionable but not expensive ornaments for them; such as will do credit to your taste.”

The “plateaux” with ornaments was purchased in mid January of 1790 from the Manufacture of Angoulême at a cost of approximately $432.00. This “surtout” as Morris called it, was shipped to New York from Paris in late January, complete with a letter of instruction and a justification for having spent so much of our first President’s money. Gouverneur Morris in his letter to the President explained, “You will perhaps exclaim, that I have not complied with your Directions as to Oeconomy, but you will be of a different Opinion when you see the Articles. I could have sent you a Number of pretty Trifles for very little prime Cost, but the Transportation and the Freight would have been more, and you must have had an annual Supply, and your Table would have been in the Style of a petite Maitresse of this City, which most assuredly is not the Style you wish. Those now sent are of a noble Simplicity, and as they have been fashionable above two thousand Years, they stand a fair Chance to continue so during our Time . . . I think it of very great Importance to fix the taste of our Country properly, and I think your Example will go very far in that Respect. It is therefore my Wish that every Thing about you should be substantially good and majestically plain; made to endure.”
The English ceramics in the Mount Vernon Collection include:

6. English, blue and white transfer cup and saucer, in "Willow" pattern, probably Caughley, circa 1780 (cup, height, 2-3/4"; saucer, diameter, 5-3/4").

7. Coffee pot (dome shaped top missing), English "Basalt," made by Turner (height, 8-1/4").

8. Sugar bowl (top missing), black salt-glazed stoneware. Probably English, but possibly American (height, 4").

9. Square dish, English, marked with Salopian/Caughley underglaze blue "S". Decorated with underglaze blue and overglaze gold. This salad or berry dish is part of what must have been a very large and elegant service (diameter, 8-1/2").

10. Mantle or cabinet ornament, English, Staffordshire, circa 1780. Overglazed decoration in naturalistic colors (height, 9").
“Willow” pattern. The design source can be directly traced to the “Canton” pattern of Chinese Export Porcelain. (See Part I, page 374, April 1967.) This English “Willow” pattern was first produced in about 1780 and is still popular today.

Transfer printing was first developed in the mid-18th century but did not reach any great popularity in America until the early 19th century.

Surviving examples in the Mount Vernon collection are probably part of large services purchased by the Washington’s for household use. The Washingtons may have also purchased this ware thinking of its compatibility with their “Canton” Chinese Export.

The example illustrated here is attributed to the Caughley porcelain factory in Shropshire. Thomas Turner started the factory in 1772 and produced quantities of blue and white transfer-printed ware.

Turner did not restrict his production to transfer ware and produced under-glazed blue painted pieces, often enriched with gilt decoration very similar to the Chinese porcelain of the period. This Caughley ware was sometimes referred to as “Salopian.” The deep square dish illustrated on figure 9 is part of a service having a history of Mount Vernon use.

For the student interested in the English ceramics of the second half of the eighteenth century, the career of Thomas Whieldon (1719-1795) is a capsule comment on the developments during this early period. Excavations on the site of Whieldon’s ceramic works near Burslem have produced shards which represent most types of wares made during an incredibly active experimental period. In 1754, Thomas Whieldon took as his partner an inventive 19-year-old named Josiah Wedgwood. Artistically, Wedgwood was not a man of great talent; however, his ability as a technician and businessman was unrivaled. Very much aware of the fashion and taste of the 1760’s, he lost no time in developing the new neo-classical forms and produced them with technical magnificence.

Wedgwood continued, with Whieldon, to produce useful tablewares, the most important of which was “Queen’s China” (creamware) which had been perfected by 1760. This cream-colored, lead-glazed earthenware body decorated in the neo-classical manner was the most popular tableware in England at the time. Undoubtedly, the Washington household was in possession of some of this ware before the Revolution.

Wedgwood, in partnership with Thomas Bentley (1730-1780), began in 1769 to concentrate on ornamental ware in the neo-classical style, developing a variety of different colored fine-grained stoneware, which was left unglazed, giving the surface a matt finish. Black “basalt” and “jasper” were the results of these developments. Jasper ware was perfected in about 1775 and it is this stoneware, usually in the blue and white color way, that has so firmly established the name of Wedgwood.

Wedgwood was the acknowledged leader in the pro-
duction of basalt as well as jasper wares; however, in an age when competition among potters was keen, "secrets" were difficult, if not impossible, to keep. There were several contemporary potters who could and did produce ware equal to those of Wedgwood, among them John Turner and his sons.

The Mount Vernon collection contains two examples of Basalt ware. Figure 7, page 409 illustrates a coffee pot, probably purchased for the Presidential household in Philadelphia, in this black stoneware with the impressed mark of its maker—TURNER. A Basalt ink well (not illustrated), according to family tradition, was given by Washington to Captain Francis Conway. The inventory taken shortly after Washington's death refers to Basalt as "Egyptian China." This exotic term is typical of the impression these new products made on the general public.

The facing page shows a pair of blue and white pitchers decorated in the Wedgwood style. These are thought to have been made by Thomas Turner of Caughley, England in about 1790. This pair may well be the ones listed in the Washington household account of February 15, 1796 which records the purchase of a pair of pitchers; the only ones known to have been acquired in Philadelphia. At the death of Mrs. Washington, "2 Blue & White Pitchers" were valued in the inventory of her estate at one dollar.

Surviving examples of American ceramics at Mount Vernon are of little consequence. All of the ingredients necessary, including the skill, for the production of ceramics were here in America in the 18th century. The major thing that was lacking was the selling market. Imported wares were preferred by the fashion conscious world and American potters were not patronized for much more than utility wares. It should also be mentioned that England was not anxious for competition from America and suppressed as much as possible any effort for Colonial production.

Brickmaking had been reported in Virginia in about 1612. White clay tobacco pipes were made as early as 1690 in Philadelphia. Manhattan could boast of a stoneware kiln by 1730. Kaolin, one of the ingredients of true porcelain, had been discovered in 1738 in Virginia. By these and many other facts it is obvious that men with technical knowledge in the craft of ceramics were here and active in the 18th century. Unfortunately very little of what they must have produced has survived.

The earliest and simplest form of American ceramics would be classified as redware. Only very elementary equipment and skills were needed to produce this red clay utility pottery. Earthenware of this type had been made for centuries and there were no secrets for its manufacture. This redware, when intended for household use, was usually lead-glazed in the simplest manner possible. In George Washington's household accounts we find a listing of "red Milk pans," which would have been in all probability lead-glazed redware. Often this (Continued on page 524)

Shards from excavations at Mount Vernon. Re-constructed pipkin is of salt-glazed stoneware and probably American. Unglazed redware (in upper center, left of pipkin) is a fragment from some utility piece, possibly a "potting Pot." Two shards of salt-glazed stoneware were originally part of a plate—possibly of American origin.
Service to the Nation

Mrs. William Henry Sullivan, Jr., President General, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, visits our Armed Forces serving in Vietnam.

The trip began with the President General's official visit to Hawaii, the fiftieth state. She is the first President General to attend their State Conference. She was accompanied by Mrs. Wendell F. Sawyer, Chairman, President General's Reception Room. Above, Mrs. Sullivan receives with Mrs. John B. Menardi, the State Regent, and Mrs. Henry C. Warner, Past Vice President General from Illinois. At left, after the trip to Vietnam had been confirmed, Mrs. Sullivan and Mrs. Sawyer visit with Admiral Ulysses S. Sharp, Jr., Commander in Chief, Pacific Area prior to a briefing in Honolulu at CINCPAC.
Through special action of the National Board of Management, the President General was authorized to present Americanism Medals during time of war to service men who show outstanding service and valor. Here she presents medals to General Westmoreland (above) and a representative from each branch of the Armed Services. Below she poses with the General and recipients of the award.
Mrs. Sullivan was taken by Army plane into a part of the actual combat zone. After changing into “field clothes” she and Mrs. Sawyer (below) receive a briefing and have a chance to visit with troops in the field.

The pictures below were taken by Mrs. Sullivan in the field. On the left is a field pack taken from a young Viet Cong prisoner on Plei Ko Bo just one-half hour after his capture. On the left, Maj. Gen. Charles P. Stone, Commander of the 4th Infantry Division, and Mrs. Sullivan watch members of this division filling sand bags to aid in their defense against enemy attack. This picture was taken outside of Pleiku. When the troops were informed that the President General of the NSDAR was in the area, word immediately went out that “Mom is here!”
During her four-day visit to Vietnam, Mrs. Sullivan made many stops at hospitals to cheer up service men there. At right, she greets a young soldier. She reports that morale is high and that our fine young American troops are dedicated to a cause in which they believe. Their greatest wish is more support from the American people on the home front. Mrs. Sullivan has contacted the families of many of the Service personnel she greeted to bring them personal word about their loved one serving in Vietnam.

Ambassador Bunker greeted Mrs. Sullivan at the American Embassy in Saigon. Pictured with them is Lt. Col. William Henschel who is serving his third tour of duty in Vietnam. Her trip was cut short because of the danger of an impending attack. She left from the heliport atop the Embassy for her journey home. Within a very short time, the Embassy was under attack by the Viet Cong.
The Protestant Patriot’s Dilemma—1968

By Marian Melson Strack
Old Topanemus Chapter, New Jersey

The Protestant Patriot’s Dilemma published ten years ago was written with all the forbearance and restraint that could be mustered. At that time, it was hoped merely to indicate the lines of thought emerging from Protestant leadership, prominent church bodies, church societies and from the “spokesman” for Protestantism—the National Council of Churches of Christ in America (NCCC).

The author tried to point out the inevitable direction away from the accepted beliefs and concepts (held by our Founding Fathers and upon which this Country has grown great); the references and recommended reading in publications of the NCCC and in those of United Church Women—now known as Church Women United—and the doubtful sources used by specific denominations. (Mention will not be made of the Revised Standard Version of the Holy Bible which has robbed it of the poetic imagery from which so much of English literature is derived and that serves to break the continuity of our memories of our grand-parents’ quotations and admonitions.) The article tried to help the reader recognize the Marxist-Freudian inspiration that permeates so much of Protestant thought.

This is not to make any hysterical charges of communist penetration; the defection is far more sophisticated and subtle. Rather it means that Protestants in high places are endorsing Marxist materialism as the New Protestantism—and so far their influence is dominant. Many valiant individual ministers still cling to “The Old Rugged Cross,” but they cannot challenge the Protestant apparatus successfully.

There is hope in the establishing of small Biblical churches which are springing up all over the Country; layman’s groups are setting up modest foundations as in Victoria, Texas to give their money directly to missions they know are doing the Lord’s work and to be sure their money goes to missions—not to political action. There is a vigorous new publication, Christian Challenge. In California, there is Capital Gains For Christ, a nonprofit organization to help fundamentalist, conservative churches and clergy. In Pennsylvania, a minister recently lost his church because his activities had caused a loss of church revenue which necessitated that four official missions be cut from the church budget.

In 1959, two years after the first Protestant Patriot’s Dilemma was published, a most perceptive book came from the press: The Freudian Ethic by Dr. Richard La Piere, of which the subtitle significantly was “An Analysis of the Subversion of American Character.”

Meanwhile, our deepest forebodings have been realized. A generation of American youth has been raised permissively; taught political materialism; fed relativity in religion, with the denial of absolutes and the condoning of crime and violence. The New Morality is based on self-indulgence rather than on self-denial. Tolerance has developed to the extreme where it seems to be tacit approval of every form of excess and vice.
Today we are seeing what the actual implementation of the New Morality leads to: Delinquency and illegitimacy rising to astronomical heights; degeneracy accepted; drug addiction in teenagers; hippies and psychedelic performances in our churches; racial and pacifist demonstrations encouraged and even led by our ministers who urge the participants on to violence. The subversion of American character has happened, as Dr. La Piere prophesied.

In the climactic year of 1967, we have witnessed the most repugnant demonstration of all—the so-called Peace March on the Pentagon (nerve center of our national defense) in which Protestant ministers took part. This Peace March was as humiliating to the American people as it was encouraging to our Marxist enemies around the world. As this article is being written, Andrew Tully in his column of January 3, 1968, discloses that this Peace March was planned and led by documented communists first meeting abroad; and the full facts so far have been concealed from the American people.

Dr. George S. Benson in his column Looking Ahead (December 24, 1967) tells of a film made by his organization, documenting the Peace March. He says many obscene and unmentionable acts of public defilement of all decency took place during the night. He quotes a respected White House reporter for the United Press International who saw a bare-chested leader using a portable public address system to extoll marijuana; Che Guevara, the Cuban communist expert in guerrilla war; to urge mass sexual performances during the March; and to heap incredible obscenity upon President Johnson, our Chief of State. By what twisted mental processes would a Protestant chaplain from one of our most distinguished eastern universities glory in being identified with this infamous Peace March?

Why have our pulpits not rung with indignant condemnation? Why has the NCCC not issued a fiery denunciation of such conduct? Why have its constituent members not expressed their intense disapproval of all such conduct everywhere? (Of course, we know that the Presbyterians made headlines in 1967 by adopting a new article of faith that God calls them to seek international peace even at the risk of national security, and further recommended that Red China get a seat in the United Nations.)

With its links to the World Council of Churches, it is not likely that the NCCC will undertake an inquiry into the role of socialist Sweden in encouraging unrest and agitation in this Country. Yet the role of Sweden merits a congressional inquiry. In the summer of 1967, there was a meeting in Stockholm of 400 critics of United States policy in Viet Nam. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. attended. Curiously, just a year previous, he had been given a check for $100,000 from Swedish admirers (a tremendous sum in Sweden, making one wonder who contributed to it). This check was presented by the Swedish Consul General of New York City (who also doubles as a promoter of the concept of the OMBUDSMAN in this Country—"rule by man").

At this meeting in the summer of 1967, Gunnar Myrdal (whose wife holds a Swedish cabinet post and is their chief delegate at the Geneva Disarmament Conference) made a scathing denunciation of American policy. It should be remembered that Myrdal was the chief architect of the book, American Dilemma, which is credited with starting racial unrest in this Country. (It is doubtful that Sweden has even a dozen Negro citizens of its own.) Also to be taken into consideration is the fact that in a debate in the United Nations on Israel—considered a showdown vote between the United States and Russia—Sweden voted against the United States. Now that Sweden is welcoming United States deserters, it might well be to make an official analysis of the Swedish mystique and to ascertain why they give aid and comfort to one of our most controversial Protestant ministers.

A recent Dan Smoot Report devotes an entire issue to "Violence, Revolution and Degeneracy in the Name of the Churches." It discusses the murder of Dr. Robert W. Spike, former head of the Emergency Commission on Religion and Race of the NCCC, professor of Christian Ministry at the University of Chicago and director of its Doctor of Divinity program at the time of his sordid death in the guest room of the United Christian Center in Columbus, Ohio. There is also a description of the work of the Glide Methodist Church in San Francisco, and there is mention of the antics of the Reverend Malcolm Boyd whom many of us have heard reciting his "poems" on late television programs of sensational content.

Can it be that many of our clergy, muddled by "religious therapy" as they may be today, do not find obscenity really obscene? This attitude is indicated by the symposium held in November 1967 at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York City where Episcopal clergymen took part in PROJECT H (homosexual), sponsored by the Episcopal Dioceses of New York, Connecticut, Long Island and Newark, New Jersey, and decided that they were morally neutral on the subject of homosexual relationships between consenting adults and that they stood for liberalization of the traditional "judgments" attitude.

To such sophistry, one of our conservative intellectuals replied when he discussed the problem of tolerance toward homosexuals in Government service observed that homosexuality is an unnatural condition and that, if the condition is unnatural, then the presumption is against the emotional balance of the addict. Morrie Ryskind, syndicated humorist, commented that they have added "not" to every affirmative Commandment and taken "not" out of the negative Commandments!

Indeed, there seems to be a compulsion to vulgarize church service—in the root meaning of the word—and to conduct church services like a night-club operation for novelty's sake, for sensationalism. With all respect to a famous jazz artist who has conducted his jazz band before the High Altar of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, at Trinity Cathedral, Phoenix, Arizona, in the Fifth...
Avenue Presbyterian Church in New York City, and in Coventry Cathedral in England, what does he have to offer in spirituality that the Bishops consecrated to officiate at the altar lack?

What are the criteria today for the conduct of Protestant Bishops? In the previous article, mention was made of the disruptive role of Bishop James A. Pike, as a representative of Protestantism. Since then, he has continued down his tragic path, un-censored and spared a heresy trial. Twice divorced—by a Catholic and by a Jewish wife—his son and namesake a suicide, the Bishop has now turned to spiritualism and has appeared on television, wasted and haunted, listening for the voice of his son. He has found sanctuary in the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions (Fund for the Republic) from which he continues to urge young men to resist the draft—not acknowledging that, it the struggle in Viet Nam were to be won by the forces of Asiatic Marxism, there would be no democratic institutions to study!

A further understanding of the ominous undercurrents that contribute to The Protestant Patriot's Dilemma may be obtained from reading a paperback issued in 1966. This is the death of god, printed in small letters to indicate the unimportance of the Deity—while the authors' names, Altizer and Hamilton, have the proper capitals. Providentially—that word is used deliberately—the intellectual vanity of these two necrologist-divines may have worked against the popular acceptance of their views; they indulge in polysyllabic words, i.e., "hermeneutics," "demythologizing," "eschatological," "ontological," "religionlessness" and "immanentist," which make the task of the seeker after truth rather difficult. The fact that this book has been published at all is a reflection upon the quality of Protestantism.

The sources used by the authors upon which to base their religious work are not biblical. The book is saturated with references to Marx, Freud, Kafka and Nietzsche. Nietzsche is generally credited with the statement "God is dead" and who, overwhelmed at the thought, went mad. What hope or assurance could accrue to Protestants if they accepted the view of these necrologists? Quite simply, and contrary to the Apostles Creed, these Protestant ministers say their aim is to include "Christian Atheism" among the religious options offered Protestants. These words cancel out each other. (Their use is not even original. Years ago Henry Adams described himself as a conservative anarchist.)

"Christian Atheism" is rather out of place in a religious context and suggests something of the futility and vacuity characterizing so much modern Protestant theology. It does not have the forceful comfort of the old hymn:

"On Christ, the solid rock I stand; All other ground is sinking sand." At the end of the meretricious little volume, the authors list a bibliography which is its own commentary. It begins with several works on the Period of the Enlightenment (also known as the French Revolution); and goes on to include Heinrich Heine and Feodor Dostoevski—whose novels are given an entire chapter. It includes Leo Tolstoy, Eric Fromm, F. O. Matthiesen, John Dewey, Julian Huxley, Jacques Maritain, Bertolt Brecht, Albert Camus and Martin Buber (who is credited with popularizing "dialogue"). This is a strange mixture on which to base an analysis of Protestant philosophy—among them poets, novelists, un-adjusted troublemakers, Marxists and several men who have had serious flirtations with communism.

But we must exercise Christian charity. Perhaps the Protestant clergymen who present such an unattractive image in the press and from the pulpit are themselves victims of the semantic war leveled upon us all by the forces of propaganda. Ideas, even false ideas, are communicable and can capture mistaken allegiance as they did in the pitiful Children's Crusade. Perhaps our more suggestible Protestant leadership is simply reacting to its conditioned responses; like Pavlov's dog, these men react to the stimulus words—"in-volvement," "bias," "discrimination," "ethnic," or "minority."

Let's take the word "minority" for an example. In the Newark, New Jersey Churchman, May-June 1967, there is a announcement that 694 laymen and clergy from 23 parishes in the Newark Diocese have joined Episcopalians across the Country in signing "A Declaration and Petition to the 62d General Convention of the Episcopal Church meeting in September 1967 in Seattle and calling for repentance in their behavior toward minority groups and races." What minority groups? What races?

The Episcopal Church is itself a very small minority—both within the Protestant faith and with respect to population figures appearing in The World Almanac for 1968. Actually the Episcopal Church is the main target of one of the most vicious propaganda tricks in the semantic war. Coming as it does from the Church of England, the Episcopal Church personifies an ethnic group—the WASP (white, Anglo-Saxon Protestant) whose role in establishing the English parliamentary system in this Country and in giving us the peerless gift of the English language in which all our laws are written, is despised by the political activists in the United States and even by other religious faiths with which we are supposed to be linked in brotherhood!

Recently one of our intellectual weeklies, edited by a brilliant young Catholic who is not above blowing darts in our direction upon occasion, contained a motion picture review in which it described the heroine as having parents "who are attractive people—WASPS of the Stevenson strain." Meaner slurs may be found in the recently published book W.A.S.P., making one wonder who finances the publication of such works. Who, then, is biased? Who is discriminated against? When is a minority not a minority—when it is white-collared or prosperous? Such reasoning indulges in the class warfare advocated by Marx. Should not the NCCC inaugurate a study in depth of such words on the basis that such distortion reflects adversely upon all Protestant denominations?
Again, taking The World Almanac for 1968 as authority, Protestants combined are still a minority in the United States whose population is now over the 200 million mark. Let’s maintain a proper perspective. We are all ethnic and religious minorities: Christian Scientists, Mormons, Jehovah’s Witnesses, Spiritualists, Negro Baptists, Methodists—and Catholics. Or are there good and bad minorities? When Protestant spokesmen lend themselves to the “minority” technique, they help tear down our Society by the “fragmentation process” so successfully employed by Marxists the world over. It is a recognized political device and has no spiritual validity.

"WATCHMAN, WHAT OF THE NIGHT?" Who, then, is safeguarding Protestantism? It cannot be saved through the Ecumenical Movement—by merging into an amorphous universal church. It cannot be safeguarded by promotion of the ideal of brotherhood under the “fatherhood of God” rather than “brotherhood in Christ.” In any compromise between Christ and Anti-Christ, truth losses and error gains. What of other stealthy developments: Prayer is being systematically eliminated from our public schools; Christmas and Easter may not be mentioned there; the symbols of Christmas in public places are under coordinated attack; the mass media carry stories about “Christmas in May” or “Christmas in July” designed to diminish the distinctiveness of Christmas; Sunday appears as a red letter day on fewer calendars; there are even legislative proposals to submerge Sunday in a three-day holiday six times a year. What is the NCCC and what are the constituent members doing about these situations?

Visit the headquarters of the NCCC in the Interfaith Center at 475 Riverside Drive, New York City and get your own psychic impressions. When one enters the encircling gloom of the lobby, there is no image of Christ discernible. A reception desk in a dark corner carries a four-fold leaflet that describes the fabulously luxurious building. So intent were the builders to give no offense to anyone that a nebulous atmosphere exists. One might as well be visiting one of the world development groups actually operated by the donors of the land upon which the edifice is built.

Planned to seat 400 persons, the chapel on the 120th Street side is cold, bleak and anomalous; its walls of brick; its woodwork, teak. At the front left is a slab of English alabaster through which an artificial, sickly, pale yellow light filters. On the opposite wall is an elegant scaffolding. On the front wall is a peculiar figure—the multiplication sign pierced perpendicularly by a sword. The leaflet describes this as a gold mosaic Chi Rho, antedating other forms of the Cross and found in the early Roman catacombs. Since the majority of Protestants have not visited the catacombs, however, this is a meaningless and unattractive emblem—intriguing as it may be to visiting archeologists and architects. While this writer sat in the chapel trying to meditate, a color film on “automation” was being shown in the center aisle to an audience of seven persons.

At the entrance of the chapel, there is a tapestry—a kind of salt and pepper Harris tweet effect—which the explanatory leaflet describes as “Nativity in Nature—done with deliberate indefiniteness of outline for greater poetic expression.” This may also be the best description of the NCCC—“done with deliberate indefiniteness.” The setting for the NCCC is one of great material luxury—“Treasure Room” and lounges have paneled walls of cherry or oak, wall to wall carpeting and expensive drapes and furniture. Recessed exhibits along the walls leading to the automatic elevators hold valuable silver trays and Japanese haikus of copper enamel.

The entire 19-story building is air-conditioned; and on the lower level, reached by escalator, are accommodations for the 1,500 persons who daily have lunch there. Quite a contrast to the Miracle of the Loaves and Fishes! The Lowly Carpenter would surely feel ill at ease in such surroundings.

Even the offices of the NCCC on the eighth to 12th floors are superior to those found in the average, much-maligned business community from which competitive enterprise the money has come to finance this building and its contents—organic and inorganic. At the NCCC we collected numerous handbooks, statements and reprints. There seemed to be no plans for seminars or study groups on ways to maintain law and order; on support of the police function; condemning peace marches or other demonstrations; none on strengthening patriotism; or on displaying our Flag. In fact our Flag was not to be seen.

Rather, interest seemed to lie in social psychology, anthropology, psychiatry; in automation, technology, leisure and the arts; conservation and a wide range of related socioeconomic factors. The NCCC is for open housing and the closed shop. It has long been suspected that the NCCC is a liberal-left apparatus, closely tied in with radical labor from which it has accepted hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Its previous presidents are men of radical sympathies, views and affiliations (some of Government record): The late Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, Dr. Eugene Carson Blake, Dr. Edwin T. Dahlberg and now Dr. Arthur S. Fleming, president of the University of Oregon when Gus Hall, head of the Communist Party USA, addressed the students there.

Apparently, however, the NCCC has been stung by the criticism leveled at its activities and pronouncements; it is attempting to disprove the charges or to explain them away. For example, it points out that the late Dr. Harry F. Ward of the Federal Council of Churches, which adopted his “social creed” and from which the NCCC sprang, was not actually active in the NCCC. To suppose that his influence stopped at a given day and hour is to strain one’s credulity. And the NCCC lamely protests that those past presidents who have lent their names to subversive organizations did so mainly in World War II when we were fighting “Naziism” (i.e., making communism strong). Such argumentation only
serves to prove their naivete—if it is nothing worse! (Dresden and Munich should have been destroyed—but not Hanoi.)

Nothing more absolutely confirms the liberal-left orientation of the NCCC as does its choice of advocates to disprove the criticism so justly leveled at it. Scurrilous reprints from two activist sources are offered as vindication. Indeed the tone of these reprints is so abusive, crude and spiteful that it ought to be beneath the dignity of the NCCC to acknowledge them. Neither reprint observes the Christian admonition: “Do good to them that hate you; and pray for them which despitefully use you.”

A List of Policy Statements of the NCCC is obtainable upon request—and highly revealing. Its Handbook, compiled in 1966, says on page 3 that civil rights, peace and the war against poverty have priority in NCCC work (and provide employment for those operating what might be called this religious boondoggle). On page 10 is a photograph of members of the Soviet Union Deputations in front of the State Capitol in Denver at the NCCC meeting there in February 1963, while on the opposite page is a photograph of a minister leading the March for Jobs and Freedom in Washington with a big banner held high—NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES.

A small book, God’s Church, attempts to clear up some of the misunderstandings with which the NCCC is contending: It claims it has no authority over the study document sent by one member group, advocating recognition of Red China and its admission to the United Nations (but could it not disavow this recommendation?); it says its Washington office is not a lobby but merely a place from which it interprets the Council’s position on specific issues to Congressional committees and from which is sent out Memo twice a month to disseminate information on legislation of general or specific church interest to inform its membership. (What is the NCCC’s definition of “lobby”?) It disclaims responsibility for the booklet, The Meaning of Sex in the Christian Life, sponsored by its own Department of Youth Work in which the author refused to lay down the law for teenagers and did not wish to resort to dogmatic legalism.

When Life Magazine revealed that the Metropolitan Nikolai who had toured the United States in an NCCC exchange of Churchmen with the Soviet Union was a secret agent of the KGB (the Soviet Committee of State Security), the NCCC reacted by stating there probably were agents in this group but there also were Christians. (No Soviet citizen could obtain a Russian passport unless it served the Soviet purpose.)

As the Protestant apparatus, the NCCC operates on an annual budget of $20 million. More than half of this amount goes to foreign missions and service, indiscriminately to communist countries—such as the aid of a member group to Skopje, Yugoslavia, after an earthquake attests. They have helped relocate victims of Hitler’s horror camps. But there is no mention of their concern for the victims of Russia’s slave labor camps in existence today. Nor is there one booklet dedicated to tearing down the Berlin Wall by which millions of Protestants have been sacrificed to Soviet rule.

In his Manifesto, Marx listed Six Abolutions by which a given country would be converted to socialism: Among them the abolition of the existing government; the abolishment of the ownership in land; the abolition of nationalism (patriotism), and the abolition of established religion. In these four areas the NCCC is theorizing and to different degrees, active. The fifth abolition is that of the family. A case can be made that the family may be considerably weakened by some of the recommendations of the NCCC and its constituent members. Herein lies the Protestant patriot’s dilemma. How can he curb the excursions of his official spokesman into socio-economic fields and how reinstate an emphasis on religious rather than secular matters? There cannot be morality based upon Marxism.

Now, a short analysis of Church Women United (CWU) as continuing from the 1957 survey: They are perhaps framer than the NCCC in their statements and rather touching in their good intentions. In a letter from the Board of Managers meeting in Atlanta, November 27-30, 1967, they express their anxiety over the war in Viet Nam and embrace the “empty stomach” fallacy that “leads to war.” In its pamphlet mobilization for PEACE—no capital to begin the title—CWU asks: “Do you feel the United States Government should use its surplus food to feed the world’s hungry?” (Unfortunately, this writer had just left the chapel where the film on automation and technology had warned us we were running out of food!)

Another wistful question: “Can different or even contradictory ideologies exist in the same world or must one be overcome by another?” Coexistence, that is. And, “What do you think could be done to improve relations between Christians in this Country and Christians in communist countries?” Ask Kosygin, or Tito or Castro.

To the well-meaning vagaries of CWU and other Protestant groups who have become entangled in mistaken lines of thought, we offer the sage correction of one of our former diplomats, now a member of the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton University. Describing our contemporary activists as victims of certain great and destructive philosophic errors, he concludes that Marxists, among others, have never brought themselves to recognize that the decisive seat of evil in this world is not in social and political institutions but simply in the weakness and imperfection of the human soul itself.

Protestant patriots, then, should emphasize this distinction in dealing with their religious policy makers. The Protestant patriot should take a long, hard look at his church; weigh official statements in the cold light of objectivity; analyze church literature and pronouncements to determine whether they have an adverse effect upon our existing Government, the ownership of property in land, love of Country, established religion, (Continued on page 491)
Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr., President General, NSDAR, has received many letters from the United States and even from abroad on the Americanism Medals she presented to members of the Armed Forces in Vietnam. Below are extracts from a few of these letters.

Danvers, Massachusetts: My husband and I received your nice letter about the medal which you had presented to our son in Vietnam. He had sent the medal home for safe keeping but didn't explain why he got it other than for "Americanism." However, knowing of the high ideals and special traditions of the DAR, we did think that there must be a special significance to this award. Your letter made us very proud and pleased with our Air Force son. His younger brother at home who is eleven and just starting in Boy Scouts . . . was really impressed; even to the extent of bringing the letter and medal to show his Scout Master.

Salem, Oregon: A line to let you know that we had the pleasure of having as our guest at our Good Citizenship Tea the wife of ______ who received an Americanism Medal from you. [I] learned that she lived here so I invited her to attend the tea. . . . She is a charming German girl who has been in the United States two years.

Royal Oak, Michigan: It is with extreme gratitude and yes - pride - that I write you concerning your recent trip to Vietnam. Our son was one of the two officers to whom you presented the Americanism Medal at Cam Ranh Bay. I guess that is about the nicest thing that has happened in our household during this long year that he has been over in Vietnam. . . . He will wear it with pride and honor always. After Continental Congress last year I wrote him that they could be assured that the DAR stood fast behind our fighting forces. Little did I know it would be affirmed at such a personal level! Pray God that by Continental Congress this year he will be back home again and on his next assignment in the Air Force. I am sure your courage displayed and fortitude needed for such a trip as you have just made has been appreciated many fold back here and over there, and to DARs everywhere. It is but one more evidence of the fine leadership you have brought to the organization the past three years. Again sincerest "thanks" as only a mother can be grateful.

New Bedford, Massachusetts: May God's blessings be ever present upon you and all your loved ones, upon all the 186,000 American women, for the loving and dedicated works of loyalty given our wonderful country. . . . My husband and I salute you and each and everyone of your members for your great and marvelous works. . . . Our daughter was selected for this honorable Daughters of the American Revolution Americanism Medal. . . . I am so happy you were there to see her, and giving us the very nearness of her, through you. We had not heard from her in two months.

Munich, Germany: My English is very bad. But I hope you understand a Mother's answer, altho it is not so good for your high position. Many thanks for your personal letter and that you could give him this surely precious Medal. My son stays here on Christmas and as he goes he said, "Mother, he not sorry. I think in my mind that is a good thing that I am going to do now." We only hope to see him again in July.

Shelbyville, Indiana: Thank you for your kind letter and the honor bestowed on our son while you were in Vietnam. He wrote us of the honor and sent a picture of the presentation while you were there. The Society Daughters of the American Revolution have always shown an interest and stood behind our fighting men. We thank you for all this honor and are proud to have our son receive the DAR Americanism Medal.

Madera, Pa.: Congratulations on taking the DAR Message half way around the world. (Somerville)
We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness.
The Pursuit of Happiness

By
Adèle Erb Sullivan

Speech made by the President General, NSDAR during her Fall 1967 and Spring 1968 State Conference Tour. This speech was awarded the George Washington Honor Medal from Freedoms Foundation, February 1968.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness.

Thus our Forefathers declared nearly 200 years ago when they adopted a Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776. This Declaration was not made lightly, or arrogantly, by a disorderly group of people. It came as the result of many years of harsh treatment by the domineering power of the mother country, which piously believed that all its colonies should pay homage as well as heavy taxes to support the patron and its court—without the people of the colonies having any representation at the seat of government.

The history of the 12 years prior to the Declaration is fraught with acts of totalitarianism on the part of the king. Many times during this period, the Americans had humbly petitioned the king for a redress of their grievances but to no avail. With no other recourse available, these staunch Americans decided that the year 1776 would be their “time of great decision.” A decision that would, of certainty, put their lives and those of their families in great jeopardy as well as their fortunes.

History tells us that the majority of the people who came to the new world came to escape being ruled by a dictator and in search of one basic truth—freedom. They brought with them a new concept of government based upon a belief that man derives his rights from God—and that the chief purpose of government is to protect those rights.

That this nation was conceived upon a belief in a Supreme Being is evidenced by His Name being mentioned in the many official proclamations issued during the colonial period.

The Declaration which became the profound basis for the Constitution and Bill of Rights, strongly affirms the divine origin of human rights. It makes it unmistakably clear that God is the very foundation of all men.

“Where the Spirit of the Lord is, there is Liberty” seemed to be the motto of the Founders of our Republic, for we are convinced that their true greatness came through their faith.

The year 1967 brings the people of the United States very close to the completion of 200 years of living under a free republic. Plans are now being formulated for that unique celebration—the Bicentennial of the United States of America. It is particularly fitting during this period to re-examine some of the forces which helped to establish this Republic. This is also a good time to evaluate what these 200 years have produced—to measure how far we have progressed—what benefits we enjoy today and whether the future will bring greater happiness and well being to the American people, or whether we will revert to oblivion as other civilizations have done through a continual whittling away of our freedoms. Once again our Country faces a time of great decision and whether or not it will “give up essential liberty to obtain a little temporary safety.” To quote Benjamin Franklin: “They that can give up essential liberty to obtain a little temporary safety deserve neither liberty or safety.”

There is little resemblance between day-to-day living in the decade preceding 1776 and that preceding 1976.
During the historic and fateful 12 years before the American War for Independence, often described as the "Golden Age of the American Revolution," our ancestors lived a hard and rugged life with few material comforts. In fact, most of them existed on what would now be considered as the minimum of living standards. These early Americans had no central heating—no electricity to light their homes—or to perform miracles at the flip of a switch. When these hardy pioneers visited friends, went shopping or traveled, it was on foot or horseback and a fortunate few rode in coaches. The gleaming automobile and the modern jet streamliner that transport Americans so speedily today were not even visualized by any stretch of the imagination.

Today, when an American housewife plans the meals for her family, she has at her convenience, a choice of several great supermarkets, with their many shelves stocked with thousands of items to satisfy the varied tastes of her loved ones. In comparison, 200 years ago her forebears had to raise and hunt most of the food that made up their limited diets as well as weave the cloth from which to make their wearing apparel and household linens.

These differences, however important they may seem to us in this decade, do not reflect the basic character of Americans then or now as they relate only to the physical aspect of life in the two eras.

The basic principles that motivated our Revolutionary ancestors have not changed one iota in 200 years—these are the immutable laws of God and nature that govern human happiness and well-being. The necessity for men to have the liberty and freedom of action to work out their own destinies is the most important of all these principles. This is what American patriots through the years have fought, suffered, bled and died for—individual freedom. You may be sure that every last one of them would have spurned the idea of asking a benevolent government to clothe, feed and house them—and, in addition, to assume their every responsibility from the cradle to the grave. No—all these patriots desired was freedom—as expressed in their Declaration of Independence!

When the long fight for freedom had been won, our Founding Fathers then conceived a Constitution and a Bill of Rights to secure forever those very liberties which had been procured at such personal sacrifice. They knew, without question, that only a free people can be happy, successful and prosperous—that individual freedom is the first and most important element in the fulfillment of man's legitimate desires and ambitions.

Accordingly, nearly 200 years ago our great Nation was born of faith and courage—while it attained its liberty.

As we look in the glass at the reflection of our Republic today what do we see?

What has happened to its citizens in their Pursuit of Happiness?

Are they really happy with their so-called safety and security?

True, we still retain most of our basic freedoms and we are certainly living in an era of abundance—our standard of living is the highest in the world—and the highest on record in history! However, one might well ask, do the synthetic material evidences of this decade make for true happiness? Apparently not, for today, after nearly 200 years we are faced with another great decision and another American Revolution, and it appears that man's greatest enemy is his quest for security.

Many of our citizens are confused—and there appears to be a growing sense of restlessness and dissatisfaction with our American way of life—particularly on the part of our youth. This discontent has grown to such proportions as to assume a social revolution. Some confused young people attempt to leave the world for a "never-never land" by "taking a trip" via LSD, or other narcotics—with the hope of finding—so they claim—their inner selves.

Some show their frustrations through the avenue of dissent, under the guise of freedom of speech. One must bear in mind that the present free speech movement on some of the campuses across the Country has—in reality—little or nothing to do with free speech! For the right to dissent does not give one the right to violate the reasonable restrictions laid down by authorities—nor to substitute anarchy for law and order!

There is no true or fundamental reason for our college students to rebel, they have no real grievances, oppressions or regimentation. It is obvious that many rebel
only to prove they are rebels or to espouse causes that are far removed from the business of getting an education. We have the best and most complete educational system in the world with the most talented faculties it is possible to assemble, and more young people are obtaining college educations in addition to taking post graduate work for higher degrees than ever before in this nation or in any other nation.

It is unfortunate that this revolution is given so much preferred attention by the press, radio and television—excusing the present trend on the basis that change is inevitable. For the manner in which large sections of the news media present these follies often makes heroes of the leaders of disorderly and riotous demonstrations. Too much news space is favorably devoted to a small group of Yale students who demand a Federal law making the sale, possession and smoking of marijuana legal, and to some Harvard undergraduates who want no restrictions on the visiting hours for women in their dormitories.

A more recent illustration—on July 26, 1967, after three days and nights of rioting in the Puerto Rican section of East Harlem in New York City, New York’s largest circulation newspaper published on its front page a five column picture of a parade of several hundreds of young men, led by two nuns, with the caption—“Nuns lead a candlelight procession in stormy East Harlem in honor of Ronaldo Rodrigues, who was shot by a policeman. His death allegedly touched off three nights of violence.” Thus, in order to make a more sensational news story, a criminal and a would-be murderer is made to appear a martyr and a hero. Actually, the procession was not to honor Rodrigues, but was organized as a religious gesture to help bring order. The paper failed to explain that Rodrigues was shot while attempting to kill the officer who was trying to stop a street fight. It also completely ignored Rodrigues’ police record of eight arrests for assault, robbery, burglary, arson and armed assault.

These incidents all help to encourage a spirit of revolt and disregard for law and order in the minds of the American public.

It appears that today’s revolution is not a revolution of patriots fighting for their lives to establish a free nation in which men would enjoy true liberty and freedom from oppression—but a revolution which might destroy those very advantages for which our forefathers fought.

The present revolution is made up of several facets, some of which are menacing to thoughtful people.

There is the scientific revolution which has brought us an era of the computer, nuclear power and given great advances to the medical sciences making us a healthier nation and prolonging our lives. It has also developed the exploration of space, but at a cost of so many billions of tax dollars as to make its value a moot question in many minds.

We are in the midst of an economic revolution that can alter our entire fiscal system and which demands greater centralized governmental power and more dependence on government largess.

We have a religious revolution which is designed to turn our people away from a faith in God and which would help to guide our future course as a nation. This is aided by prominent clergymen who publicly pronounce that “God is dead,” and leave their pulpits to lead demonstrations. Ministers have a right, of course, to speak and act as their individual consciences move them, but too many become involved as church leaders rather than just plain John Smith. Many of them are also using the pulpit to expound political issues instead of teaching morality and the laws of God. These actions bring about a gradual attrition of the influence of the Nation’s religious leaders and churches.

Then there is the social revolution which has caught up a large section of our youth in its far-reaching tentacles. This revolution expresses itself in matters of dress and social misbehavior and a contempt for the sobriety and restraints of our long-established social order. Whatever is bizarre is applauded until an infectious exhibitionism develops and all is justified and excused on the basis that this is the “new youth.”

The current insurrection attracts a confused minority guided by a fundamental error that “civil disobedience,” disregard for law and order and a flouting of social decency is the new way of life which leads to greater individual freedom. It breeds a type of freedom without responsibility or a regard for the rights of others. Much of the so-called dissent is expressed by well organized...
demonstrations and picketing in which many of the participants are merely seeking publicity. They do not seem to understand that abuse of the right to dissent is not the way to influence public opinion favorably.

This spirit of rebellion has led to disorders in our schools and the physical intimidation of teachers in the classrooms. It has expressed itself in revolts of the students in our colleges and universities against the boards of regents and in demands for a voice in the selection of faculty members. It has led to a rash of violence and vandalism, robbery and automobile theft.

In reality, however, our youth cannot be blamed for the present trend toward a disregard of our laws, the declining sense of patriotism in our land and the flouting of social decency. His rebellion can well be the result of the absence of earlier training in moral and patriotic virtues for responsible citizenship and the subsequent respect for the rights of others.

These actions are not all committed by poor and underprivileged youths, seeking redress against alleged injustices. In Greenwich, Connecticut, a few months ago, a large home was broken into during the absence of the owners. Nothing much of great value was stolen but there was extensive damage to the furnishings. The police rounded up the vandals a few days after the damage was discovered, and of the half dozen boys involved, four were from well-known and well-to-do families in the neighborhood.

In court the boys admitted they had done wrong—but it was only a prank—they had stolen nothing.

Today, too many parents neglect the character-building phase of child education in the home. They accept disrespect, bad manners and a disregard for the rights of other members of the family as if this were the natural course for the new generation to pursue. Our educators have given us a so-called "progressive form of education" for several decades which largely ignores a thorough grounding of basic American history, a pride in United States citizenship and discipline of the individual. It is very possible that, if more attention were given to the basics expressed in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States, classroom behavior would improve and we would have a young generation with a better understanding of good citizenship.

Much of today's trouble and many disturbances are caused by a desire to throw off the so-called restraints and shackles of "The Establishment"—in other words, the established way of life. In many minds, particularly among the youth, this will lead to new and greater freedoms, resulting in a fuller life, and will bring about peace and happiness. The unhappy aspect of this situation is that many of these young people merely want to escape from "The Establishment" without really knowing what to seek in its place.

Today, there is the demand for change, in many cases change just for the sake of change, without any consideration whatsoever that it might possibly bring about the reverse of what is sought. The real tragedy is that in their pursuit of happiness so many young people are searching for a distant and ethereal "something"—not really knowing what they seek, or where to find it. Others seem to believe that the changes they advocate would bring about a Utopia in which all problems would be automatically solved and all men would live in peace and brotherly love forever! Much of the dissent and revolt would disappear if the same amount of time and effort were devoted to counting the blessings they now enjoy. In their pursuit of happiness, these confused young people could build for themselves a happier world for that "something" is really close at hand.

Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness is our American Heritage.

We are the freest people on earth! We have a greater abundance of nature's gifts to man than any other nation. No other peoples of the world have as much liberty of action—freedom to mold their own destiny and security in their homes as in America. The Constitution of the United States and the Bill of Rights guarantee American citizens the right of freedom of speech—freedom of religion—a free press and the right to petition for the redress of grievances.

It assures the people personal privacy to be secure against unreasonable searches and seizures of their persons, homes, papers and effects. The government cannot deprive a citizen of his property without proper compensation, and only then if it is for the public good. An American cannot be deprived of his life or liberty, except in the case of a criminal indictment—when he is entitled to a speedy trial by jury and he cannot be forced to testify against himself, or suffer extreme or cruel punishment. It is unfortunate that due to present world conditions our nation is faced with proposed treaties, many of which if ratified would infringe upon the Constitutional rights of our citizens.

One wonders why any thinking person would even consider revolting against a way of life which already grants so much freedom—liberty—security and opportunity. If the dissenters, objectors and those seeking that undefinable "something" in the dim distance, would just take full and proper advantage of the rights they have inherited as American citizens and assume their individual responsibilities, the many protests, demonstrations and disorders with which the country has been plagued would have no purpose.

Every citizen has the right to disagree with any policy of the government—but I submit that no one has the right, either individually or collectively, to commit overt acts to disrupt the nation's military effort or to give aid and comfort to the enemy.

If Americans would spend as much time concentrating on their present liberties, freedoms and opportunities, as they do on criticism, dissent and rebellion against the existing order, they would soon find that the road to success and happiness is right at their feet—ready and waiting.

History reveals that the average life of the world's
great civilizations has been approximately 200 years, during which time each empire progressed through the following evolutions:

1. From bondage to spiritual faith.
2. From spiritual faith to great courage.
3. From courage to liberty.
4. From liberty to abundance.
5. From abundance to selfishness.
6. From selfishness to complacency.
7. From complacency to apathy.
8. From apathy to dependence.
9. From dependence back to bondage, where the cycle started.

As the United States approaches the end of its 200-year span of existence, it seems wise and prudent to observe where we, the people, stand today on the ladder of this progression whether we intend to go on to greater heights, or whether we will retrogress. Already thoughtful students of our civilization can trace its course down through the steps outlined above. We have advanced through abundance and selfishness to a state of complacency. Now we are approaching the dangerous condition of apathy—apathy toward the basic principles which made America great—apathy toward patriotism—decency—respect for law and order and faith in God; in addition, we are becoming complacent toward immorality, disorder, lawlessness and crime. One step more in the same direction means a return to bondage. If we allow this to happen, the sacrifices and sufferings of our forefathers will have been made in vain, and our Declaration of Independence and our Bill of Rights will have become meaningless pieces of paper.

Truly—once again Americans face a time of great decision and a need for wise leadership.

As women, we have a civic and moral responsibility. As one of the oldest and most influential patriotic societies, the Daughters of the American Revolution has a special and particular role to play in the protection and preservation of our American heritage. We cannot stand by and see dissidents tear down and destroy what our forefathers fought for so valiantly and passed on to us. We must wield all the influence at our command to awaken the American public to a full realization of the tremendous opportunities which lie before us through the exercise of our guaranteed liberties and freedoms in addition to our individual responsibilities.

This can be accomplished through our school PTA organizations, college boards and alumni associations and civic groups. Every Daughter should take advantage of her right to vote and help to elect only those local, state and national candidates for public office who place morality—observance of the law and respect for the Constitution before anything else.

We must also preach the gospel that parental attention and home training is the most important element in producing a young generation of Good Citizens for responsible and patriotic citizens are rarely found among street demonstrators.

If this Society can help in promoting these objectives for good, it will go a long way toward making America a better place in which to live. Let us—now—reaffirm the principles of freedom as stated in the Declaration of Independence—and use those freedoms in our daily lives to guide our footsteps in our PURSUIT OF TRUE HAPPINESS!

As patriotic American woman and members of this great Society—let us “pledge ourselves to keep this Heritage alive for future generations that they may become Defenders of these self-evident truths—and assert our belief that the essence of true patriotism is to express unashamedly our love for our country—with steadfast devotion to the ideals upon which this Republic was founded—a Nation under God.”

The National Society regrets to report the death of:

Mary Irwin Belk (Mrs. William Henry) in Charlotte, North Carolina, on February 6, 1968. Admitted to the National Society in 1919, Mrs. Belk served as State Regent 1934-37; as Vice President General 1937-40; as Chaplain General 1941-44; She was elected Honorary Vice President General in 1954. Mrs. Belk was a member of the Mecklenburg Chapter in Charlotte.
The Relationship of the Daughters of the American Revolution to the Army Nurse Corps

Col. Florence A. Blanchfield, ANC (Retired)

Talk presented to Dolley Madison Chapter, Washington, D. C.

I appreciate the honor of being privileged to speak to you today on the subject of the relationship of the Daughters of the American Revolution to the Army Nurse Corps—a subject made possible by the foresight, initiative, and administrative ability of a former Vice President General of your time-honored organization, Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee. Dr. McGee was a member of a distinguished Washington family, with high professional and personal standards, who, seeing the need of the Surgeons General of the military forces in providing nursing care for the sick and wounded of the Spanish American War, did something about it.

I know of no better way to explain the beginning of the Army Nurse Corps than to quote excerpts from Dr. McGee's address to the Pennsylvania State Conference of Chapter Regents in Congress Hall Club, Philadelphia, Penna., in June 1898, and I quote:

"In April 1898 the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of which I am Vice President General, offered its services through a committee, of which I was chairman, to the Surgeons General of the Army and Navy, which were accepted. From that time until early September, all applications received from women, by both Departments, were examined by what was called the 'DAR Hospital Corps' of which I was director, and which had committees formed from the 'Daughters' all over the Country. Almost all of the Army nurses were selected by us and other societies who assisted in the work through our organization. The Daughters of the American Revolution were peculiarly well-fitted for this work as our society numbers over 20,000 members in every state and territory, and is the only woman's organization having a National Charter from the Congress of the United States."

The applications of nurses for war service were processed by DAR Committees throughout the country, but nurses were selected for Army service by Doctor McGee. Acting under the direction of the Surgeon General, Doctor McGee had to select nurses from every area in the United States.

There were other groups concerned with securing contract nurses, however, those nurses who received contracts had to meet the standards set up by Doctor McGee and adopted by the military.

Scattered Red Cross societies became interested in the recruitment of nurses for service on or near the battlefields. New York’s Red Cross Auxiliary No. 3 (also known as the Society for Maintenance of Trained Nurses), recruited a high percentage of the nurses who cared for military patients that summer. Some of them, having achieved distinction in their profession, demonstrated both moral courage and professional initiative in meeting distressing situations in the camps. Two hundred and fifty volunteers were members of Catholic and Protestant sisterhoods, but most of them were Sisters of Charity. Approximately 1,700 nurses served under Dr. McGee’s direction, although not more than 1,200 were on duty at one time. Some of the nurses remained under the jurisdiction of the Red Cross societies and were financed by them.

During the Spanish American War, contract nurses were assigned to hospitals, on the hospital ship "Relief," and army camps in the United States, Puerto Rico, the Philippines, and Cuba. No nurses were assigned to Cuba who were not immune to Yellow Fever. Thirteen nurses died in the service, one of whom allowed herself to be infected in the interest of yellow fever research, and died a martyr to science and humanity. Two hundred and two
Spanish American War nurses were still on active duty when the Army Nurse Corps was established and became charter members of the Corps.

In making a tender of service to the Army and Navy, both the National Red Cross and the American National Relief Committee had hoped to follow two lines of activity: first, to distribute supplies such as ice and luxury items of diets in Army camps and, second, to provide doctors and nurses in the home camps and at the front. Early in June, Red Cross field directors began the distribution of supplies in training camps; but there were no requests for nurses. Securing the active good will of General Sternberg was no small task. Like many Army men at that time, he was cautious about accepting help from the Red Cross for fear it might act independently of the Medical Department. He believed that his department should be self-sufficient, and he foresaw that services rendered by the Red Cross might be interpreted by the public as evidence that the Army was not able to take proper care of the soldiers. Above all he could rely upon the Hospital Corps Committee of the DAR to recommend nurses.

During this period an applicant to be eligible for service with the Army must have graduated from a training school for nurses and have the endorsement of the present superintendent of that school or someone under whom she trained. Endorsements from physicians were received in most cases and the endorsement of some lady of known standing was requested as the easiest way of obtaining a certificate of good reputation. The nurses usually were interviewed by some member of the DAR.

The original age range was from 30 to 50 years, however, with a greatly increased demand for nursing service, because of an epidemic of typhoid fever which began in August 1898 and “raged through the Army,” the minimum age was reduced to the 20's, preferably 25. Similar standards were adopted by the newly established Army Nurse Corps and continued with modifications until 1947 when nurses became commissioned officers.

Now general qualifications for appointment in the Army Nurse Corps read as follows:

a. Graduation from a hospital or university school of nursing accredited in the state in which the school is located at time of graduation and approved by The Surgeon General. Extent of basic knowledge will be determined by examination.

b. Active registration in at least one state.

c. Evidence of definite interest in nursing and improvement of nursing care and ability to harmonize and coordinate the activities of the group.

d. Acceptable personal qualities such as sincerity, mature judgment, the ability to work with others, high moral standards, and promise of leadership in her field of specialization.

e. High professional ideals, active interest in professional organizations (including those directly associated with nursing education), and familiarity with related professional literature.

f. Appreciation of and determination to fulfill her responsibilities as a professional nurse, a citizen, and as an officer.

Nursing in the Spanish American War was almost uniformly successful. Nursing services to the armed forces were so successful in fact that an Army Nurse Corps seemed indispensable. Following the Spanish American War, Dr. McGee spent a year laying the foundation on which the ANC has been built. On request of The Surgeon General she wrote the section of the Army Reorganization Bill which, when passed by the Congress and signed by the President 2 February 1901, established the Army Nurse Corps (female) as part of the Army Medical Service. Dr. McGee continued to direct the Army nursing service until, in conformity with the wishes of the leaders of the nursing profession, she selected a member of the Corps for the position of Superintendent.

Mrs. Dita H. Kinney, the first Superintendent of the
Corps, 1901 to 1909, was a graduate of Mills College, California, and the Massachusetts General Hospital School of Nursing. Of her administration of the Corps it has been said, "She was like a vigilant gardener who nurtures his seedlings during the first few weeks after planting. She kept the new military organization healthy and in a position to grow."

Mrs Kinney was succeeded by Miss Jane A. Delano, a graduate of Cooks Academy, New York, and Bellevue Hospital School of Nursing class of 1886. By 1909 Miss Delano was an outstanding leader in nursing. In 1888 she served as director of nursing service at Sandhills Hospital, Jacksonville, Florida, during the Yellow Fever epidemic. She served as a Public Health nurse in the copper mining town of Bisbee, Arizona; Superintendent of Nurses at Philadelphia; Superintendent of Girl's Department of the Home of Refuge, Randall's Island; then back to Bellevue as Director of Nursing Service; and later as Superintendent of Mills Training School for male nurses. In 1909 Miss Delano became President of the Associated Alumnae, Superintendent of the ANC, a member of the War Relief Board of the ARC, and Chairman of the National Committee on Red Cross Nursing Service.

During her brief tenure (1909-1912) Miss Delano effected such a marked change in the attitude of nurses towards military service that, in her last year, the ratio of applicants to authorized spaces was approximately five to one. (At the time Miss Delano entered upon her duties in The Surgeon General's office there were no names either on the "Eligible" or "Reserve" list.)

The importance of maintaining a Reserve for the Corps has been recognized from its inception. It was assumed that former service nurses, who proudly joined the Association of Spanish-American War Nurses, which Dr. McGee organized, would also be interested in placing their names on a "reserve" or "eligible" list. However, for undetermined reasons, this plan proved to be futile.

The major function of the Committee on Nursing Service of the Red Cross was to devise a plan by means of which a roster of nurses could be built up to serve as a reserve for the military services and to provide nurses for ARC emergency. A triangular plan, unique in nursing history, was set up under Miss Delano's direction. It linked the Red Cross Nursing Service with the membership of the American Nursing Association on the one hand and with the Army Nurse Corps on the other, thus strengthening all three. Extremely useful in World War I, the arrangement was continued until the termination of World War II, when military nurses became commissioned officers, and the respective services are now responsible for the recruitment of nurses.

Miss Delano was succeeded as Superintendent of the Corps by Miss Isabel McIsaac, who had been principal of the widely known Illinois Training School for Nurses in Chicago, and was thoroughly familiar with nursing developments throughout the country. Her service of less than two years was terminated by illness which caused her death. It was during the latter part of her tenure of office that hostilities on the Mexican Border stimulated interest in military nursing and the first Red Cross Reserve nurses were assigned to active duty with the Army. In his Annual Report of 1912, The Surgeon General stated a fact generally recognized that "The enrolled nurses of the RCNS now constitute the reserve of the Army Nurse Corps, and in time of war or other emergency may, with their consent, be assigned to active duty in the military establishment."

Miss Dora E. Thompson, a graduate of the New York City Hospital School of Nursing and a member of the ANC, was appointed to succeed Miss McIsaac. While stationed at the Presidio (Army military post), she had displayed great courage and initiative during the San Francisco earthquake and fire that followed in 1906, and was known as a quietly efficient chief nurse. Upon the shoulders of this modest woman fell the responsibility for directing the Corps through the stresses of World War I.

The status of the ANC had never been clearly defined. Nurses were not officers, they were not enlisted, they were just "Nurses."

Hospital wards were in charge of ward surgeons, and nurses were responsible to them. The nurse had certain prescribed duties, which included the preparation and serving of special diets, and the keeping of patients' medical records, but had no authority in the management of the ward. A Wardmaster (an enlisted man so designated) was responsible to the ward surgeon for the maintenance of the ward and supervision of the enlisted men who were assigned to assist him, and for the discipline of the patients.

Persistent efforts by Miss Thompson resulted in a regulation, which was later incorporated into law, stating that in the care of the sick and wounded, nurses had authority next after medical officers. This was the first major step in the evolutionary process which was completed when the ANC became a permanently commissioned corps after World War II (1947).

Miss Thompson, of whom it was said that "She piloted the Army Nurse Corps through narrow channels with the faithfulness characteristic of the Army mind," was succeeded by Miss Julia C. Stimson as Superintendent of the Corps in December 1919. Miss Stimson, a graduate of Vassar College and of the New York Hospital School of Nursing, brought to the job a varied experience in nursing and administration. She was the chief nurse of a base hospital in France and later served as chief of the Army and ARC nurses in the European Theater of Operations. Miss Stimson worked untiringly for the improvement of the status of the Corps and closer relationships with nursing organizations, both at a local and national level.

World War I necessitated the greatest expansion of the ANC up to that time. From a membership of 403, by the end of the war the Corps numbered 21,480—10,400 having served overseas in England, France, Belgium, Italy, and Siberia. They were assigned to base, camp, evacuation, and field hospitals and other mobile units operating near the battle lines, and to hospital trains and
transports. Nurses did a magnificent job of caring for the sick and wounded under conditions that demanded courage, fortitude, and adaptability. As evidence of the quality of their service, many medals were awarded to individuals and letters of commendation to medical units.

No longer was there any question of the importance of the Army nurse in the military organization. She had met her test and had come through with flying colors. On June 4, 1920, after a four-year effort, the Army Nurse Corps was rewarded by a provision for relative rank for nurses. This resulted in improved relationships in the Medical Department and added to the prestige of the Corps.

Increases in pay, better living conditions and retirement for both length of service and disability, marked the improvements secured between 1919 and 1930.

Life and service in the ANC were very pleasant when Mrs. Julia O. Flikke, a modest Chief Nurse, succeeded Major Stimson as Superintendent of the Corps in 1937. She could not believe that world events would disturb the peace of the USA. Never was there a time when the duties of the Superintendent were less arduous. There was no need to recruit nurses to fill the vacancies in the Corps as they occurred; and the RCNS was responsible for increasing enrollment of Reserve nurses. Even when there were evidences all around us that each day the United States was moving towards war, Major Flikke was reluctant to accept the reality. However, with the bombing of our fleet at Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, she reevaluated her responsibilities and tried to shoulder the tremendous load the declaration of war imposed upon her.

On January 25, 1943, she entered WRGH for a physical examination and was retired for physical disability on June 30, 1943.

On January 26, 1943, your speaker of today assumed the duties of Acting Superintendent of the ANC and continued to direct the administration of the Corps until September 30, 1947. The administration of that period is still being evaluated. I can only say that it was a high honor to direct the many thousands of efficient, loyal, consecrated nurses who cared for our sick and wounded of World War II and added a brilliant star to the Corps' already studded galaxy.

The chiefs of the ANC who have followed, each having a four-year tenure in the Office of The Surgeon General—Colonels Phillips, Bryant, Haynes, and Harper—have each accepted the torch from their predecessor and have carried it forward while increasing its brilliance with their accomplishments in improving the competence of the Corps through well-planned programs designed to improve the nursing service for the military, and at the

*Female nurses served with the Army for the first time during the Spanish-American War. A first for the DAR.*
same time insuring the development of initiative, professional competence, and leadership of its individual officers.

In the early months of World War II nurses had been sent overseas without special preparation for military service. Such training was subsequently given them at a staging area in Great Britain and the South Pacific. Late in 1943, 4-week basic training programs were set up in each of the Army's Service Commands. Emphasis was placed on physical fitness through drill; on sanitation; and on self-protection during chemical, air, parachute, or mechanized attack. The use of gas masks was realistically taught in gas chambers; they learned how to dig foxholes quickly. Special instruction was given in the care of mental patients and of chemical casualties.

Following the Allied victory in North Africa, troops and medical personnel moved on to Italy. Nurses who landed under fire on the beach at Salerno in mid-September were the first members of the ANC to arrive in continental Europe since World War I. They wore “tin” hats and fatigue uniforms with long trousers and, like regular soldiers, they dug their foxholes. They lived in tents in mountainous country and endured the rigors of an extremely wet and cold winter with fortitude. During air raids, while caring for wounded men, they seemed to ignore the possible danger to themselves but became expert at dropping down and diving under beds or other equipment that might be available until a raid was over. With other medical personnel, nurses were so close to the front lines in evacuation and other mobile hospitals that they cared for patients a few hours after they were injured. At such points the services of operating room nurses, nurse anesthetists, and keenly observant and technically skilled surgical nurses were of the utmost importance. Those who had that privilege worked under intense physical and emotional strain, but forever after cherished the memory of participating in the team work that had saved lives.

Sixty-six members of the ANC were prisoners of the Japanese from May 6, 1942 until February 1945. They suffered all of the horrors of war at its brutal worst, including malnutrition and close confinement. Yet in spite of all that, they insisted on returning to duty after a period of rest and reunion with their families. Such is the spirit and devotion of nurses as has been exemplified many times by members of the ANC.

An Army nurse at the front wrote as follows:

“I wish every nurse at home could see some of these boys, refusing to be disheartened no matter how badly they are wounded, having only one interest—to get back in the fight to knock out the enemy, and get home to a peaceful America. I remember particularly one soldier with a femoral artery severed, terribly anemic with danger of gangrene and ultimate amputation. Take care of my buddy first,” he said when he was brought in, “He’s worse off than I am.” We knew differently.

“Don’t let anyone tell you that the combat zone is no place for nurses. It is definitely. Just see what a bedside nurse can do to boost the morale of any injured soldier. Just a pat on the head, blankets smoothed, and a woman’s smiling face for a man to look up into—sometimes it’s better than plasma.

“A badly wounded infantryman said to me the other day, ‘How can you nurses be so cheerful when you have so much to put up with?’ ‘Men like you, Soldier,’ we thought, ‘You’re the reason. No Army nurse could look you in the eye if she weren’t able to take it, just the way you do.’”

Korean nurses were not equipped to meet either the military or civilian disaster with which they were faced in June of 1950. American missionary nurses had helped to establish the first schools of nursing early in the century, but neither the status of women nor the standards of medical care had been conducive to the development of nursing.

During the American occupation following World War II, an Army nurse, with several assistants, was placed in charge of the Nursing Affairs Section of the Bureau of Public Health and Welfare. Classes in modern nursing, with emphasis on public health, were organized in connection with both city and provincial nursing schools. At the request of the Government the basis for an Army Nurse Corps was recommended and the Korean Army Nurse Corps was activated in 1948. A few Army (U.S.) nurses were landed “in the infected mud” of that (extremely unsanitary) country only ten days after the first American troops. Some of the nurses were veterans who had served in the North African and Italian campaigns. They were undaunted by the mountainous terrain, the mud and the dust, water shortages, or the improvised surgeries. They were there to give care to the seemingly ceaseless flow of wounded men. They were outfitted with battle helmets, fatigue denims, and Army shoes and stockings. With the coming of winter they adapted soldiers’ heavy outer and under clothing. It was far from glamorous attire but, as a famous war correspondent had said of similarly attired nurses in Italy, “They walked in beauty.” They looked “wonderful” to our soldiers.

These nurses began at once to care for patients in a hospital that had been set up in an abandoned schoolhouse which was without lights, heat, or water. Until quarters could be secured for them, they used the school’s auditorium as a dormitory, sleeping in their bed rolls.

A majority of nurses were attached to Mobile Army Surgical Hospitals (MASH) which were set up only ten minutes away by helicopter from areas where bombs were bursting. As they moved forward and backward and forward again with the battle lines, other nurses became as swiftly adept as the veterans in setting up and taking down ward and operating units. There they cared for not only American soldiers, but soldiers of many lands, fighting under the banner of the United Nations. Prompt surgery and the use of blood, plasma, dextrose, and penicillin, saved many lives. Never has there been
March With National Headquarters

SMITHSONIAN ASSOCIATES VISIT DAR MUSEUM: A group of members of the Smithsonian Associates, touring places of interest in the Nation's Capital, were received by Mrs. Frederick Tracy Morse, Curator General, and conducted on guided tours of the State Room and Museum.

Pictured in the Ohio Room are (l. to r.) Mrs. Gary Lloyd, Registrar of Smithsonian Associates; Mrs. Morse; and Mrs. Ralph Backlund, a member. Right, Mr. Frank E. Klapthor, Director-Curator, DAR Museum, explaining a new acquisition received for the North Carolina Room, an 18th century English hot water urn, to members of the Smithsonian Associates.

ON DISPLAY FOR CONTINENTAL CONGRESS: An American Chippendale side chair, circa 1770, the gift of Miss Nathalie Shelton of Larchmont Chapter, Larchmont, N.Y., was presented to the DAR Museum and placed in the New York State Room.

PRESIDENT GENERAL RECEIVES NOTABLE GIFT: Pin #13, once worn by Miss Susan Riviere Hetzel, one of the 18 women who signified their wish to become members of the NSDAR at the meeting on October 11, 1890, was presented to the Society by Mrs. W. H. Lamb, Regent, Susan Riviere Hetzel Chapter, District of Columbia. (l. to r.) Mrs. Walter E. Ward, State Regent of the District of Columbia; Mrs. Lamb; Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr., President General; and Mrs. Geoffrey Creyke, Past Librarian General.

INTERNATIONAL VISITORS AT NSDAR HEADQUARTERS: Some 30 foreign ladies, wives of men who were attending the World Bank’s Economic Development Institute, visited National Headquarters under the auspices of the International Visitors Service Council and were welcomed by Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr., President General. Pictured (l. to r.) are: Mrs. D. H. N. Perera, Ceylon; Mrs. Alexander A. Ampofo, Ghana; Mrs. Abdul Khaleque, Pakistan; Mrs. Rana K. N. Singh, India; Mrs. Sullivan; Mrs. Homer E. Walter, member of Col. Tench Tilghman Chapter, Md. and an International Visitors volunteer; and Mrs. Mohamed Z. Aly Zulficar, United Arab Republic.
Despite John Ruskin's advice of a hundred years ago to "Watch an old building with anxious care," the only one watching last year when the richly historic site at 607 Oronoco Street came close to extinction, was a blind man.

Oronoco Street is in the heart of what is America's most historic, most unspoiled city, Alexandria, Virginia. First designated as Belhaven in 1745, it was named Alexandria for the Alexander family who owned the land on which it was laid out in 1749. It was at one time the country's most important port, outlet for products of the opening west: grain from as far as the Ohio Valley, converted into less bulky flour and whiskey for easier transportation over the hazardous waterways and frequently impassable roads; furs from adventurous trappers and Indian traders; lumber from our once vast virgin forests; pig iron from the forges of local iron mines; and of course, hogsheads of Virginia tobacco, the solid medium of exchange.

Young George Washington helped survey the streets of Alexandria, some of which were later re-surfaced by Hessian P.O.W.s. The foolishly brave General Braddock organized his ill-fated expedition here and invited, as an auxiliary, the twenty-one year old Major Washington, who was to save the remnant of the force from complete extermination. It was here too, that the Grand Council of five Colonial governors met to deal with the problems of the French and Indian War, and urged upon England the unprecedented policy of taxing the colonies to finance the war, thus creating the issues that gathered
fury over the years and led to the final break for independence.

The deep waters of the broad Potomac beyond Alexandria's wharfs were crowded with the spars and masts of ships loading and unloading cargoes, and the warehouses along the waterfront were crammed with goods of all kinds. With its banks and merchandise marts, Alexandria became the business and social center for the people of a wide area, including the large and prominent families of the Carters, Custises, Fitzhughs, Lees, Masons, Washingtons and many others. Washington attended church here regularly after the Revolution and served, with George Mason, on the town council. Alexandria was originally included in the District of Columbia's one hundred square miles but was ceded back to Virginia because of its remoteness from the new Capital.

The house at 607 Oronoco Street is one of the finest existing examples of Georgian architecture, not restored, but cared for in its original condition over the years by a succession of owners who loved it for its solid, simple elegance as well as for its deep historic significance. The atmosphere of two centuries still clings to its mellow brick facade and lingers over its fenced-in formal garden. Inside, a central hall runs all the way through the house and every room opens by door or window into the garden. One of Virginia's beautiful stairways rises from the hall and on either side are two large rooms, dining room and drawing room. Two exquisite mantels in the master bedrooms are executed in the style of James Adam, architect-designer to the king. The interesting features of construction and furnishing are too numerous to detail but the hardware, the handsome floors, the cornices, moldings, chair rails and the doors are in a remarkable state of preservation. Inside and out, the walls and walks still retain the echoes of the footsteps and voices of many great men and women of America's historic past.

The house was built in 1795 by John Potts, Jr., whose family founded Pottstown, Pa. and were hosts to Washington during his terrible winter at nearby Valley Forge. It was John Potts, Sr., who found the General in solitary prayer in the woods that winter, and thought the nation would always be safe with a praying man as its leader. John Potts, Jr. was a friend and business associate of Washington's and was the first secretary of the Potomac Navigation Company, founded in 1785 to by-pass Great Falls with a canal along the Virginia shore. On his surveys of the canal property and on inspections of his own extensive estate, Washington often dined and stayed the night with his friend at 607, as his diary attests.

In 1799, the Oronoco property was purchased for $12,000 by William Fitzhugh, owner of the great estate, "Chatham," near Fredericksburg. Fitzhugh had loyally supported the Revolution, served in the Continental Congress, and maintained a lifetime warm friendship with Washington, who continued visiting at 607 up to a month before his death.

William Fitzhugh had a beautiful daughter, Mary, and Washington's adopted son (Martha's grandson), George Washington Parke Custis, courted her at 607 Oronoco Street and married her there on July 7, 1804. The daughter of this couple became, in 1831, the wife of the great Confederate commander, Robert E. Lee, who spent his boyhood in the same house.

William Fitzhugh died in 1809 and his son, William Henry Fitzhugh maintained ownership until 1820. In 1811 it was occupied by General Henry (Light Horse Harry) Lee and his family, whose move from the great hall of Stratford, lower down on the Potomac, was necessitated by the complete collapse of Light Horse Harry's fortunes. The house, still not twenty years old, had seen more makers of our early history than many of the grandest mansions, but it was about to acquire a deep significance in another turbulent and tragic period. It was, at the same time, a haven of refuge for the victims of General Henry Lee's wrecked finances and must have provided the only source of comfort in the few remaining tragic years of his life.

There is no memorial to this great man. The name "Light Horse Harry" is known to every school child but how many are aware of his military brilliance, his statesmanship, his scholarship, and his influence on the formation of our government? Perhaps only a few even know that the dashing Light Horse Harry was the father of General Robert E. Lee; that he delivered Washington's funeral oration at the request of Congress and pronounced a eulogy of which Pericles himself could have been proud, creating the phrase, "First in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen," a tribute that so well fitted the great Washington as to be remembered long after its author's name is forgotten.

But whether remembered as the author of that phrase or not, the name of Light Horse Harry should not be
forgotten as a vital force in the establishment of our independence and our form of government. As a member of a large and important clan, he is neglected perhaps because there were so many other Lees of Northern Virginia, all born within a few miles of each other and closely related by blood and by their devotion to the cause of American independence: Arthur Lee, who represented the warring colonies in Europe; Charles Lee, Washington's Attorney General (and no relation to the English born General Charles Lee, of doubtful loyalty); Francis Lightfoot Lee and Richard Henry Lee, brothers and signers of the Declaration of Independence; and many others also of prominence at the time: William Lee, Richard Bland Lee, Edmund Jennings Lee, etc.

Light Horse Harry, born in 1756, was only 19 at the outbreak of the war. A brilliant student and one of Princeton's youngest graduates, he entered the army and rose rapidly, organizing and outfitting at his own expense a body of much needed cavalry whose swiftness and well planned daring were essential to the success of the Continental Army. No army at that time could hope for success without efficient cavalry. But after Yorktown, Light Horse Harry resigned from the army, a Major General not yet twenty-seven years of age, although he was associated with Washington in many activities and remained a life-long friend and admirer. He supported adoption of the Constitution and it is said that he wrote the Tenth Amendment; he was a Member of Congress and three times Governor of Virginia.

The collapse of his fortunes had several causes; chiefly because he was a soldier, statesman and man of letters rather than a business man, that he was too enthusiastic in his projects, and too generous. He loaned Robert Morris $40,000, which defaulted when Morris died in poverty himself, after having financed the Revolution out of his private fortune. He invested heavily in Matildaville, the city that both he and Washington expected would develop at Great Falls when the canal was completed; but though this greatest engineering feat of the century was completed and actually operated for thirty-five years, it was never profitable, and the city that might have been never was built.

Thus it was that his wife, Ann Carter Lee, and his five small children came in virtual poverty to Alexandria, bringing with them nothing but a cradle for the infant Robert. The future Confederate leader, called by some the greatest of all generals, must have inherited his military genius and magnificent physique from his dashing father, and from both parents, the devotion to duty that guided his life unerringly through trials as great as any that ever beset man. The years that formed his magnificent character were spent at 607 Oronoco Street and it was from there that he went to West Point and on into history. And then 607 was forgotten, until 1966.

The one who didn't forget was Jay W. Johns, of Charlottesville, Va. He remembered the importance that this quiet home held for two crucial eras in American history, the war with England and the War Between the States, and the significance it bore to two brilliant generals, father and son, who neither had what could be called a home of his own. Jay Johns remembered the remarkable tribute paid by Lafayette, almost fifty years after the Revolutionary War and six years after the death of Light Horse Harry, when that noble Frenchman came to visit 607 and pay his respects to the widow of his friend and gallant comrade in arms. He remembered too, that when all of General Robert E. Lee's battles had been fought and his life near its end, he returned to Alexandria and, passing, stopped to peep over the garden wall "just to see if the snowballs were in bloom." And he determined that no real estate development was going to obliterate a site so sacred to the soul of this nation.

Jay Johns was born in Pennsylvania not far from Pottstown, but many years ago he became a "naturalized" Virginian. He is the owner of Ash Lawn, home of James Monroe, near Monticello, and founder and president of the Stonewall Jackson Memorial, Inc. He took upon himself the responsibility of this Memorial fourteen years ago, when he lost his sight. It had no property, no assets, and few prospects. It now owns and operates six historic shrines, open to the public seven days a week. It is a non-profit corporation, supported by voluntary contributions and had to scrape together all its available assets, including its loose change, to purchase 607 Oronoco Street. Temporarily, at least, it would not be in a financial position to save some other historic site from oblivion should a similar emergency arise. There are other properties still in private hands, vulnerable to the heedless enlargement of commercial enterprises. It is too late when money has been invested in plans for conversion of a property to business development.

(Continued on page 496)
The President General Announces....

The Appointment of:

* Jim McMillen as Director of Public Relations. A former adopted Tarheel, Mr. McMillen has had ten years experience as a Promotional Planner, and eight years as a radio News Announcer. He came to the DAR from the North Carolina Fund in Durham where he served as Director of the Speakers Bureau.

The Installation of:

* A new 608 Switchboard at National Headquarters. Allowing direct interoffice and outside dialing, this new piece of equipment adds greatly to office efficiency.

The Establishment of:

* An Election Ethics Committee. This committee, designed to study DAR National Elections procedures, was authorized by the February National Board of Management to report not later than 1969.

The Sellout of:

* The DAR Patriot Index. A special project of the Diamond Jubilee Administration, this list of Patriots who aided the cause of the American Revolution (1774-1783) has received many compliments from eminent genealogists. The book has been described "as a *Who Was Who* of the decade 1774-1783; and reflects what was—and providentially still is—the fundamental American Community."

The Beautification of:

* The grounds surrounding National Headquarters by the planting of shrubs, bulbs, etc. This newest project of the Conservation Committee may be seen during Continental Congress.

The Awarding of:

* George Washington Honor Medals by Freedoms Foundation to the *DAR Magazine* and its Editor and to Mrs. Sullivan for her speech, "The Pursuit of Happiness."
D.A.R.—A New Concern
With Public Image

BY VIRGINIA LEE WARREN

One third of its membership is under 35, it is the largest organization in the United States based on lineage, its first president general lived in the White House—she was the wife of President Benjamin Harrison—and it was setting out trees and shrubs for the public long before Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson became First Lady and started her beautification of America project.

Furthermore, it owns and operates more property than does any other group of women—more than $10 million worth in a real-estate complex that includes Constitution Hall in Washington.

This is the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution. And for more than 30 years, because of what many persons consider its rampant conservatism, overly enthusiastic flag-waving and unbridled tendency to meddle in national affairs, it has been one of the country's most ridiculed and reviled organizations.

Nevertheless, young women all across the country who can meet the stiff eligibility requirement—proof of direct descent from someone who aided the cause of American independence—are now joining the D.A.R. in numbers that are unprecedented since the early years of the society. Through marriage they are bringing new blood into the organization as names like Adler, Tenoglio and Palmieri join the rolls.

Membership as a whole in all 50 states is going up—there was a net gain of more than 2,000 last year and indications are that it will exceed 3,000 this year—but what particularly pleases the N.S.D.A.R., and what is most likely to surprise the general public, is the high percentage of new members under 35.

"We're not a bunch of old ladies anymore," Mrs. Lewis P. O'Neill of Dallas, state registrar of the D.A.R. in Texas, said.

Why are so many young women joining an organization that had managed over the years to give the impression to most of the general public that it was made up almost entirely of elderly females who had lost their waistlines, wore flowered hats, decked themselves out with sashes and badges, and seemed intent upon saving the country from progress?

A random survey by telephone shows that the answers are about as varied as the locations they come from.

"I think that joining the D.A.R. is the finest thing a woman can do, next to joining the armed services," said Mrs. Perry Parker of Cleveland.

Approval Expected

Joan Parker, who is 23 and who majored in history at the University of Toledo's College of Education, is not actually a Daughter yet, but she expects to have her genealogy approved within a couple of weeks.

"To me it has always been a lifelong dream," she said, and as soon as she gets in the D.A.R. she intends to enroll her 2 1/2-year-old daughter, Kristen, in the C.A.R. (Children of the American Revolution).

Mrs. Alain John Palmieri of New York, daughter-in-law of U. S. District Judge Edmund Louis Palmieri, went into the organization "because I was impressed with what they do. For instance, they give support to our service men and I think that that's important at a time like this. They also give medals for good citizenship and we certainly need good citizens."
Ann Bowman of Abingdon, Ill., who has a B. A. from Grinnell College, Iowa, and a master's degree in museum management and American folk history from New York State University College at Oneonta, said, "I've gotten more conservative, I guess, as I've gotten older. I'm more concerned about the country." Miss Bowman is 24.

Mrs. N. Woodruff Adler of New York, who, as Nancy Woodruff was Miss Rheingold in 1955, said she had thought about joining the D.A.R. for a long time.

"Then last year I found I had reached the age (34) where I felt very proud of my American heritage. And so I joined, partly because I thought I'd be setting a good example for my children while they are growing up.

"Still, I was dubious at the beginning," she said. "I thought the members would be only old dowagers. But they turned out to be a delightful surprise. In our chapter, the Mary Washington Colonial, the women are mostly young, they are interesting and chic and they know what's going on."

Mrs. Ronald D. Tenoglio of Upland, Calif., who is majoring in English at Chaffee Junior College, said her joining the D.A.R. "was more or less a drafted thing; my mother belongs."

"But now that I'm in it," she said, "I love it because the D.A.R. has a truly patriotic feeling; it gives people more of an understanding of how this country came into being and that's important. I'm so upset with all anti-Americanism that's going on—narcotics, Joan Baez, the whole mess—wish more young people could join such a patriotic organization." Susan Tenoglio is 21.

When she referred to Joan Baez she meant specifically, she explained, the folk singer's refusal to pay the part of her income tax that might go toward financing the war in Vietnam. Last May, the N.S.D.A.R. turned down Miss Baez's request to rent Constitution Hall for a concert and, recently, the head of the organization, Mrs. William Henry Sullivan, Jr. of Scarsdale, N. Y., gave this explanation of that refusal:

"She [Joan Baez] is against everything we stand for. She's against patriotism, against the flag, and she promoted civil disobedience. We can't have everybody deciding on the morality of each law according to his own lights. If you don't like a law, elect new people to change it."

Mrs. Sullivan, a slender, dynamic redhead who is still young enough to carry off strapless evening gowns with a flourish and whose favorite sport is surfing, is generally the most enlightened president general the N.S.D.A.R. has had in more than a quarter of a century.

Mrs. Sullivan, the sort of person who could not only keep her cool but could keep smiling as she went through a typical David Susskind grilling last fall on television, seems to have the kind of personal magnetism that would naturally attract new members.

She said recently that the response to her appearance on the Susskind show had been fantastic and that many viewers wrote her they had gained a completely new concept of the D.A.R. As Mrs. Sullivan recalled the "hundreds and hundreds of letters," she also said she had been convinced all along that the organization was suffering from what she called "a bad press and bad public relations" and that she had consciously been trying to change its image.

But there was a time when the D.A.R. need not waste a minute thinking about its image.

Back in the Gay Nineties when it started—it was organized in 1890 by two spinsters and two widows and was chartered by Congress in 1896—the D.A.R. had so much prestige that women up and down the country importuned elderly relatives, combed family records and went through old letters and household Bibles, trying to dig up the required lineage so they could join.

Then in the early Thirties, the D.A.R.'s prestige began to fade. The temper of the whole country was changing—President Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal was leading the nation into a certain amount of liberalism—and the Daughters braced their feet and made a determined effort to hang on to the past.

**Right Wing**

As the Daughters warmed up to viewing with alarm, they began to sound like a rationally right-wing political organization instead of a genealogical one or even a service one. (The D.A.R. has never pretended to be much of the latter, any more than it has pretended to be high society. Mrs. Sullivan repeated recently, "Our purposes are historic preservation, promotion of education, and patriotic endeavor.")

From the organization's earliest days, resolutions had been adopted at the annual meeting in Washington in April—that meeting is called a Continental Congress—but they had been so routine and noncontroversial that no one had paid much attention.

No one had paid much attention to the Daughters, themselves, either. They were just there, every spring, like the cherry blossoms. And when they weren't in the nation's capital, they were presumed to be out hunting for unmarked graves of Revolutionary soldiers, presenting free manuals to aliens on how to become citizens, planting trees and shrubs or looking after a couple of schools for poor mountain children and a couple of other schools for Indians.

Then, in 1939, came the Marian Anderson incident. The impact was such that today for millions of persons it is still what first comes to mind at the mention of the D.A.R. The Negro contralto was denied Constitution Hall for a concert, and in the uproar that followed Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt resigned from the organization and referred to the members as a bunch of old women.

(Few persons bothered to remember that, for a good many years, the N.S.D.A.R.'s Constitution Hall had been the only unsegregated private auditorium in Washington, and that Negroes, notably the singer, Roland Hayes, and the Hampton Institute Choir, had appeared upon its stage. In 1932, however, the N.S.D.A.R. had put a "white artists only" clause in its rental contracts, maintaining it had to do so "order to bring Constitution Hall
into line with public policy and customs and to comply with public opinion and usage.

**Lingering Thought**

The Anderson incident lingered in the public's mind. And as the N.S.D.A.R. went on to take a stand against "the very dangerous United Nations," expansion of foreign aid, trade with Russia and disarmament—"Complete disarmament," the Daughters decided, "can result only in a socialistic world"—that same public began to think of the organization's members in terms of a cliché. They were a flock of elderly women who almost certainly had something wrong with their thinking apparatus.

By 1961, the Daughters seemed to be doing everything they could to confirm that stereotype. In that one year they condemned the month-old Peace Corps, asked the Post Office Department to stop issuing stamps depicting foreign persons and places and advised members not to buy UNICEF Christmas cards.

(Mrs. Wilson K. Barnes of Baltimore, who was chairman of the N.S.D.A.R.'s national defense committee at that time, described the cards as "part of a broader Communist plan to destroy all religious beliefs and customs so that one day we shall awake to find that December 25 is being celebrated as a one world peace festival instead of the birth of Christ.")

Perhaps after that there was no place for the organization to go but up. The nadir had been reached. In that same year, Mrs. Dennis E. Kent, regent of the Chapaqua chapter, created a sensation at the Continental Congress by charging that it had become an accepted custom for resolutions to be adopted without protest from the floor and that the resolutions, formulated by a committee, were "the result of a single mind, or very nearly a single mind."

By 1963, a number of chapters were protesting the isolationist, extreme rightwing tenor of the N.S.D.A.R.'s policies. And, in 1965, when Miss Kitty L. Reynolds of Arlington, Va., suggested that a moratorium on all immigration be declared "until more immigration was shown to serve the nation's best interests," she was told, in effect, to shut up.

At last year's Continental Congress, probably the most controversial resolution adopted was one that warns its members "of the dangers inherent in the United States Senate's ratification of the United Nations Covenants on Human Rights and certain other treaties before the United States Senate Foreign Relation Committee which would transform the United States Government from a Republic into a completely socialistic state under the United Nations Charter and pave the road to a system of world government."

Total membership under Mrs. Sullivan has reached 185,000.

Application blanks for membership ask no questions concerning race, religion or citizenship and the N.S.D.A.R. does not keep statistics on such matters.

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**AWARDS**

**OCTOBER SUBSCRIPTION MONTH CONTEST**

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The regular meeting of the National Board of Management of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, convened in the Board Room of Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D.C., at 9:30 a.m., Mrs. William Henry Sullivan, Jr., President General, presiding.

The Chaplain General, Mrs. Fred Osborne, read Scripture and offered prayer. The assembly joined in the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, led by Mrs. Charlotte W. Sayre, Recording Secretary General.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Sayre, called the roll, and the following members were recorded present: National Officers—Executive Officers: Mrs. Sullivan, Mrs. Osborne, Mrs. Sayre, Mrs. Stewart, Miss Thomas, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Peters, Mrs. Lange, Mrs. Forrest, Mrs. Morse. Vice Presidents General: Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Killey, Mrs. Howland, Mrs. Finley, Mrs. Lynde, Mrs. Kemper, Mrs. Westbrooke, Mrs. Sturtevant, Mrs. Chapman, Mrs. Geron, Mrs. Cornwell, Mrs. Dick, Mrs. Gressette, Miss McNutt. State Regents: Mrs. Bryant, Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Ward, Mrs. Andrus, Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Hamm, Mrs. Wheeler, Mrs. Walsh, Mrs. Crane, Mrs. Warren, Mrs. Tolman, Mrs. Kleinert, Mrs. Corbett, Mrs. Stapel, Mrs. Faust, Mrs. Cougle, Mrs. Reilly, Mrs. Goldsborough, Mrs. Kietzman, Mrs. Walz, Miss Malmstead, Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. O'Brien, Mrs. Woolley, Mrs. Utz, Mrs. Galbraith, Mrs. LaMack.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Sayre, took the chair, and the President General, Mrs. Sullivan, read her report.

Report of President General

On Wednesday afternoon, October 18, following adjournment of the meeting of the National Board of Management at 3 p.m., those members embarking on the "Miniature" DAR Bus Tour boarded two Greyhound busses at National Headquarters. It was a privilege to have the same courteous drivers for this tour who had driven DAR members on many other fine trips, Mr. James W. Hamblin and Mr. Paul M. Robbins, both of Roanoke, Virginia. The first night was spent at Williamsburg, Virginia, where the Virginia DAR State Organization held an informal reception at the Williamsburg Lodge, Mrs. Leo Windfred Utz, hostess State Regent. Early next morning, a special tour was made of the Governor's Palace, through the courtesy of Mr. Carlisle H. Humelsine, President, Colonial Williamsburg, with immediate departure for Yorktown and the Wreath-laying ceremony at the Yorktown Monument. Prior to the ceremonial program and the chapter meeting, the members were guests of the Comte de Grasse Chapter, Mrs. Lewis H. Hall, Sr., Regent, at the Old Custom House. Further patriotic ceremonies were held following luncheon and that afternoon the DAR busses departed for New Bern, North Carolina. It was a pleasure to attend a reception at the home of Miss Gertrude S. Carraway, Honorary President General. The next morning, October 20, tour members had the privilege of visiting historical Tryon Palace and that evening attended a delightful dinner planned by the North Carolina Organization, Mrs. John Carter Goldsborough, State Regent. Upon her occasional visits to Scarsdale, the President General is still enjoying the lovely white wool blanket presented to her by the North Carolina Daughters.

Saturday, October 21, the busses left New Bern for Clemson, South Carolina. Following luncheon at Clemson House the members were driven to Tamassee DAR School, where they spent Saturday and Sunday touring the campus, attending the open meeting of the Tamassee Board and the Dedication Day Ceremonies. The regular meeting of the Tamassee Board of Management was held in the beautiful gold Conference Room of the new Adèle Erb Sullivan Administration Building for the first time. That evening, the New York State Organization, NSDAR, Mrs. Edward Joseph Reilly, State Regent, entertained tour members at a reception honoring the President General in the newly renovated New York State Cottage. The next morning the Dedication Day Ceremonies were held in the Talmadge Auditorium where the President General gave the main address. The impressive ceremony dedicating the Adèle Erb Sullivan Building followed immediately. The Invocation was delivered by Mrs. Fred Osborne, Chaplain General, with a Flag-raising Ceremony by the two Boy Scouts, students at Tamassee DAR School. The dedication of this building will ever remain a warm and inspiring memory for this President General. It was gratifying to learn of the pleasure of the Tamassee Board members with the final results of this Diamond Jubilee project and to realize that the tireless efforts of the National Chairman of DAR School Committee, Mrs. Fred Aebly, have been so productive. It is the hope of this President General that this new administration building will require the minimum of maintenance and will serve the School for many years to come.

Departure was made that afternoon for Asheville, North Carolina. A dinner, arranged at the Downtowner Motel by Mrs. Roy H. Cagle, past Librarian General, was thoroughly enjoyed that evening by tour members. The next morning a visit was made to the Biltmore estate, followed by a luncheon, thoughtfully arranged by Mrs. Cagle. The tour proceeded to Danville, Virginia. Tuesday morning, October 24, started the homeward journey to end at the Mayflower Hotel, in Washington, D.C. On the way it was a pleasure to
visit Kenmore, home of George Washington's sister, Betty Lewis, in Fredericksburg, Virginia, where tea and delicious gingerbread were enjoyed. Arrival in Washington was in mid-afternoon.

The entire "Miniature" DAR Bus Tour was most pleasant and one that will long be remembered. Special appreciation is expressed to Mrs. Sherman B. Watson, Director of the Tour, and to her Assistant, Mrs. Eldred Yochim, for the many courtesies and pleasures which were planned for the enjoyment of all.

Tuesday evening the President General, accompanied by Mrs. Lyle J. Howland, Vice President General from New York, attended the concert in Constitution Hall and the reception which followed at the State Department given by the Board of the National Symphony Orchestra Association, of which Mrs. Sullivan is a member.

Wednesday, October 25, was spent by the President General in her office, where she remained until 8 o'clock in the evening clearing her desk of mail and pending matters.

Thursday morning, October 26, the President General emplaned for Bluefield, West Virginia to attend the 62nd State Conference of the West Virginia Daughters. The fall colors were in full array and the mountains and hills approaching Bluefield were magnificent. (This town is an old settlement, the first settlers having arrived in 1777, a year after the Declaration of Independence.) The Memorial Service for departed members was held that afternoon, with the State Officers' Club Dinner at 6 p.m. The opening session took place in the evening. Mrs. Carl C. Galbraith, State Regent, presiding, with a Welcome to the City by the Honorable Judson Lambert, Mayor of the City of Bluefield, and greetings from representatives of the S.A.R. and C.A.R. Mrs. Sullivan gave the main address, entitled "The Pursuit of Happiness." A reception honoring the President General followed evening adjournment. At the morning session, October 27, the President General held her Workshop Forum.

At the National Defense luncheon it was a privilege to hear Mr. Fulton Lewis, III speak on "America." The President General took pleasure in presenting an Americanism Award to Mrs. Astri Jarrett. The President General was guest of honor that afternoon at a tea given by Mr. William W. McClaugherty, past National Officer, at her beautiful and unique home. That evening, a banquet honoring Mrs. Sullivan's views were included with those of fifteen other "famous" women, among whom were Senator Margaret Chase Smith, radio personality Margaret Truman Daniel, Congresswoman Martha Griffiths, philanthropist Mary Lasker, singer Leontyne Price and Poet Marianne Moore.

Return to her Washington office was made by Mrs. Sullivan on Monday, November 6, to take care of accumulated business matters.

Although unable to attend, it was a pleasure for Mrs. Sullivan to serve as a patron for the Alexandria Antique Show and Sale, November 8th, 9th and 10th, in Alexandria, Virginia.

Tuesday evening, November 7, Mrs. Sullivan had the pleasure of entertaining in her box in Constitution Hall two daughters of Mrs. Merriwether Post, Mrs. Augustus Riggs IV and Mrs. Leon Barzin, whose husband was guest conductor of the orchestra. The featured artist was Jean Cadesus, pianist.

On Wednesday morning, November 8, the President General, accompanied by Mrs. Edwin H. Tiemeyer, Senior National President of the National Society, Children of the American Revolution, and Mrs. David D. Porter, Executive Secretary, N.S.C.A.R., drove to Gettysburg, Pennsylvania to attend a luncheon meeting sponsored by Freedoms Foundation at Stonehouse Inn. The subject of the meeting was the reaffirmation of America's historic purposes and aspirations with the hope that these can be renewed and reached by July 4, 1976, the 200th Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. Those attending had the pleasure of meeting and hearing Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Honorary Chairman of Freedoms Foundation. Following adjournment, Mrs. Sullivan drove to Scarsdale with Mr. Sullivan who also had attended the luncheon.

On this same date the President of the United States signed the bill for removal of restrictions of careers of female officers in the Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps. The enactment of this legislation affected approximately 12,362 women officers and was an important step in overcoming the many restrictions which had been prevalent in the careers of women officers, giving this particular body of women the right to expect equitable promotion consideration. The President General was unable to accept the White House invitation to be present at the signing due to acceptance of the Gettysburg invitation, but was ably represented by Mrs. Henry S. Jones, Treasurer General.

The next day Mrs. Sullivan was honor guest and speaker at the 41st Birthday Luncheon of her Harvey Birch Chapter in Scarsdale. A special feature of the afternoon was the singing by the Harvey Birch Octet of the new DAR Song "Look With Pride on Our Flag." Among guests attending were Mrs. Edward Joseph Reilly, State Regent, New York State Organization NSDAR, Mrs. Lyle, J. Howland, Vice President General from New York, Mrs. Thurman C. Warren and Mrs. Frank B. Cuff, Honorary State Regents and Past National Officers Mrs. Donald Bennett Adams, past Vice President General, Mrs. Fred Aebly, National Chairman, DAR School Committee, Mrs. Ivan T. Johnson, National Chairman, Lineage Research, Mrs. George U. Baylies, National Chairman, DAR Speakers Staff, Mrs. Robert Tapp, New York State Historian, and many National Vice Chairmen, State Chairmen and Westchester chapter regents.

Friday, November 10th, it was a pleasure to be a guest at the Annual Luncheon meeting at the Waldorf of the DAR Ex-Regents' Association of New York State, Mrs. George U. Baylies, President. Mrs. Sullivan brought brief greetings and was presented with a check for $50 for a project of her choice. Martha Rountree, of TV fame, was the speaker for the occasion.

On November 15, Mrs. Sullivan drove to the home of Mrs. Edward Joseph Reilly's sister, Mrs. Max R. Karrer in...
Chadd's Ford, Pennsylvania, with Mrs. Reilly, Mrs. U. Amel Rothermel, National Parliamentarian, Mrs. Fred Aebly, National Chairman, DAR School Committee, and Mrs. W. Carl Crittenden, National Chairman, The Flag of the U.S.A. Committee, where they were overnight guests. The following morning, bright and early, they left for a tour of The Henry Francis du Pont Winterthur Museum in Wilmington, Delaware, where they were met by Mr. James Hunter Johnson, Assistant Curator for State Rooms, DAR Museum. The special tour began at 10 a.m. and continued the full day, ending at about 5:30 p.m. The group saw approximately 80 period rooms and alcoves, representing the most extensive collection of American Furniture and Decorative Art to be found in one Museum in America. During the tour the group was greeted by Mr. John A. H. Sweeney, Deputy Director, Collections and Interpretation, and Dr. E. McClung Fleming, Head of Division of Education. This Museum was built and furnished by the Du Pont family, representative of 17th Century Americana.

Friday, November 17, Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan drove to Hartford, Conn., where the President General was the honored guest and principal speaker at the celebration of the 75th anniversary dinner of the Ruth Wyllys Chapter, Mrs. Norman Francis Heym, Regent. Shortly after arrival, Mrs. Sullivan was interviewed by Miss Jean Colbert of radio station WTIC, for broadcast on her program the following day.

Following the broadcast, Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan were luncheon guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Fenn, Regent of Gen. Roger Welles Chapter in Newington, and visited the ruins of the Pitkin Glass factory owned by the Orford Parish Chapter. While in this area, Mrs. Sullivan was interviewed for an hour over radio station WINF, a local station in Manchester.

In the receiving line at the reception preceding dinner were Mrs. Sullivan, Mrs. Francis V. Byrnes, State Regent, Connecticut State Organization, Mrs. Foster Ezekiel Sturtevant, Vice President General from Connecticut, Mrs. Norman Francis Heym, Regent, Ruth Wyllys Chapter, Lt. Gov. Attilio R. Frassinelli, Mayor Kinsella and Mr. William J. Phelps, President of Connecticut S.A.R. Many representatives from neighboring chapters were present.

The President General received an official invitation from Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge to serve as a member of the 1967 Awards Jury, November 26 through December 2. This represents the second time she has been asked to serve. Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan drove to Valley Forge on Sunday, November 26, the date the Jury convened. The usual interesting activities were planned for participants by Dr. and Mrs. Kenneth Wells. In the judging emphasis on the fundamentals of freedom above partisanship was the primary basis on which selections were made. The President General again found it a rewarding experience to share in the selection of the honor recipients for this year's awards, in addition to meeting the Presidents of the many national organizations represented. The awards will be announced to the public on Washington's Birthday, February 22nd. While at Valley Forge her interview with David Susskind was shown over Philadelphia station WHYY, resulting in many favorable comments. To each of the 44 members of the Freedoms Foundation Awards Jury Panel, the President General had the following items sent: IN WASHINGTON—THE DAR STORY, October 1967 issue of the DAR Magazine, with page 720 marked for reference to her "Conscientious Citizenship" speech, What the Daughters Do and 1967 Fact Sheet.

Mrs. Sullivan returned to Washington on Saturday, December 2nd. Tuesday, December 5, she attended the daylong 14th Annual Conservation Conference of the National Wildlife Federation at its District of Columbia Headquarters. Mrs. Sullivan left the meeting at noon to attend a luncheon at the University Club given by Mr. Leslie C. Shomo, President of McCall's Printing Company, Mid Atlantic Division, honoring Mr. Henry Bowes, the new President of McCall Corporation. It was a privilege to meet Mr. Bowes, as well as the heads of other organizations whose periodicals are published by McCall's Printing Company. (The President General was the only woman present in this group of 25 men.) Upon return to the Federation headquarters, it was a pleasure to take with her by special invitation, Mrs. U. Amel Rothermel, National DAR Parliamentarian. The two of them attended the dinner that evening.

The next day, December 6, an informal Executive meeting was held in the office of the President General. That evening, she was hostess at a supper party in her apartment for members of the Executive Committee.

The regular Executive Committee meeting was held on December 7, with the Special National Board of Management meeting for the admission of members at noon.

In the evening, a black-tie Special Museum Event was held at National Headquarters. A highlight of this formal occasion was the display of a Mills-Houdon bust of George Washington, a new acquisition for the DAR Museum, acquired through the generosity of the Lida R. and Charles H. Tompkins Foundation, honoring the memory of Lida Roberts Tompkins. The two daughters of Mrs. Tompkins, Mrs. Malcolm Matheson, Jr. and Mrs. Tompkins Parker, were among the many distinguished guests present who were received by the President General, Mrs. Frederick Tracy Morse, Curator General, and Mr. Frank Klapthor, Director-Curator.

Return to New York was made that weekend. Monday evening, December 11, Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. George U. Baylies, attended a dinner at the Waldorf in honor of the Chairman and former Chairmen of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, hosted by the Congressional Medal of Honor Society and Freedoms Foundation. Tribute was paid to the present Chairman, Gen. Earle G. Wheeler, and former Chairmen, Generals Omar N. Bradley, Nathan F. Twining, Maxwell D. Taylor, Lyman L. Lemnitzer and Admiral Arthur W. Radford. Proceeds from the dinner were divided equally by the Society for its Scholarship and Welfare Fund and the Foundation for the completion of the Congressional Medal Honor Grove at Valley Forge, as a national shrine. Many of the Nation's leading dignitaries attended. In addition to leaders in business, government and education.

Wednesday, December 13, Mrs. Sullivan motored to Philadelphia to take part in the celebration of Philadelphia Chapter's 75th anniversary, Miss Mildred E. Wynne, Regent. Mrs. Sullivan was the guest of honor and principal speaker for the occasion. An interesting highlight of the occasion was the appearance and performance of a division of the Mummers Parade Band. Early the next day, Miss Wynne drove Mrs. Sullivan to the studios of KYW-TV for appearance on the CONTACT program between 9 and 10 a.m., where she was interviewed by Mr. Tom Snyder, the program's host. Selected questions were telephoned in by viewers and the President General found it a highly stimulating hour. Following this broadcast, Miss Wynne drove her to the Philadelphia Museum of Art for a live radio interview. Before going on the air on Station WFLN-TV, she chatted briefly with Mr. Ralph Collier, Public Relations Director for the Museum and host for the broadcast. She returned to Washington that evening.

The Executive Committee was hostess to the DAR Staff at a Christmas Party on Friday, December 15. Mrs. Henry E. Bishop and her committee prepared the delicious buffet-
style refreshments. Holiday arrangements by Mr. James Hunter Johnson, Assistant Curator for State Rooms, added a gay, festive note to the decor. All joined in the singing of Christmas carols, which added to the conviviality of the occasion.

Christmas holidays were spent at home.

On January 2nd, the President General was a guest of Miss Virginia Lee Warren, feature writer for the women's social page of the New York Times, at the Copter Club, Pan American Building, New York City. The purpose of the luncheon was an interview for a feature story on the DAR.

Mrs. Sullivan returned to Washington on January 2nd to take care of last minute affairs, etc., prior to her planned visit to Hawaii on January 9th, 1968. Winter really entered the picture on January 9th when she left Kennedy Airport with the temperature at two degrees below zero for the first lap of her flight. Arriving in Los Angeles at 2:45 p.m., she met Mrs. Wendell F. Sawyer, Chairman of President General's Reception Room Committee, to continue the trip to Honolulu. Arrival there was at 5:50 p.m. Pacific time, 10:50 EST, temperature 70 degrees! Upon debarking from the plane the Island visitors were greeted with a true Hawaiian welcome from the State Regent, Mrs. John Blair Menardi, the State Vice Regent and Honorary State Regent, Mrs. Benjamin Howell Bond, Mrs. Donald Hayselden and Mrs. James D. Brown, both Honorary State Regents. Also on hand were Col. and Mrs. G. D. Bradley, USMC, Director of CINPAC Protocol under Admiral Ulysses D. Grant Sharpe, Jr., Commander-in-Chief Pacific. Colonel Bradley presented Mrs. Sullivan with a reply to her cable from Gen. W. C. Westmoreland, U.S. Army, Commanding, and offered any assistance plus transportation during her stay in Honolulu. Also, on hand were Mr. Richard K. Mizuta, a friend of Mrs. Sawyer since World War II, and Mr. Alan F. Anderson, Operations Manager, Western Union International, Inc., who also offered to be of any assistance necessary during the visit. Each of these people presented the visitors with beautiful flower leis.

Early on the morning of January 10th, Mrs. Sullivan was interviewed by Mrs. Lois Taylor of the Star Bulletin, which resulted in a large spread in the paper the next day, in addition to being picked up by the AP and used in many cities on the mainland.

That evening, Mrs. Sullivan and Mrs. Sawyer were the dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Mizuta at the La Ronde "The Revolving Restaurant," giving an unobstructed 360 degree view from the mountains to the sea—from Diamond Head to Barbers Point.

January 11th was filled with preliminary preparations with CINPAC for the proposed trip to Vietnam.

On Friday, January 12, Mrs. Benjamin Howell Bond, State Vice Regent, Hawaii State Organization, NSDAR, drove the President General to Station KHON-TV-NBC for an interview with Mr. Joe Rose. Following the interview, Mrs. Bond drove her to see the Aloha Chapter House and Library. That evening she was the guest of four past State and Chapter Officers of Aloha Chapter, Mrs. Archie C. Camp, Mrs. W. L. McCleery, Mrs. Cletis J. Miller and Mrs. John M. Williams, for dinner at "Top of Waikiki." She was presented with lovely jasmine leis by Mrs. Camp.

The next day an air tour of all eight islands was thoroughly enjoyed. The plane passed over Kilauea volcano. The views were breath-taking in loveliness and will never be forgotten.

Monday, January 15, Colonel Bradley drove Mrs. Sullivan to Camp Smith for a briefing on Vietnam and an interview with Admiral Sharpe. This was followed by a specially guided tour to Pearl Harbor, another never-to-be-forgotten experience. She was accompanied by Mrs. Carter, wife of Colonel Bradley's assistant, as well as Mrs. Carter's brother, Dr. Cully, who teaches at Adelphi College.

The following day, January 16, Mrs. John Blair Menardi, State Regent, Hawaii State Organization, NSDAR, drove the President General and Mrs. Sawyer to visit patients in Tripler Hospital, where she presented four Americaism Awards. There she met Maj. Gen. Byron L. Steger, MC USA.

The days prior to the 52nd Hawaii State Conference were filled with social activities in true Hawaiian hospitality.

The Conference opened on the morning of January 20 at the Aloha Chapter House, Mrs. John Blair Menardi, State Regent, presiding. Mr. Robert F. Ellis, City Managing Director, extended greetings of welcome to Conference guests and presented the President General with an orchid lei. A business session followed with reports of State Officers and State Committee chairmen. A recess was taken for luncheon at the Ilikai Hotel, with the Conference resuming at 2 p.m. The President General gave an informal talk on the work of the DAR. The State Regent presented Mrs. Sullivan with a set of beautiful handmade earrings and pin. Attendance at the Hawaii State Conference was another "first" for this President General, as she is the first one to have made an official visit to one of their Conferences.

On Sunday morning, January 21, Mrs. Menardi drove the President General to services at the Kawailihas Church, the "Westminster Abbey" of Hawaii, founded in 1820. This was followed by a brunch at the La Ronde on top of Ala Monaha as guests of Mrs. Henry C. Warner, past State Regent and Vice President General from Illinois. That evening, the President General and Mrs. Sawyer enjoyed the hospitality of Mrs. James Davidson Brown, past State Regent, at a dinner party at the Pacific Club.

On Monday, January 22nd, Mrs. Sullivan and Mrs. Sawyer were dinner guests of the Mizutas. Returning to the hotel late that evening, they were met by Colonel Bradley, who drove them to the airport for the long flight to Saigon. The plane was late, leaving at 2 a.m. About one and one-half hours later, the pilot announced he was returning to Honolulu as one of the hydraulic auxiliary pumps was not functioning and that he would be dumping fuel oil into the ocean, but not to be alarmed! It was 6:30 a.m. before the plane left Honolulu once again for Saigon!

Our first stop was Wake Island, which we reached at 11 a.m. Honolulu time. We laid over there one hour and it was interesting to walk the width of the Island and see the beautiful memorial to the gallant company of Marines who took it from over 3,000 enemy troops during World War II.

Our next stop was Guam, at 3:40 p.m. However, we did not disembark due to a heavy rainstorm. Finally we arrived a day later on January 24 at the Tan Son Nhut Airport in Saigon at 2:30 p.m. their time. We were met by Capt. Lillian Lewis, Protocol Officer from MACV, Mr. Wang, a Vietnamese from the Embassy and five other U.S. Air Force Majors and Colonels, who helped us with luggage and passports and in addition, two sergeants who took care of exchanging our money. The necessary "in" functions being taken care of upon arrival in a foreign country, we immediately departed for Army Headquarters, MACV, for a briefing which ended at 6:30 p.m. Following the briefing, Capt. Lewis and Mr. Song, designated driver for our visit, drove us in a Navy sedan to our hotel through the crowded evening traffic, made up of bicycles, trucks and 'army jeeps, going every which way, with horns and whistles blowing. Finally we arrived at the Embassy, the best hotel in town and were settled in a nice large front room with air conditioning, which according to city regulations, was turned off from 7 to 10 p.m. daily. We enjoyed a dinner up on the
roof of the hotel, with a background of preliminary fire-crackers, a celebration for the forthcoming TET. (TET is the lunar New Year of the Vietnamese, which includes New Year’s, Easter, birthdays, and any holiday whatsoever. Everyone is a year older during the celebration.)

Thursday, January 25, we arose at 6 a.m. to be picked up at 8 o’clock by Captain Lewis and Major Archie Nesmith, USAF, to proceed to the Tan Son Nhut Airport for our flight to Cam Rahn Bay air base. We flew in a U-21 Army plane (twin engine beach) at 11,000 feet over mountains, which looked very much like those of Hawaii. We landed at Cam Rahn Bay at 9:30 a.m. and were met by Col. Woodward E. Davis, Jr., Commander, 12th Tactical Fighter Wing (PACF) and in charge of F4 aircraft, the Phantom Fighters. He took us to his office for a briefing. This was followed by a trip around the base, guided by Col. Frank A. Kimbrough, Base Commander. It was most interesting to see at first hand the improvements that had been made at this base in the last two years and which we had seen earlier at our briefing at CINPAC in Honolulu. The tour was followed by another briefing by Col. William Mason, Commander, 483rd Tactical Air Wing (C 17A Caribou Aircraft). This aircraft is used to transport heavy equipment from one camp to another. Each Commander was extremely proud of his unit and the work it had accomplished. While at this base, we met a Major Breck who had been shot down a week prior and who had bailed out over the ocean. His co-pilot was killed. Following our meeting, he was starting off for another flight.

We next visited the 12th USAF Hospital, greeting all the boys and awarding 10 Americanism medals to men who had been selected by the Air Force. We were escorted through the hospital by Lt. Col. Juliet Anton, Chief Nurse. We then enjoyed a delicious hot lunch in the Mess Hall with the boys at the base and immediately departed for Nhatrang (1-FFORCEV Hot Spot).

Upon arrival we were driven to the Khanh Hoa Province Hospital, a Vietnam hospital of that area containing 289 beds and serving an area of 300,000 people. This hospital had been benefited by U.S.A. assistance under CORDS-Civil Operations and Revolutionary Development Support, which is part of the pacification program for South Vietnam. We were taken around the hospital by Dr. Essex of the Army, who had been on this assignment for one year. By our eyes and standards, conditions were deplorable. However, Dr. Essex did say that we should have seen it one year ago.

From there we emplaned again for Bien Hoa where we were changed to a helicopter to be taken to the 93rd Evacuation Hospital, Helipad, at Long Binh. Here we were met by the head nurse, Col. McHugh, a very practical and calm young woman who ran an exceedingly well operated hospital. It was the privilege of the President General to award 8 Americanism medals.

Following our visit to the hospital we emplaned again via helicopter and our U.S. Army plane for Saigon, where we again had dinner on the roof of the Embassy Hotel with Capt. Lewis as our guest.

The next morning, January 26, another lovely day, we arose at 6 a.m. and packed a small bag with slacks and flats for a visit to the Infantry in the field. Once again we were driven by Mr. Song, accompanied by Captain Lewis and Major Nesmith. On the way to the airport we visited the 3rd Field Hospital in Saigon, where we were received by Dr. Kenneth Dirks, Commanding Officer. He introduced us to four young men who had been selected to receive the DAR Americanism medals.

Our next stop was at MACV Headquarters, where at 9:30 a.m. we were introduced to Gen. W. C. Westmoreland in his office and presented four more Americanism Medals to three men and one woman for outstanding service to their country. Not wanting the General to feel neglected, your President General also pinned an Americanism medal on his jacket. Then followed a most interesting visit with the General, at which time he invited us to be his guests at dinner that evening at his home. After this visit we went directly to the airport and took our small U.S. Army plane to Pleiku, an hour’s ride.

We were met and immediately escorted to the Officers Mess where apologies were made for the Commander, who could not be present due to an “alert” the base had had earlier in the morning by action of the Viet Cong. Our luncheon was not only delicious but our conversation was most interesting.

Following luncheon we changed into slacks prior to a briefing for the trip ahead to Camp Enari with Gen. Charles Stone, Commanding General in Charge of the 4th Infantry Division. Before the briefing, Mrs. Sullivan gave two more Americanism Medals. General Stone took us north of Pleiku by helicopter to visit a hill called Plei Ko Bo where just 30 minutes prior a POW had been taken. The men on the hill were delighted to see us and particularly amazed when they learned we were from the DAR. On our flight to Plei Ko Bo from Pleiku, the General pointed out areas below where the Viet Cong were ensconced in the foliage. Occasionally, during the trip we saw and heard artillery fire. We did notarry too long at this location as the sun was going down and the enemy was supposed to attack at nightfall. We returned to Camp Enari about 4:30 p.m. and bade goodbye to General Stone and wished him well in the months ahead. The morale of his men was magnificent, as it was every place we visited in Vietnam.

Once again we were in our Army plane with an hour’s flight back to our base of operations, Tan Son Nhut Air port. This was indeed a long but most interesting and never-to-be-forgotten day.

Upon our return to the hotel we showered and changed for our dinner with General Westmoreland at his home that evening where we met his “official family.” Both Mrs. Sullivan and Mrs. Sawyer felt that this was a historic moment to hear at first hand from this very fine and capable general some of the true facts of the war and what the United States is trying to do in Vietnam.

The next morning, Saturday, January 27, we arose early, packed our clothes and were picked up by Captain Lewis and our driver who drove us to the new American Embassy where we were greeted by American Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker. The American Embassy was just opened in September 1967. While at the Embassy, we had the pleasure of presenting another DAR Americanism medal to Lt. Col. William E. Henshal, who was serving his third stint in Vietnam, a splendid representative of American manhood.

At 10:30 we were picked up by an Army “chopper” on the helipad on top of the Embassy to be transported to the Tan Son Nhut Airport for departure to Hawaii. As had been the case throughout our visit, two machine gunners were poised ready for action on each side of the helicopter. Once again we were taken to the VIP lounge and went through the necessary “out process” for our departure from the Republic of Vietnam for Hawaii. It was with regret that we said goodbye to Captain Lewis and Mr. Song, who had been with us constantly throughout the trip.

"O Lord, lest I go my complacent way, Help me to remember that somewhere out there A man died for me today. So long as there be war I must ask And Answer, am I worth dying for?"—Arthur Cobb.
Although the NSDAR has been of assistance to the U.S. Government in every war it has participated in, this is the first time a President General has actually visited the combat area where American troops are fighting. She desired to make this trip and was granted permission to do so as she wished it to be a "good will visit to Military Personnel and to obtain first hand information on operations." It was truly a rewarding experience. You will be interested to know that due to her office in this Society, the red carpet was laid out for her wherever she went.

Our flight back to Honolulu was uneventful but quiet as we made up the full day we had lost on the way out. We made but one stop on the return trip and that was at Guam. Upon arrival in Honolulu we were met by Colonel Bradley, Chief of Protocol for CINPAC and Capt. Pete Szluck of the State Department, who got us through customs and back to the Halekulani Hotel.

After a brief nap we drove to the hairdresser on the beach at Waikiki where we saw the outriggers taking the ashes of the late Duke Kahanamoku out to sea to be scattered. That evening, we entertained Mr. and Mrs. Dick Mizuta and their friends, the Kagwas' at dinner in the hotel. The next morning, Sunday, was a beautiful day and we took our time sleeping and sunning on the beach prior to the conducted tour of the Islands as guests of the Mizutas. That evening the President General had the pleasure of being the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred J. Ostheimer, III, at their beautiful home on the Pacific. The next day was spent packing and preparing for our flight back to the mainland.

Appreciation is expressed to the following who represented the President General at several events: Mrs. John W. DuBois, State Chaplain, District of Columbia, wreath-laying ceremony, Arlington Cemetery, November 11, 1967; Mrs. Henry Stewart Jones, Treasurer General, bill signing ceremony at the White House re Equal Opportunity for Women, and reception following. November 8, 1967; Mrs. Leo W. Utz, State Regent, Virginia DAR State Organization, Officer Candidate School graduation, Yorktown, Virginia, January 26, 1968 and Mrs. Edward J. Reilly, State Regent, New York State Organization, at the 73rd Founders Day Luncheon, National Society, New England Women, Mrs. Samuel Cully, President, January 24th. Mrs. Reilly reported that upon being introduced, Mrs. Cully mentioned that she was present because Mrs. Sullivan was that day in Vietnam and asked each of the capacity crowd present to pray for her safe return, which remark was followed by quite an ovation!

Appreciation is also expressed to the President General's personal staff for all of their efforts to maintain her heavy schedule, in addition to the added cooperation from the entire personnel at National Headquarters.

To Mrs. Nelson Kilbourn, First Vice President General, my thanks and appreciation for taking over the duties of President General for me the past three days while I was enroute from Vietnam. It is hoped the briefing arranged for you at the Pentagon through the courtesy of Mrs. Frances Nelson helped the members attending the National Board meeting to understand a bit more clearly the activities of our fighting men in that war-torn land.

ADELE ERB SULLIVAN
President General

The President General resumed the chair. The Chaplain General, Mrs. Fred Osborne, read her report.

Report of Chaplain General

At the close of the October meeting of the National Board of Management, it was the privilege of the Chaplain General to be a member of the delightful 1967 Miniature Bus Tour and to perform, whenever requested, the duties of her office, the climax of which was participation in the dedication of the Adele Erb Sullivan Administration Building at Tamassee School.

To date 67 accounts of the history of early churches have been placed in the Program Office. This list is in addition to the 51 accounts which appeared in the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine. Appreciation is expressed to Mrs. James Surran Fleming, National Chairman of the Program Reviewing Committee, and to Miss Laura Dickerson, National Chairman of the Program Committee for their cooperation.

The compilation of Chapter Devotionals, most of which were submitted by Chapter Chaplains, will be on sale by February 15 in the office of the Corresponding Secretary General. The price is $1. Gratitude is hereby expressed to those who assisted in the compilation.

The Chaplain General attended the December formal meeting of the Executive Committee and the National Board of Management; the next week she returned to Washington to discuss with the President General minute and final details concerning the publication of the Chapter Devotionals. It was a pleasure to attend the gay and festive Christmas party given by the Executive Committee for the Staff of the National Society, DAR.

Again each State Regent is urged to remind her Chapter Regents that it is most important that Chapter Treasurers report immediately to the office of the Treasurer General the deaths of members. In no other way is the list of deaths prepared for the annual Memorial Service. The rule for such procedure is found in the 1966 edition of the Handbook, page 22.

This officer with other members of the Executive Committee attended the concert of the National Symphony Orchestra on Tuesday night, January 30, 1968. They sat in the President General's box and in another box.

All State and Chapter Yearbooks have been received with appreciation of the thoughtfulness of the sender. Would that there had been time to acknowledge each one personally and to commend the authors for their excellent publications.

RUTH C. OSBORNE,
Chaplain General.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Charlotte W. Sayre, read her report.

Report of Recording Secretary General

The minutes of the October and December Board meetings were prepared for publication in the DAR Magazine. Verbatim transcripts and minutes of the October and December Board meetings were indexed and bound in the permanent record.

Motions adopted were typed and copies sent to National Officers and committees affected. Motions were copied for the Statute Book and indexed.

The minutes of the Executive Committee meetings held in October and December have been typed and copies mailed to all members of this committee; copied for the permanent record and indexed. Motions affecting the work of each office and committee were typed separately and delivered.

Notice of the December, January and February meetings of the Executive Committee and National Board of Management were mailed to the members.

Since the October report 4,281 membership certificates have been prepared and mailed to new members.

CHARLOTTE W. SAYRE,
Recording Secretary General.

The Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. Jackson E. Stewart, read her report.
Report of Corresponding Secretary General

This report covers the period between September 1, 1967 and January 1, 1968.

Since my last report, there have been two mailings from National Headquarters—the Credentials material and final Honor Roll Questionnaires—total 3,028; and the American History Month Spot Announcements—total 3,083.

A total of 4,132 orders for supplies were filled. Orders have also been filled for additional applications, school forms and rules for the NSDAR American History Scholarship—total 1,610.

This office has had 259 inquiries relative to membership during this four-month period and many have written to thank us for the material sent and to inform us they are interested. We, in turn, have notified the State Regents to have a local representative contact them. One letter received states:

"Dear Mrs. Stewart: Today I received the information which you sent me concerning membership in the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. I am very interested in becoming a member if the lineage can be proved and would be most happy to have a representative contact me. I read with interest the various pamphlets on the work of the Society and was amazed at its diversity. It would be an honor to be a member, Thanking you for your assistance, I am Yours Truly,
Judith LaFortune (Mrs. Thomas)."

Letters answered relative to scholarships, wanting information concerning the activities of the DAR and other categories total 814.

The new items added to our order blank this past year have sold very well—3,216 DAR Engagement Calendars and 701 copies of the Flag March. I am happy to report that the "In Washington" book is still a very popular item. Orders have been filled for 1,935.

This National Officer attended the Executive meetings and the National Board of Management meetings in October and December.

It was my pleasure to be a member of the 1967 "Miniature" DAR Bus Tour.

Though the volume of correspondence, inquiries, and orders have been extensive and large, all receive careful consideration and prompt attention.

The office of the Corresponding Secretary General is glad to be of service, and if we can be of help at any time, please feel free to contact us.

Mae M. Stewart,
Corresponding Secretary General.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Henry Stewart Jones, presented the following membership report:

Deceased 688
Resigned 696
Reinstated 151

Mrs. Jones moved that 151 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Galbraith. Adopted.

Mrs. Jones moved that because of the impossibility of processing all mail received by February 1, the reinstatement of all former members who have met all requirements by this date be accepted and included in the count approved at this meeting, thereby preventing any chapter from losing its rightful representation at Congress on this account. Seconded by Mrs. Richardson. Adopted.

Mrs. Jones read the Treasurer General's report.

Report of Treasurer General

The Treasurer General's office will soon be at work on the final financial report of this administration. The 10-month report now in your hands represents a preview of the final figures which will be presented in April.

It is most gratifying to be able to tell you that receipts from Constitution Hall events totaled $6,957 for the 10-month period ending December 31, 1965. Under accounting procedures instituted at the time and still in use, Constitution Hall showed a deficit in excess of $5,000 at the end of 1965.

In two years, the picture has changed dramatically. In the 10-month period completed on December 31, 1967, receipts from Constitution Hall events exceeded $200,000. Constitution Hall has therefore been able to contribute $58,850 toward debt reduction in this period, pay all of the $15,974 owed in interest for the year, and pay real estate taxes amounting to $27,545. With these and all other expenses for the period paid, Constitution Hall had a credit of $25,000 at the end of the period as opposed to the deficit of two years ago.

No single person can take credit for the outstanding record I have just set forth. A combination of teamwork, vision, and just plain hard work made it possible, but I would like to take this opportunity to commend Captain Donald Lacey for his contribution as Manager of Constitution Hall.

It is interesting to note that under the tax formula worked out last summer, real estate taxes for Constitution Hall were $5,000 less than a year ago and only $2,000 more than they were two years ago, despite greatly increased revenue.

No less interesting to the membership, systematic debt reduction has been accomplished without depleting the reserves of the National Society. It must be remembered that we are merely the custodians of a substantial portion of the money in our hands and that not all of the funds we manage are available for operational needs. Nevertheless, the fact remains that during the three years of this administration, every 10-month report, including this one, has shown the combined totals of the Current and Special Funds to be in excess of $2 million.

As of December 31, 1967, the loan incurred for renovation of Constitution Hall stood at $215,000, down $100,000 in exactly one year. The magnitude of this accomplishment is best realized when one adds that a final $65,000 in bills for the air conditioning program was also paid in this period. However, it should be noted that of these total expenditures, including the interest and taxes mentioned above, approximately $45,000 represented the balance held in the Air Conditioning and Refurbishing Account at the end of the previous fiscal year.

The membership will be interested in knowing that their contribution to the debt reduction program during this 10-month period totaled $36,836, of which $6,920 came in the month period ended December 31, 1967. The amount of $6,920 is an increase of $3,000 over the amount that was paid during the December period of 1966.

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duced barring further increases in interest rates, and should be comfortably under $10,000. However, the amount of interest paid out will be a direct charge against Constitution Hall and will not come from any contributions made by members.

Even the larger interest paid out this year was dwarfed in size by earned interest in the first 10 months of the year. **Earned interest** during this period was in excess of $40,000. Interest income for the full year should easily match the $44,000 figure of **earned interest** for last year. That we are able to report this substantial interest income in a single year is the best possible witness to the satisfactory state of the finances of the National Society. Moreover, it must be remembered that this **earned interest** is over and above the dividends and interest provided by the Combined Investment Trust.

The Investment Trust Fund is the largest single fund in the Combined Investment Fund and, as has been noted on previous occasions, one of the few special funds whose income is available for the operational needs of the National Society. It is, therefore, gratifying to report that the Investment Trust Fund has grown substantially in each year of this administration and passed the half million mark for the first time during 1967. Generous bequests have contributed to the growth of the Investment Trust Fund this year. These bequests totaled $34,800 and were as follows:

- $23,560 from the Blanche Turrell Estate
- $6,150 from the Virginia Falconer Estate
- $3,350 from the Lucile Marshall Estate
- $1,800 from the J. W. Kirkpatrick Estate

Without wishing to intrude in any way upon the report of the Chairman of the DAR Patriot Index Committee, I would like to state that it is an immense source of gratification to us all that the funds are in hand to pay the last small bill for the DAR Patriot Index. That this project has ended up with a small surplus is the result of endless hours and effort on the part of the Committee. We owe them a debt of gratitude for their tireless and devoted efforts.

Because there will not be time in April to make this statement, I want to state once more that the problem of recruitment of new employees is a continuing one. Salaries have been raised but we still find it difficult to compete salarywise. Your Treasurer General is keenly aware of the many problems confronting the Society, having been at her desk almost daily for the last three years. Many of the problems have been resolved as they came along, but keeping our headquarters adequately staffed has been a continuing problem. The Treasurer General’s Record Room is understaffed, as is the Accounting Office. Both offices carry a heavy workload which seems to grow greater with each passing year. Without the devoted and selfless service of all members of the staff, it would be impossible to meet the deadlines as well as they somehow manage to do.

Madam President General and members of the National Board of Management:

I hereby submit the Summary Statement of Current and Special Funds for the ten months ended December 31, 1967, and the supporting schedules, thereto.
### SUMMARY STATEMENT OF CURRENT AND SPECIAL FUNDS

**FOR THE PERIOD MARCH 1, 1967 through DECEMBER 31, 1967**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funds</th>
<th>Balance 2/28/67</th>
<th>Cash Receipts</th>
<th>Cash Disbursements</th>
<th>Appropriations</th>
<th>Balance, 12/31/67</th>
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<td>587,368.71</td>
<td>592,711.08</td>
<td>(108,200.00)</td>
<td>999,468.53 (A)</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Special Funds</th>
<th>Appropriations Funds</th>
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<td>Committee Maintenance</td>
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<td>Junior American Citizens</td>
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<td>Charles Simpson Atwell</td>
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<td>Fay Savage Wyatt</td>
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<td>DAR Magazine</td>
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<td>Funds participating in Combined Investment Fund</td>
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<td>Ada W. Frazer</td>
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<td>Emma C. Porter</td>
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<td>Fannie C. K. Marshall</td>
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<td>Gladys R. Blood</td>
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<td>Julia C. Fish</td>
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<td>Margaret C. McGuire</td>
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<td>May Duruye</td>
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<td>Ruby W. Freeman</td>
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<td>Total Special Funds</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Current and Special Funds</td>
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</table>

(A) The current fund balance at December 31, 1967 included $422,337.00 received for 1968 dues which are not available for use in operations until March 1, 1968. In addition approximately $26,924.00 in dues and fees had been received from applicants and will not be available for operations until the applicants are admitted to membership.

**APRIL 1968 [449]**
## SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS*

**AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1967**

### CURRENT FUND

- U.S. Treasury Bills (Maturity value $850,000.00 due at various dates from January through March 1968) .................................................. $838,914.44

### SPECIAL FUNDS

- National Defense Committee
  - Eastern Savings and Loan Association—Savings Account ........................................... 5,000.00
- National Officers Club Sarah Corbin Robert Endowment Fund
  - Riggs National Bank—Savings Account ......................................................... 4,576.30
- Charles Simpson Atwell
  - 194 shares Detroit Edison Company .......................... 3,380.68
  - 445 shares Texaco, Inc. .................................................. 8,980.68

### Combined Investment Fund

- **U.S. Government Securities:**
  - U.S. Treasury Bills (Maturity value $26,000.00) due 1/25/68 .................................. 25,693.14
  - U.S. Treasury 4 1/2% Bonds, due 2/15/74 .................................................. 32,686.50
  - U.S. Treasury 4% Bonds, due 10/1/69 .................................................. 15,798.13
  - U.S. Treasury 3 1/4% Bonds, due 6/15/78-83 .................................................. 10,027.81
  - Federal Land Bank 3 1/2% Bonds, due 5/1/71 .................................................. 13,425.00
- **Corporate Bonds:**
  - Appalachian Electric Power Co. 3 1/4% Bonds, due 12/1/70 .................................. 12,862.50
  - Commonwealth Edison Co. 4 1/2% Bonds, due 3/1/87 ........................................ 10,290.00
  - Georgia Power Co. 4 3/4% Bonds, due 11/1/90 .................................................. 15,187.50
  - International Harvester Subord. Deb. 4 1/2%, due 3/1/88 .................................... 28,699.70
  - International Harvester Deb. 4 4/10%, due 3/1/91 ........................................... 4,451.42
  - Mississippi Power & Light Co. 4 3/4% Bonds, due 3/1/95 .................................... 71,050.00
  - New York Telephone Co. 4 1/2% Bonds, due 5/15/91 ........................................... 35,737.50
  - Northern Pacific Railway, Lien and Land Grant Bonds, 4% due 1/1/97 ..................... 31,513.75
  - Northern States Power Co. of Minnesota 4.375% Bonds, due 6/1/92 .............. 24,390.00
  - Pacific Gas & Electric Co. 3% Bonds, due 6/1/74 ........................................... 14,102.50
  - Pennsylvania Power & Light Co. 5 1/2% Bonds, due 10/1/75 ...................... 12,150.00
  - Southern California Edison Co. 4 1/4% Bonds, due 2/15/82 .......................... 15,505.00
  - Union Electric Co. of Missouri 3.375% Bonds, due 5/1/71 ............................... 7,845.00
  - United Airlines Subord. Deb. 5.000%, due 12/1/91 ........................................... 28,906.25
- **Corporate Stock:**
  - 548 shares American Home Products Corp. .................................................. 19,386.79
  - 869 shares American Tel. & Tel. Co. .................................................. 39,917.67
  - 500 shares Babcock & Wilcox Co. .................................................. 19,252.80
  - 380 shares Deere & Co. .................................................. 18,008.24
  - 300 shares General Electric Co. .................................................. 22,560.43
  - 200 shares General Foods Corp. .................................................. 5,536.75
  - 315 shares General Motors Corp. .................................................. 6,057.07
  - 250 shares Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. .................................................. 11,574.32
  - 67 shares International Business Machines Co. ........................................... 26,266.40
  - 300 shares International Nickel Co. of Canada, Ltd. ......................................... 23,965.82
  - 800 shares Middle South Utilities Inc. .................................................. 20,926.76
  - 1,400 shares Niagara Mohawk Power Corp. .................................................. 32,026.67
  - 800 shares South Carolina Electric & Gas Co. .................................................. 20,927.48
  - 500 shares Standard Oil Co. of Indiana .................................................. 26,859.16
  - 360 shares Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey .................................................. 18,278.04
  - 600 shares Sterling Drug Co. .................................................. 26,043.00
  - 300 shares Virginia Electric & Power Co. .................................................. 5,658.00
  - 508 shares Washington Gas Light Co. .................................................. 14,910.51
  - 800 shares Wisconsin Electric Power Co. .................................................. 19,391.06

**Total Investments** .................................................. 848,471.45

**Uninvested cash** .................................................. 509.53

**Total Investments—Special Funds** .................................................. 848,980.58

**Total Investments—Current and Special Funds** .................................................. 1,706,452.00

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* Securities in the Combined Investment Fund owned at December 31, 1957 are recorded in the accounts at the closing market price on that date. Securities received by bequest after December 31, 1957, and securities in the Charles Simpson Atwell fund are carried at their valuation in the estate of the donor. Subsequent purchases are carried at cost. The total market value of investments at December 31, 1967 is not less than cost.

At December 31, 1967 Combined Investment Fund securities collateralized a $215,000.00, 6% demand note payable to a bank in connection with Constitution Hall refurbishing and air-conditioning.

SARA R. JONES,
Treasurer General.
TRUSTEES, NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION PENSION TRUST FUND

Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements
For the period March 1, 1967 through December 31, 1967

Receipts:
- Contribution from the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution: $16,360.26
- Employees contributions: $1,272.34
- Net income from investments: $99.13
Total receipts: $18,731.73

Disbursements:
- Insurance premium: $17,750.03
- Employees' pension: $400.00
- Portion of Society contribution paid to employees withdrawing from fund: $132.43
Total disbursements: $18,282.46

Excess of disbursements over receipts: $(550.73)
Balance, March 1, 1967: $10,145.61

Total balance, December 31, 1967: $9,594.88

Balance consists of:
- Cash—The Riggs National Bank: $2,063.08
- State Mutual Assurance Company Account: $1,015.80

Investments, at cost which approximates market:
- U.S. Treasury Notes, 4.75% due 8/15/72: $4,006.00
- U.S. Treasury Bonds, 3.875% due 5/15/68: $1,987.50
- U.S. Treasury Bonds, 3% due 2/15/95: $500.00
- Uninvested cash: $22.50
Total investments: $6,516.00

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Sayre, read the report of the Finance Committee.

Report of Finance Committee

Vouchers signed by the Chairman for the ten-month period ending December 31, 1967 were in a total of $911,886.25.
For the detailed record of all expenditures made in this ten-month period, please refer to the report of the Treasurer General.

RUTH W. D. ZEISMER
Chairman.

Mrs. Frank L. Harris, Chairman of the Auditing Committee, read the report of the Auditors.

Lybrand, Ross Bros. & Montgomery
National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution
Washington, D.C.

We have examined the financial statements of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution listed below:
- Statement of current and special funds for the ten months ended December 31, 1967
- Supporting statements of current fund cash receipts and disbursements for the ten months ended December 31, 1967
- Schedule of investments as of December 31, 1967
- Statement of cash receipts and disbursements of the Trustees, National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution Pension Trust Fund for the ten months ended December 31, 1967

Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included confirmations from depositaries and custodians of cash and investments held at December 31, 1967, and such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

The financial statements have been prepared generally on the cash receipts and disbursements basis and therefore do not purport to present the results of operations as they would appear had generally accepted accrual basis accounting principles been applied. Cash receipts and disbursements do not include dispositions and acquisitions of securities respectively except for gains or losses thereon. Cash receipts in the special funds include fair market value of securities received by bequest during the period.

In our opinion, the aforementioned statements and supporting schedules present fairly the cash balances and investments at December 31, 1967 and the information set forth therein for the ten months then ended on the basis indicated which is consistent with that of the preceding year.

Lybrand, Ross Bros. & Montgomery
Washington, D.C.
January 25, 1968

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

Report of Registrar General

Members should be warned that application papers cannot use as service and reference, merely the page number in the DAR Patriot Index.

The list of over 105,000 patriots contains many whose service was used on old papers verified before the Society insisted on the present standards of identification and proof of service.

It gives me the greatest pleasure to present at this time the following report of the work of this office since my last report December 7th: Number of applications verified, 1,654; Number of supplementals verified, 75; Total number of papers verified, 1,729.
Since October 18, 1967: Papers returned unverified: Originals, 28; Supplementals, 14; New records verified, 155; Permits issued for Official Insignia, 753; Letters written, 4,487; Postals written, 3,548; Photostats: Papers, 4,978; Pages of data, 101; Total photostats (pages) 20,013.

EVELYN C. PETERS, Registrar General.

Mrs. Peters moved that the 1,654 applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society. Seconded by Mrs. LaMack. Adopted.

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

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Your Organizing Secretary General herewith submits the following report from December 7th to February 1st:

The State Regent of Tennessee requests that the confirmation on December 7th of appointment of Mrs. Glenna Jean Ridgway Bigger as Organizing Regent in Lynchburg be cancelled.

Through their respective State Regents the following members At Large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents: Mrs. Hulda Summer Robuck, Warner Robbins, Georgia; Mrs. Frances Graves Jeche, Eckerty, Indiana; Miss Helen L. Strang, Wantagh, New York; Mrs. Polly Covington McFarlin, Nolensville, Tennessee; Mrs. Elizabeth Grimes Eason, Ripley, Tennessee.

The State Regent of Tennessee requests authorization of a chapter in Etowah.

The following three chapters are presented for official disbandment: Elizabeth Marlow, Monticello, Georgia; Butler County, Morgantown, Kentucky; (automatically disbanded December 13, 1967) Owatonna, Owatonna, Minnesota.

The following two chapters have met all requirements according to the Bylaws and are now presented for confirmation: James Foster, Jackson, Mississippi; Worthington, Worthington, Ohio.

AMANDA A. THOMAS, Organizing Secretary General.

Miss Thomas moved the cancellation of one organizing regency; confirmation of five organizing regents; authorization of one chapter; disbandment of three chapters; confirmation of two chapters. Seconded by Mrs. Kietzman. Adopted.

The Historian General, Mrs. Forrest Fay Lange, read her report.

Report of Historian General

Today, is the beginning of American History Month. We have the opportunity of celebrating Washington's Birthday and Lincoln's Birthday in our chapters and in our schools.

Prizes for the American History Month essays have been changed. The awards for the four National Winners are to be $50 U.S. Savings Bonds and 28 American History Gold Medals are to be given for Divisional Winners.

The cabinet for the Archives Room is nearing completion and it is to be installed very soon. This will give us more space for our valuable documents to be displayed and space for the valuable accessions given to us.

Requests have been received for 1,028 History Certificates of Award, 1,108 Certificates of Appreciation, 273 Posters, and 9,364 stickers. The Spot Announcements went to all Chapter Regents in December. Mrs. Robert P. Sweeny, reports 822 medals ordered.

There is a new History Month Poster—"The Female Paul Revere," depicting Sybil Ludington. This poster may be obtained from our Public Relations Office and sells at 40¢ each. This poster replaces the former one which sold at 25¢ each.

Permission has been given for the placement of 194 markers: Members, 166; Revolutionary Soldiers, 22; Real Daughters, 1; historic sites, 5. Markers reported as having been placed, 163: Members, 108; Revolutionary Soldiers, 40; Real Daughters, 2; historic sites, 12; Historic event, 1.

Accessions:


NEBRASKA: Application for "Certificate of Removal" by John Pugh and Sarah, his wife (Quakers) from Uwchlan in Chester County, Pennsylvania to Middleton Monthly Meeting in Columbiana County, Ohio. Dated 10th day of May 1804. Presented by Miss Pauline E. Nichols, Shelton Chapter.

NEW YORK: Book—"Letters of John Quincy Adams to his Son on the Bible and its Teachings." Presented by Mrs. Floyd (Beulah) Torrence, Kiandaga Chapter, through Mrs. Lyle J. Howland, Vice President General.


ESTHER G. LANGE, Historian General.

The Librarian General, Mrs. Herbert Dwight Forrest, read her report.

Report of Librarian General

Interest in the library continues with our membership as well as with our many readers. It is very gratifying to note the constant flow of visitors wishing to visit the library and search for information regarding their forebears, as well as to seek information for membership into the Society. Many of our readers become sufficiently interested to make inquiries regarding membership, and all express their appreciation for having the opportunity to use our splendid facilities. This, of course, is made possible by the interest and cooperation of our members.

A letter was sent to the State Librarians in January requesting that their report of the year's work be sent to me not later than March 1st so that I may compile my report for the DAR Continental Congress.

We are hopeful that the 1850 Census Project will be completed in this last year of my office as your Librarian General. The response from the states has been good and we are expecting that the remaining states not completing their project will do so at this time. The improvement in the reading of these 1850 censuses is unbelievable until used. This project has meant much to the genealogists of the Society in verifying the DAR application papers.
The continued interest of the State Librarians has brought many of the requested books to the library, with additional material they have located which is helpful in our work. It has been noticed that many of the State Regents have shown interest by helping to locate books which were difficult to obtain. The Chapter Librarians under the guidance of the State Librarians, have also been helpful in securing needed books.

On December 6th your Librarian General was the guest speaker at a meeting of the District of Columbia Librarians, State Officers and others interested in the library, at the D.C. Chapter House. This meeting was arranged by Miss Mary Margaret Trimble, State Librarian of the District, and it was a pleasure to find so much enthusiasm for the library and its functions.

The material submitted to the library by the Genealogical Records Committee has proven of great value to our collections. This material is contained in the following list of accessions with the listing of the books contributed by all members.

The meeting of State and Chapter Librarians will be held Monday April 15th, 9:30 A.M. to 10 A.M. in the Archives Room, second floor of the Administration Building.

Continued appreciation is expressed to our excellent staff members for their untiring efforts in carrying out the work of this most important part of our Society.

The 292 books, 103 pamphlets and 7 manuscripts in the following list of accessions are all valuable contributions to the library.

**BOOKS**

**ALABAMA**

**ARIZONA**

**CALIFORNIA**
Genealogy of the Herbert Hoover Family. Hulda Hoover McLean. 1967. From the compiler through Santa Cruz Chapter.

**COLORADO**
The Cory Family. Harry H. Cory. 2nd ed. 1966. From Kinmthklink Chapter. (2 copies.)

**CONNECTICUT**
Following 3 books from Connecticut DAR:

**DELWARE**
William Kerr Descendants 1700-1931. Frank L. Kerr. 1931. From Mrs. Harry Clark Bodie through Cooke's Creek Chapter.
The Story of John Cannon 1645-1694, of Delaware and His Descendants. William F. Cain. 1964. From Delaware DAR.

**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**
Following 2 books from Dr. Carl D. Whitney in memory of his wife Esther P. Whitney through Ruth Brewer Chapter:

**FLORIDA**

**GEORGIA**
The Dupre Trail. Emima P. Langley. 2 vols. 1965. From the compiler through Pulaski Chapter.
Index to Printed Virginia Genealogies Including Key and Bibliography. Robert W. Stewart. 1967. From Abraham Baldwin Chapter.

**IDAHO**
Following 3 books from Idaho DAR:
Endeavors in America. Dorothy D. Hall. 1962.
History of Alluras and Blaine counties. George A. McLeod. 1950.

**ILLINOIS**
Daughters of the American Revolution in Illinois Seventy First Annual State Conference. 1967. From Illinois DAR.

**INDIANA**
Teacher's Daily Register, School District No. 2, Perry Township, Lawrence Co., 1882-1884. From Mrs. Robert Ingalls through John Wallace Chapter in memory of her Great Grandparents Francis (Franklin) Bryant Sutherland and his wife Elizabeth Sellers.
Teacher's Daily Register, School District No. 7, Perry Township, Lawrence Co., 1882-1884. From Mrs. Robert Ingalls through John Wallace Chapter in memory of Milton Parks Dowdwell and his wife Susan Caroline Sutherland.
The Practical School Register, Springville, Indiana School Record 1896-1897. From Mrs. M. W. McSweeney through Mrs. Ella E. P. McSwendall through John Wallace Chapter.
P. McSwendall through John Wallace Chapter.
History of Rearin. From Mrs. Willard Averay through Major Hugh Dinwiddie Chapter.
History of Vanderburgh County. 1889. Reprinted 1966. From Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter.

**KANSAS**
Proceedings of the Nineteenth Annual State Conferences Kansas Society Daughters of the American Revolution. 1966 & 1967. From Kansas DAR.

**KENTUCKY**
Daughters of the American Revolution Kentucky Yearbook State of Kentucky. 1966-67. From Kentucky DAR.

**LOUISIANA**
Following 20 books from Mrs. Herbert M. Parker:
Louisiana Historical Quarterly. Vols. 7:1-2; 25:34; 38, 39, 44. Index to Louisiana Historical Quarterly Vols. 1 through 31. 1956. From Mrs. V. R. Roesch and Related Families, Teddie C. Hatfield. 3 vols. 1966. From the compiler through Oakley Chapter.

**MICHIGAN**

**MINNESOTA**
A Brief History of John and Christian Fretz and a Complete Genealogical Family Register to the Fourth Generation, A. J. Fretz. 1904. From Mcola Chapter. 1964. From Mrs. Lea F. Chapman, State Librarian, DAR.

**MISSISSIPPI**
The Conner and Allied Families. Dudley W. & Lorene R. Conner. 1966. From Mr. & Mrs. Dudley W. Conner on behalf of their daughter Mrs. Theophilus Erskine Ross III.

**MISSOURI**

**TENNESSEE**

**VERMONT**
The Story of John Cann 1645-1694, of Delaware and His Descendants. William F. Cain. 1964. From Delaware DAR.

**WASHINGTON**
Proceedings of the Sixtieth Annual State Conference. 1967. From Georgia DAR.

**WISCONSIN**
Index to Printed Wisconsin Genealogies. 1967. From Mrs. W. A. Johnson through Josephine Schimmel Chapter.

**WEST VIRGINIA**

**WYOMING**
PAMPHLETS

CALIFORNIA

MINNESOTA

CONNECTICUT
Following 2 pamphlets from Connecticut DAR: 64. From Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution Year Book.

UNITED STATES
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

FLORIDA
Following 2 pamphlets from Edward Rutledge Chapter: 67. From A Short History of Salem Church in Columbia County and a Brief Sketch of the Pastors and Members of Same. L. W. A. Rivers.

GEORGIA

IDAHO

ILLINOIS

INDIANA

KANSAS
Kansas State DAR Library, 1967. Compiled and presented by Mrs. James W. Smith, State Librarian, DAR.

MARYLAND

MICHIGAN

MISSISSIPPI

MONTANA

NEBRASKA

NEW HAMPSHIRE

NEW YORK

OHIO

PENNSLYVANIA

RHODE ISLAND

SOUTH CAROLINA
William Hatcher Jones. 1967. From Miss Laura B. Jones through Eleanor Laurens Pinckney Chapter.

TENNESSEE

WISCONSIN
History and Genealogy of the Jonathan Rogers Family. 1967. From the compiler Jean R. Holt.

WISCONSIN

WASHINGTON
Who's Who Among the Edgerton's. 1939. From Mrs. Retta Roberts through Narcissa Whitman Chapter.

WASHINGTON

WYOMING

OTHER SOURCES

PHOTOSTATS
Pennsylvania Title Insurance Co. Historical and Genealogical Reference Builders.

OTHER SOURCES

PAMPHLETS

MARYLAND
A Short History of Salem Church in Columbia County and a Brief Sketch of the Pastors and Members of Same. L. W. A. Rivers.

PENNSYLVANIA

PENNSYLVANIA

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PENNSYLVANIA
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

VIRGINIA
Bible Record of William H. Hartson, b. 1799. From Mrs. A. Yates Dowell through Mrs. Vernon Frederick.
The Scotch-Irish and Their First Settlements on the Tyger River and Other Neighboring Precincts in South Carolina. George Howe. 1961. From Mrs. Elizabeth Doty Sumner through Culpeper Minute Men Chapter.

OTHER SOURCES
Bible Records of Wills Lewis Somervell and Wife Mary Ann Martin Somervell of Dallas County, Ark. From Jonathan K. Smith.

K. Smith.

Virginia

CHARTS
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
W belle Family in Virginia. From Mrs. William F. Helmut in honor of Mrs. W. R. Light, Regent of Potomac Chapter.

Mrs. W. R. Light, Regent of Potomac Chapter.

Virginia

Chart of the Alden Family. John T. Alden. From Culpeper Minute Men Chapter.

MICROFILMS
CALIFORNIA
Vital Records from Cemeteries in California, Genealogical Records Committee of California. 17 Vols. 4 reels from California DAR.

NEW YORK
Samuel Morrison of Bucks & Lycoming Cos., Pa. and Some of His Descendants. From Miss G. M. Hitchcock through Patterson Chapter.

VIRGINIA
King George County General Index Grantee to Grantee Deeds, Wills, etc. 1720-Oct. 8, 1924. Alvin T. Embrey. 3 reels. From Falls Church

Church and Family Records. 1966.

Bible Record of William B. Haralson, b. 1799. From Mrs. A. Yates Liddle.


The Scotch -Irish and Their First Settlements on the Tyger River and Other Neighboring Precincts in South Carolina. George Howe. 1961. From Mrs. Elizabeth Doty Sumner through Culpeper Minute Men Chapter.

GENEALOGICAL RECORDS COMMITTEE
BOOKS
ALABAMA

CALIFORNIA

DELWARE

INDIANA

KANSAS
Cemetery and Bible Records. 1967.

LOUISIANA

MARYLAND

MICHIGAN

NEW HAMPSHIRE

NEW MEXICO

NEW YORK

NORTH CAROLINA

PENNSYLVANIA


Church Record of the Upper Millford Reformed Congregation New Zion's Reformed Church, Zionville, Northampton Co. 1735-1853. William J. Hinke. 1936.

Church Records of Zion Reformed Church Allentown, Lehigh County 1765-1845. William J. Hinke. 1943.


Church Record of the Mount Bethel Lutheran and Reformed Congregations in Upper Mount Bethel Twp., Northampton County 1774-1823. William J. Hinke. 1934.

Chimney (Simcox)—Liddle (Liddell) and Related Families. Edna E. Liddle. 1966.


SOUTH CAROLINA

TEXAS


Copy of a Diary Written through the Civil War by Captain James Gibson. 1967.


VIRGINIA

WASHINGTON

WEST VIRGINIA

PAMPHLETS
ARKANSAS

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

ILLINOIS

Bible Records of Park, Van Houten, Ridgway & Other Families. 1967-68.


Georgia:


Ohio:


OHIO


Obituaries & Burials Riverview Cemetery Apollo, Armstrong Co. 1967.

Obituaries & Burials, Church Cemeteries Westmoreland & Armstrong Co. 1967.

WISCONSIN
The Curator General, Mrs. Frederick Tracy Morse, read her report.

Report of Curator General

An outstanding event was the reception held in the Museum Gallery the evening of December 7, at which Mrs. William Henry Sullivan, Jr., the President General, and Mrs. Frederick Tracy Morse, the Curator General, were hostesses. At this time, the major acquisition, the bronze bust of George Washington, was presented for public view. Mrs. Tompkins Parker and Mrs. Malcolm Matheson, Jr., represented the Lida R. and Charles H. Tompkins Foundation, which made possible this important purchase. The bust will be placed in the Virginia State Room as a memorial to Lida R. Tompkins.

Of considerable interest is the acquisition of a gold fob, intaglio of the Washington crest in oval moonstone with an intaglio profile of George Washington in an oval carnelian. This was a Washington family gift following the death of George Washington.

Mrs. Elizabeth Eldredge Quidort left a bequest of $2,766.03 to the DAR Museum, of which $2,000 has been allocated to the air conditioning fund. Mrs. Quidort was a member of the Cape May Patriots Chapter and lived in Wildwood Crest, New Jersey.

We have just received a very generous monetary gift from Mrs. James A. Vaughan, Adviser, DAR Museum Committee, honoring the State of Minnesota—$2,000 for the Museum air conditioning fund. Another gift of $500 to the Museum Gallery the evening of December 7, at which Mrs. Tompkins Parker and Mrs. Malcolm Matheson, Jr., represented the Lida R. and Charles H. Tompkins Foundation, which made possible this important purchase. The bust will be placed in the Virginia State Room as a memorial to Lida R. Tompkins.

We are very pleased to add Mr. and Mrs. Edward Cyrus Sexton’s Records, Casper. 2 reels.

MUSEUM GIFTS

ALABAMA—$28; Friends $35.35; AC $44. Sheets, two, American hand-loomed linen with name G. Starnes, 1823, Williamson County, Tennessee, Mrs. D. H. Greer.

ALASKA—$6; AC $2.

ARIZONA—$5; Friends $25; AC $4.50.

ARKANSAS—$30.50; Friends $55; AC $33.50.

CALIFORNIA—$95; Friends $165; AC $110.

COLORADO—$4; Friends $3; AC $12.

CONNECTICUT—$533; AC $29. Pitcher, Parian, possibly American Bennington, c. 1840, Mrs. Foster E. Stutevant, Sarah Whitman Hooker Chapter, for Missouri Room.

DELAWARE—$2; AC $5.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—$2; Friends $69; AC $63.


FLORIDA—$36; Friends $233; AC $25.

GEORGIA—$3; Friends $1; AC $5.

HAWAII—Friends $5.

IDAHO—$1; Friends $1; AC $2.

ILLINOIS—$5, AC $111.50.

KANSAS—$4; Friends $9; AC $17.

KENTUCKY—$12; Friends $8; AC $29.

MAINE—$20; AC $3.

MASSACHUSETTS—$34; Art $3; Friends $14; AC $21.
MICHIGAN—$31; Friends $2; AC $46.
MINNESOTA—$61.45; Friends $2; AC $8. Two silver teaspoons, maker, Newell Harding, Boston, 1822; three silver teaspoons, maker, Palmer & Bacheleder, Boston, 1850; eight silver teaspoons, maker, John Osgood, Jr., Boston, 1817, Miss Jennie L. Hiscock, Keewaydin Chapter.
MISSISSIPPI—$8; Friends $17; AC $12.
MISSOURI—$30.85; Friends $5; AC $63.
MONTANA—$3.
NEBRASKA—$15.50; Friends $2; AC $15.
NEVADA—AC $9.50.
NEW HAMPSHIRE—$4; Friends $27.
NEW JERSEY—$770.03; Friends $7; AC $2,037.50.
NEW MEXICO—$9.50; Friends $21; AC $8.
NEW YORK—$59; Art $1; Friends $162; AC $264.77.
French Limoges plate, c. 1890 (DAR plate), Mrs. George Dudley Barr, honoring Mrs. Edward J. Reilly, State Regent, through Abigail Fillmore Chapter.
NORTH CAROLINA—$32; Friends $3; AC $48.50.
NORTH DAKOTA—$4.
OHIO—$5; AC $160.
OKLAHOMA—$3; AC $49.50.
OREGON—$8.50; AC $6.50.
PENNSYLVANIA—$74; Art $5; Friends $49; AC $178.50. Lady's silver comb, mid-19th century, Mrs. V. H. Harshbarger, Chester County Chapter.
RHODE ISLAND—$14; Art $4; Friends $1; AC $3.
SOUTH CAROLINA—AC $5.
SOUTH DAKOTA—Friends $5; AC $5.
TENNESSEE—$25; AC $70.50.
TEXAS—$59.90; Friends $27; AC $172.50.
VERMONT—$11.
VIRGINIA—$10,000; Friends $137.50; AC $183.50. American 18th century bellows from Gist Residence, "Stone Hill," Maryland; Timber Grant, dated 1756, to Christopher Gist; Staffordshire cup, saucer, and sugar bowl, "Coburg" pattern; German Prayer Book, dated 1738, Charlotte Elizabeth LeBlanc, Falls Church Chapter.
WASHINGTON—$30.25; Friends $1; AC $13.
WEST VIRGINIA—AC $3.
WISCONSIN—$2; Friends $25; AC $31.

STATE ROOM GIFTS

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—French Music Box, 19th century (to be placed in Missouri Room), Miss Anne B. Coons, Descendants of '76 Chapter.
VIRGINIA—Blue Canton plate, c. 1800, Mrs. V. L. Frederick, Member at Large, honoring Mrs. Frederick T. Morse, Curator General.
WISCONSIN—Late 17th century English Flemish-oak Bible Box on Frame, given in memory of Mrs. Alice Viola (Coberth) Weaver, grandmother of donor, James Hunter Johnson, through Mrs. John A. Mout, Jr., Redwood Forest Chapter, California. Eighteenth century wrought iron Betty Lamp, James Hunter Johnson, honoring Mrs. Frank L. Harris, Chairman, Wisconsin State Room Committee, through Racine Chapter.

GIFTS TO NSDAR

Pin, Past President General's, belonging to Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart, President General, NSDAR, 1929-32, Cincinnati Chapter. Screen, 3-panel, Mr. Frank E. Klapthor.

MUSEUM PURCHASES

Chocolate pot, English, Royal Worcester, c. 1880-90, belonging to President and Mrs. Benjamin Harrison; German china plate, hand-decorated by Caroline Scott Harrison, first President General of the National Society.

GENEVIEVE F. MORSE, Curator General.

Mrs. Frank L. Harris, Chairman, read the report of the Special Committee on the DAR Patriot Index.

Report of DAR Patriot Index Committee

In the 22 months since the DAR Patriot Index was authorized, the book was edited and enough copies sold to put the account in the black. In the opinion of the Chairman and the entire committee, this is a record for a new project, especially since the work of copying the names and additional information had to be produced from member National Number 1. Thousands of hours have been cheerfully given by volunteers, typing, correcting manuscripts, proofing, many times, and then the final editing. All this work has been gratifying as well as challenging. The printer has guaranteed to replace any copy which was incorrectly assembled at the bindery. Will you, as State Regents, please inform your members to check the sequence of pages in their copies and notify us immediately if any defective books are found?

Please do NOT send any money at this time for the supplement as the size of the book has not been determined.

As a result of the Index, requests for record copies of established lineages has been tripled. The book was edited with the hope that it would help those seeking membership in our Society and I feel it has been accomplished.

As of January 31, 1968 we have on hand: unnumbered copies, 364 @ $8.50 each; copies to be kept in reserve, 100; available for sale, 264; numbered books on hand, 22 @ $12.50 each.

Books were presented by the President General to: Dwight D. Eisenhower, the Archivist of the United States (2), Freedoms Foundation, David Suskind, DAR Magazine Office.

At this date, our account with the Treasurer General shows a profit of about $4000.

FLORENCE C. HARRIS, Chairman.

Miss Dorothy V. Smith, Chairman, read the report of the DAR Magazine Committee.

Report of DAR Magazine Committee

Activities and accomplishments during the Diamond Jubilee Year of our DAR Magazine continue at a fine pace.

The October new subscription contest resulted in 5,474 new subscriptions—a 46.5 per cent increase over the figure achieved in the October 1966 contest. Chapter and State Chairmen are to be warmly congratulated for their outstanding accomplishment.

The April issue of the magazine will carry the names of all prize winners. The award to the State winner will be presented personally during Continental Congress.

The high figure of more than $23,333.55 in advertising for the March issue makes us especially proud.

All printing schedules have been maintained. The February issue, which is receiving much favorable comment, totaled 51,500.
It is a real satisfaction to report that our small staff by concentrated effort has caught up on mailings, postings and correspondence. A magazine subscription directory is scheduled for mailing to each chapter by the middle of May.

The Treasurer General's report shows that the Magazine's financial health is excellent. This brief report is presented with deep appreciation and gratitude to all whose efforts have made this record.

DOROTHY V. SMITH, Chairman.

The report of the DAR Magazine Advertising Committee, Mrs. Vaughn A. Gill, Chairman, was filed.

Report of DAR Magazine Advertising Committee

The Big News: Commercial Advertising increase and the coming of age of color in our advertising, especially the use of our first "4" color ad from Mississippi and the "2" color ads from Indiana, California, and Iowa in this report and the promise of more color ads to come.

People and States in the News: Fifty-year member and state chairman from California with 12th consecutive year of 100% state participation, this year with 148 chapters. Twenty-one individually sponsored Missions in addition to center page spread in color of California State Map, showing location of each of the Missions, helped make the December Magazine a collector's issue. Florida shared this spotlight with their state chairman maintaining her record for securing more commercial ads than any other individual in our membership. The N.V.C. added new commercial accounts each year. Mississippi state chairman and also a fifty-year member with only 60 chapters in her state secured approximately half as much as the state with the greatest number of chapters.

Indiana this year again chose color to illustrate the state's outstanding two-page ad, Roster of Soldiers and Patriots included. Delaware with Caesar Rodney Chapter became the first chapter this year to submit as much as $1,050. This is the outstanding two-page ad, Roster of Soldiers and Patriots buried in Indiana, Vol. 2-(II). Alabama with Tuscaloosa Chapter made the news in the state, securing 19 commercial ads for a total of $878. Quite an accomplishment for a chapter whose previous efforts were only a minimum ad.

Delaware with Caesar Rodney Chapter became the first chapter this year to submit as much as $1,050. This is the first time they have secured five full pages.

Mr. Fred Aebly, Chairman, read the report of the DAR School Committee.

Report of DAR School Committee

From September 1, 1967 through December 31, 1967, a total of $44,599.38 has been sent through the office of the Treasurer General to Tamassee and Kate Duncan Smith DAR Schools. This amount does not include contributions to the Adèle Erb Sullivan Building which amounts to $9,145.65.

TAMASSEE DAR SCHOOL

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KATE DUNCAN SMITH DAR SCHOOL

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Washington 490.00
Nebraska 375.00
Miscellaneous ads 4,978.00
Total $16,565.00

KYLE R. GILL, Chairman.
ADELE ERB SULLIVAN BUILDING

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It was my pleasure to attend the Alumni Association Banquet at Kate Duncan Smith DAR School in May. It was stimulating to be with so many interested and loyal graduates of the school. At a second visit to the school for the October Board meeting, I was impressed with all the improvements which had been made on the campus during the summer months.

While attending the Tamassee DAR School Board meeting in June with the President General, final plans were made for the completion of the Adele Erb Sullivan Building. This building was dedicated at the time of the Founders Day Program, October 22, 1967.

At the October 1967 Board meeting of Tamassee and Kate Duncan Smith DAR Schools, a motion was made in reference to the disposition of the funds receivable should the Schools be dissolved for any reason in the future. The National Society which contributes the major portion to the money to the children as needed. The reason for this was that, and I quote: "Packages sent to the children will be handled by the Business Manager who will give the money to the children as needed. The reason for this was that some children receive as much as $40.00 at a time." This will be curtailed in Mr. Jones' office.

The Diamond Jubilee Project, the construction of the Adele Erb Sullivan Building is now a completed project. All bills for construction, furniture and simple landscaping have been paid and when the outstanding pledges are paid it is anticipated a substantial amount may be transferred to the Maintenance and Endowment Fund.

The DAR School Luncheon will be held in the Ballroom of the Mayflower on Wednesday, April 17th, at 12:15 p.m. A large attendance is anticipated and it is suggested reservations be made at an early date to Mrs. Thomas B. Dimnick, 440 N. Nelson Street, Arlington, Virginia 22203. The price of the tickets, $5.25. Please enclose a self-addressed envelope.

LUCY AEBLY, Chairman.

Mrs. Erwin F. Seimes, Chairman, read the report of the Buildings and Grounds Committee.

Report of Buildings and Grounds Committee

Buildings and Grounds work completed between last October and the current period is as follows:

- All fire extinguishers refilled.
- Bulbs replaced in flag lights over the stage in Constitution Hall (52-100 watt bulbs required—35 feet high, necessitating the use of a 40-foot ladder).

In the mailing room, all cabinets and shelves were built and painted. The top of the work table, also in the mail room, was replaced and made larger.
Repainted furniture room in Memorial Continental Hall. Painted north dressing room in basement of Constitution Hall.

In buildings constantly in use, and covering such a wide area, there are many varied small daily repairs necessary. All of these are taken care of when time permits. The list above represents many, many hours of labor and all performed by our own people.

Our new gardener is proving his worth. Tulip and other spring bulbs have been planted on C and D Streets. Geraniums were transplanted in winter containers and stored in the building for next spring plantings. New shrubbery planted on 18th Street. A blue cedar Atlantica tree given by the New York Daughters honoring our President General was planted on C Street. A new vacuum machine with the odd name of "billy goat leaf sweeper" was purchased for the grounds. This justifies its name and saves many hours of work. It has been compared to saving the man hours of 12 men in this clean-up work.

Refurbishing of the Lafayette Rooms has now been completed, to the satisfaction of all. By reason of their new look, high praise has been extended by many of the performers using these rooms. The conductor's room was also restored during the time the Lafayette Rooms were redecorated.

During this period an increase of 10 events was scheduled in Constitution Hall, the figures being 114 last year and 124 this year. A comparative increase is booked for this month.

From May 1 to September 30, 1960-65, there was an average of 17½ rentals per year. Last year for the same period, 70 events were booked. This represents additional events of 52½, or an increase of 300%. A further advantage of our air conditioning is that throughout the remainder of the year we can insure our clients' comfort.

In most installations of this kind, a shutdown occurs in the fall, or at the beginning of normally cooler weather, making draining of the system necessary, and entailing considerable expense. Our system is designed for year-round operation, and complete comfort in the Hall, if the outside temperature goes above 55 degrees.

You can see from this report that all work is progressing exceptionally well, and Constitution Hall is living up to every expectation.

**Betty Newkirk Seimes, Chairman.**

Mrs. G. W. S. Musgrave, Chairman, read the report of the Revision of Bylaws Committee.

### Report of Revision of Bylaws Committee

The Committee on Revision of Bylaws received from the Executive Committee a proposal to amend Article XI, Section 14 to provide that a fee of three dollars be required for copy of an application paper, four dollars for two duplicate copies ordered at the same time and one dollar for a copy of one page.

In exploring and considering this proposal by correspondence and telephone conferences, two alternatives were suggested. One, to delete section 14. The fees for copying papers then would be fixed by the Executive Committee as are prices of materials and supplies furnished by the Society. The other, to have the price determined by the National Board of Management upon recommendation of the Executive Committee.

The majority of the members of the Revision of Bylaws Committee favor the second alternative and therefore the committee recommends that the following proposal to amend Article XI, Section 14 be submitted:

Amend Article XI by substituting the following for Section 14.

The amount of fees to be charged for copies of application papers shall be determined by the National Board of Management upon recommendation of the Executive Committee.

The National Board of Management being representative of the whole Society, there should be no objection from those who might deem it desirable to retain a legislative control, or from those who urge flexibility. The proposal would have the advantage of both.

**Anne S. Musgrave, Chairman.**

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Sayre, read the following recommendations of the Executive Committee and moved their adoption:

*That a nursing scholarship in the amount of $225 be given to Kimberly Burress, Cincinnati, Ohio, to be taken from the Caroline E. Holt Educational Fund. Seconded by Mrs. Kietzman. Adopted.*

*That a nursing scholarship in the amount of $225 be granted to Kathy Koehler, Wisconsin, to be taken from the Caroline E. Holt Educational Fund. Seconded by Mrs. Lamack. Adopted.*

*That a nursing scholarship in the amount of $225 be granted to Jean Brice of Baltimore, Maryland, to be taken from the Caroline E. Holt Educational Fund. Seconded by Mrs. Warren. Adopted.*

*To recommend to Continental Congress: That the following schools and colleges constitute the list of Approved Endowment schools and colleges: Indian Hill High School, Cincinnati, Ohio; Kentucky School for the Blind, Lexington, Kentucky; White Plains High School, Yonkers, New York; The Valley School, North Haven, Connecticut; Cardozo School, Washington, D.C.; Notre Dame Preparatory School, North Phoenix, Arizona; A. H. Rice School, Chicago, Illinois; W. A. Whitman Administration Building at Tamassee DAR School be sold for the sum of $25,000. Seconded by Mrs. Warren. Adopted.*

*That the rule creating the medal for Americanism, dated February 1, 1958, amended Red October 15, 1966, by adding that: During the time of war involving the United States of America, the Americanism Award without restriction may be awarded at the discretion of the President General to members of the Armed Forces. Seconded by Mrs. Killey. Adopted.*

*That a pin for Life Contributors to the DAR Museum, the design for which has been submitted by the J. E. Caldwell Company, official jewelers for the National Society, be authorized. Seconded by Mrs. Smith. Adopted.*

*That after all bills are submitted and paid, the balance and any additional amounts received for the Adèle Erb Sullivan Administration Building at Tamassee DAR School be placed in a special fund to be named the Adèle Erb Sullivan Endowment Fund, said fund to be invested and the income to be held until needed for maintenance. Seconded by Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Reilly. Adopted.*

The meeting recessed at 12:10 p.m.

The afternoon meeting convened at 1:35 p.m., the President General, Mrs. Sullivan, presiding.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Sayre, read the Proposed Standing Rules for the Seventy-seventh Continental Congress. Mrs. Sayre moved to approve the draft of Standing Rules. Seconded by Mrs. Westbrooke. Adopted.

### Standing Rules for the Seventy-seventh Continental Congress of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution

**RULE I.**

a. Recommendations submitted by the National Board of Management shall be presented direct to the Congress.

b. Recommendations in the reports of Executive Officers and National Chairman submitted to the Continental Con-
RULE II.

Each motion offered during Continental Congress shall be in writing, signed by the maker and the second, and sent immediately to the Recording Secretary General. The maker of the motion shall rise, state her name and that of her Chapter and State.

RULE III.

No member shall speak in debate more than once to the same question on the same day, or longer than two minutes at one time, without leave of the Assembly, granted by a two-thirds vote without debate.

RULE IV.

A copy of all reports and other material for the printed Proceedings of the Continental Congress shall be typed, ready for printing, and sent to the Recording Secretary General before the report is read to the Congress.

RULE V.

Reports of State Regents shall be limited to two minutes each. If both State Regent and State Vice Regent are absent, the report shall be filed without being read. The Chairman of Units Overseas will read the report of the chapter in England, in France, in Mexico and in Puerto Rico if the Regent or Vice Regent respectively is not present to read the report of her chapter, and of the State Organizations of Hawaii and Alaska if the State Regent or Vice Regent respectively is not present to read the report.

RULE VI.

a. The Resolutions Committee shall recommend to the Continental Congress not more than 14 resolutions, excluding the courtesy, re-dedication and re-affirmation resolutions.

b. All resolutions recommended shall be approved by a two-thirds vote at a meeting of the Resolutions Committee.

c. At its discretion, the Resolutions Committee may report to the Continental Congress without recommendation any resolution approved at a meeting of the Committee by a majority vote.

d. By a two-thirds vote, the Resolutions Committee may decide not to report a resolution submitted for its consideration.

e. The Continental Congress may, by a majority vote, order the Resolutions Committee to report at a specified time a resolution which the Committee has voted not to report.

f. The Resolutions Committee may give the proposer of a resolution an opportunity to explain its purpose and import to the Committee, if so requested by the proposer.

g. Resolutions presented by the Committee shall be read to the Continental Congress one day and voted upon the following day, with the exception of the Courtesy Resolutions which may be voted upon immediately after presentation to Congress.

h. Resolutions shall become official after sanction by the Continental Congress.

RULE VII.

Any business unfinished at the time of recess shall be resumed at the next business meeting.

RULE VIII.

There shall be no public presentation of gifts during Continental Congress other than those provided for in the official program.

RULE IX.

Nominating speeches for the candidates for the office of President General shall be limited to one nominator's speech of four minutes for each candidate. Nominating speeches for candidates for all other national offices shall be limited to one nominator's speech of two minutes for each candidate.

RULE X.

Delegates to the Congress are requested to be in their seats promptly for all meetings. To expedite the Congress Program, doors shall be closed except as indicated on printed program or when opened by direction of the presiding Officer. For emergency entrance or departure, exits on the 18th Street side at the rear of the Hall, with exception of the center one, shall be left open at all times.

RULE XI.

a. Registration shall close at 3 o'clock of the afternoon of the day preceding the election of officers.

b. An alternate registered before the official closing of registration, upon compliance with announced requirements of the Credentials Committee, shall be transferred from alternate to delegate at any time during the business meetings of the Congress.

RULE XII.

Election of Officers shall take place on Thursday, April 18th.

a. Polls shall open at 8:00 a.m.

b. Polls shall close at 2:00 p.m.

The recommendation of the Bylaws Revision Committee was read. Mrs. Peters moved to strike out the phrase "upon recommendation of the Executive Committee." Seconded by Mrs. Kemper. Adopted.

Mrs. Peters moved to recommend to Continental Congress to amend the Bylaws of the NSDAR, Article XI, by deleting the sentence in Section 14 and substituting a new Section 14 to read: The amount of fees to be charged for copies of application papers shall be determined by the National Board of Management. Seconded by Mrs. Kemper. Adopted.

Mrs. Kemper moved to recommend to Continental Congress to amend Article XVI, Section 1, by deleting the words "colors of Washington's Staff" and substituting the words, color of the official sash ribbon for National Officers. Seconded by Mrs. Walsh. Adopted.

Mrs. Ward moved to recommend to Continental Congress to amend Article XVI, Section 5, by inserting after the words "DAR banner" the words "of the color of the official sash ribbon for National Officers," so that the sentence will read, "No writing or printing shall be used above the insignia except that on an official DAR banner of the color of the official sash ribbon for National Officers the insignia may be placed in the center with designation of National Society, state society or chapter by name above, below or around the insignia." Seconded by Mrs. Galbraith. Adopted.

Mrs. Jones moved that 6 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Stapel. Adopted.

The Registrar General, Mrs. Peters, read her supplemental report.

Supplemental Report of Registrar General

Number of applications verified, 57.

Total number of verified papers reported to the National Board Meeting today: Originals, 1,711; Supplementals, 75; 1786.

EVELYN C. PETERS,
Registrar General

Mrs. Peters moved that the 57 additional applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society, making a total of 1,711 admitted on this day. Seconded by Mrs. Tolman. Adopted.

The Organizing Secretary General, Miss Thomas, read her supplemental report.
Supplemental Report of Organizing Secretary General

Through her respective State Regent the following member At Large is presented for confirmation as Organizing Regent:

Mrs. Cleo Shambaugh Gervin, Gatlinburg, Tennessee.

The following districts have met all requirements according to the Bylaws and are now presented for confirmation: Jerusalem, Wantagh, New York; Derry, Hershey, Pennsylvania; Octorara, Quarryville, Pennsylvania; Peter Houston, Parsons, Tennessee; Robert Rankin, Livingston, Texas.

AMANDA A. THOMAS,
Organizing Secretary General.

Miss Thomas moved the confirmation of one organizing regent; confirmation of five chapters provided the telegrams of organization are received by four-thirty this day. Seconded by Mrs. O'Brien, Mrs. Reilly, Mrs. Walz and Mrs. Woolley. Adopted.

Mrs. Jones moved that the National Board of Management request the Tamassee DAR School Board to meet at a special Board meeting within the next two months and in said meeting issue a request to the Bishop of the Conference of which Mr. Fowke is a member to reappoint Mr. Fowke to Tamassee DAR School for another year. Seconded by Mrs. Walz. Adopted.

Mrs. Jones moved that Mr. Fowke be congratulated on his accomplishments at the school, particularly his counseling with the children, and that he be granted his original duties by the Tamassee DAR School Board. Seconded and adopted.

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Report of National Defense Committee

Since reporting on the work of the National Defense Committee at the October 1967 Board Meeting, our routine activities have continued as usual. With many alarming incidents occurring—the escalation of the war in Viet Nam, the disturbing condition of our balance of payments and gold reserves, and the ever-increasing crime throughout the Nation—there has been a superabundance of vital information to bring to the attention of our members.

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Mrs. Frederick Griswold, Jr., Chairman of National Defense Committee, was asked to report on the ROTC Medal.

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The latest project to be added to the work of the National Defense Committee was the result of the National Board Ruling in February 1967. At that time it was voted to standardize the ROTC Medals being presented by the various States and to place this project under the National Defense Committee.

It has been an interesting undertaking to have an ROTC Medal designed for our organization which would be distinctive and suitable for presentation to the three branches of the armed services represented in ROTC units.

Since this was to be on a national basis, it was necessary to consult with military officers at the Pentagon and to discuss the design with the Heraldic Division. Our requests for advice and assistance have been most courteously received.

The March issue of the DAR Magazine will include the official announcement of the availability of these new medals including the criteria established for their presentation.

All who have seen the new medals which have now been received in our office have been most enthusiastic. Those of us who have spent many hours working out designs and details are also gratified with the results and are greatly pleased with the finished product.

We feel certain that anyone who in the future earns the right to possess and wear one of these medals will have reason to be very proud of this recognition of his patriotism and military and scholastic achievement—these being the words which are inscribed on the back of each medal.

ENID H. GRISWOLD, Chairman.

At the direction of the State Regents, Mrs. Reilly moved that a special committee be created to study and make recommendations to the National Board of Management in regard to establishing specific guidelines for carrying on campaigns for national offices and to report not later than the February 1969 National Board meeting. Seconded by Mrs. Woolley. Adopted.

A drawing was held for Congress seating.

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

The Chaplain General, Mrs. Osborne, gave the benediction.

The meeting adjourned at 3:30 p.m.

CHARLOTTE W. SAYRE, Recording Secretary General.

"Look With Pride on our Flag"

Since the National Society announced the presentation of a new Flag March entitled, "LOOK WITH PRIDE ON OUR FLAG" (October 1967 DAR Magazine), orders for these have been coming in to Headquarters and promptly filled. A limited number of copies remain which are available to members and nonmembers alike and it is hoped that every chapter will eventually own one of these. In the words of the National Chairman of the Flag Committee, "This stirring song will add greatly to opening exercises of Chapter, C.A.R. and JAC meetings."

The cover is colorful in red, white, blue and gold with gold stars around the blue border for the thirteen original states and a vignette of Memorial Continental Hall in gold at the bottom.

This flag march will be featured at Continental Congress in April and will be played by one of the Service Bands.

Copies may be ordered at $0.75 each from the Corresponding Secretary General's Office together with check payable to the Treasurer General.

APRIL 1968
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

MAJOR NEWS

With the Chapters

DAVID KENNISON (Chicago, Ill.) traveled to Madison County, Ill., arriving at Wanda Methodist Church early October 1st to participate in a rather unusual and memorable historic occasion. This ceremony was for four Revolutionary soldiers, brothers, born in Virginia, fought in Va., N. C., and S. C., and removed from 1796 to 1803 to settle The Illinois (county of Va. and N.W. Territory).

This project has been the work of a descendant, Mrs. R. Helgevold, over a twelve year period. The last two markers were placed September 1966. The same day, two soldiers of the War of 1812 and one of the Black-Hawk Indian War markers were also dedicated; all named Gillham. One of the brothers (the first American born family to settle and build a house in what is now Madison County in 1796) also fought in the War of 1812 and died as a result of that service in 1813.

The DAR Ritual was prepared for reading at the Church. Reverend Claude Clark Gillham, his son and grandsons, Philip Douglas Gillham and Richard Clark Gillham and E. Gillham led in Flag Pledges and patriotic songs.

Our State Regent, Mrs. Richard H. Thompson, Jr., rearranged her schedule in order to be with us, bringing with her the State Chaplain, Mrs. W. Freeman Privett; and member of the National Committee for the Patriot Index, Mrs. J. S. DeVanny. Mrs. Thompson gave a stirring and inspirational address, explaining some of the facets of The Daughters of the American Revolution as a Society.

MARY WASHINGTON (Washington, D. C.). A Student Loan and Scholarship contribution of $500.00, a dedication of an NSDAR marker at the grave of a beloved member, Mrs. Amie Ballinger Keys, whose daughter presented us with $1000.00 for an authentic pre-1830 Sheraton Cabinet, placed in the District of Columbia Room at National Headquarters, and our Chapter's 75th Anniversary have contributed to a busy year.

Chapter Board members entertained at the Washington Club with a farewell luncheon for Patricia Tilghman Johnson, who left later for Tokyo, Japan, with her husband, Honorable U. Alexis Johnson, U. S. Ambassador to that nation.

Each of our Chapter Committee Chairmen, was hostess to her counterpart State Committee Chairman at our Annual Spring Luncheon; 84 were present.

Members of the Mary Washington Chapter and of the New Bern (N.C.) Chapter at the dedication of an NSDAR marker at the grave of Levi Gill, Revolutionary War patriot. Among the guests were Miss Gertrude Carraway, Honorary President General.

November 3, Chapter elected members and area Honorary Regents entertained National and State officers, also D. C. Regents, Delegates, chapter members and friends, at a Diamond Jubilee Anniversary Reception in the Chapter House. Honored guests received in the Helen Harmon Room; the Chevy Chase Players presented "Douglas and Lincoln Debates as Seen Through the Eyes of Mrs. Douglas" in the Library; and a 4-tiered cake, a 53.8 caret blue-white diamond atop it to represent the event, was cut and served with coffee in the Dining Room.

Our Chapter's 75th Anniversary Year has been a cherished heritage and a privilege to commemorate. We were chartered on February 29, 1895. Among our charter members were Miss Eugenia Washington, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, and Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison, our first President General. The first NSDAR chapter organized in Washington, D. C., we elected Mrs. Blair Lee as our first Chapter Regent. Other famous active members were Miss Clara Barton, of National Red Cross fame, Mrs. John W. Foster (grandmother of the late John Foster Dulles) and 3rd President General, who inspired our Chapter to assume the responsibility for the construction costs of the North Wing of the proposed Memorial Continental Hall and to furnish it to house the Library. Mary Washington Chapter has ever since continued to support this project.—Georgianna Armstrong.
We went in caravan to the Wanda Cemetery, stopping enroute 3 1/2 miles from the church to view the site of the old Fort Chouteau built by the settlers for protection from Indians in 1811. At the cemetery all seven graves had been posted with a small American flag which made a beautiful sight on arrival. The large flag on the new stainless steel flag pole was used by Scout Troop #24, Mr. William Hubbard, Jr., scoutmaster, for their ritual for the dead. Two buglers played "Taps" as a duet. The Military Salute was fired by Mr. Samuel H. Grimes, a Marine in World War II, of Overland Park, Kansas.

As each grave site was approached for a short dedication, his two daughters, Misses Pamela and Isabel Grimes, and their brother, Richard S. Grimes, held the flag which had flown over our Nation's Capitol and supplied by their cousin, Michael E. Costello, of Washington, D.C., for this event. Richard posted the DAR Marker at each Revolutionary grave in succession; at the graves of the 1812 soldiers he held the 1812 flag. Little Miss Debra C. Hammond, and the Grimes children are C.A.R. members of the D. Kennison Society.

DAR Chapters represented were: Abraham Lincoln, Collinsville, Edwards-Ville, Ninian Edwards, Dr. Silas Hamilton, Greenville; Cahokia Mounds, Belleville, Granite City; Jacksonville, General Henry Dearborn, and Waukegan of Illinois. One chapter from Iowa; and St. Louis and John Patterson Chapters of Missouri.

RED MILL (Paramus, N. J.). Members of the Bergen County Park Commission, Chosen Freeholders of Bergen County, Honored Guests. As Regent of Red Mill Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Maywood, New Jersey, I take pride in bringing to you our heartfelt congratulations for the successful completion of this worthwhile project. This restoration, we hope, will inspire the youth of today, reminding them of the great historical events which took place, in and around the original Red Mill. While the millstones were grinding and producing flour, the looms were weaving fine materials, blankets and household linens. Generals George Washington, Lafayette and Erskine stopped at the original Red Mill. They gave their priceless advice which eventually resulted in winning at terrible odds, our fight for independence.

Last year, the marker which we had dedicated with due ceremony, on June 6th, 1952, was vandalized disgracefully, much to our dismay. Our request to Mr. McFall, Executive Director of the Bergen County Park Commission, received immediate attention. He advised us that the Park Commission would take over the complete restoration of our marker, for which we are very grateful.

The members of our Chapter wish to express their gratitude to those of you who have worked so diligently to restore this fine old Historical Landmark, a living reminder of the days when our countrymen fought with all they had to win our independence.

MARKET VAIL (Medicine Lodge, Kansas). Four generations from the Martha Vail are pictured together: Mrs. D. S. Grigsby (seated); standing, left to right: Miss Connie Sue Davis of Marquette; her mother, Mrs. R. L. Davis, Marquette; her grandmother, Mrs. R. B. Cook, Hardtner.

DESCENDANTS OF '76 (Washington, D.C.) and three Garrett County (Md.) American Legion posts participated in a ceremony in the cemetery at Mount Zion Lutheran Church, Accident, Md., on Saturday, August 19, 1967, during which a DAR marker was placed at the grave of a Revolutionary officer, Lt. James Drake, Jr. Three Garrett County (Md.) American Legion posts, under the direction of Commander Paul Waller Hoye of the Mountain District, provided a Color Guard for the ceremony and a memorial wreath for the grave; the latter was presented by Processor Kildow Post (B. Randall Kahl, Sergeant-at-Arms); and Commander Hoye read Lieutenant Drake's commission.

Congressman Charles McC. Mathias, Representative from Garrett County, sent greetings for the occasion, which closed with a statement pledging his own "renewed dedication to the spirit of the American Revolution."

Paul Calderwood, President, Garrett County Historical Society, traced the history of the Drane family, early settlers of the county. Their log house at Accident is probably the oldest structure in Garrett County.

Mrs. Walter E. Ward, State Regent, D. C. DAR, assisted by the Vice Regent, Mrs. Douglas Dwayer, dedicated the DAR marker. Mrs. Kenneth Stahl, Regent of Descendants of '76 Chapter, and a former resident of Garrett County, entertained at luncheon preceding the ceremony and introduced distinguished guests in attendance.

CHESTER COUNTY (Pennsylvania). Mrs. Elmer D. Mathews, left, Chapter Regent, and Mrs. Herbert W. Goebert, Senior President of the Brandywine Society C.A.R., flank the hand-embroidered flag presented at the meeting of the Brandywine Society held recently. J. Coray Harvey, grandfather, stood the expense of the flag and stand; Mrs. Mathewes, grandmother, did the sewing and embroidery work after Mrs. Jesse F. Stoner had drawn the insignia in proper scale.
DOLLEY MADISON (Washington, D. C.) celebrated its Diamond Anniversary on the 27th of May, 1967 with a Tea at the historic mansion known as The Octagon. It was at The Octagon that President James Madison and his celebrated wife Dolley lived following the burning of the White House. The mansion, which is owned by the American Institute of Architects and has been preserved as an historic monument, is furnished in the elegant style of the period and includes some of the Madison articles.

The guests were ushered into the living room to the strains of music from a golden harp played by Sergeant John Fuller of the United States Marine Band. In the receiving line were the Chapter Regent, Miss Marjorie Knowlton; the State Regent, Mrs. Walter E. Ward; Honorary Chapter Regent, Mrs. Ralph A. Jackson, who came from Florida for the event; Honorary Chapter Regent, Mrs. Henry P. Van Keuren, who came from Cleveland, Ohio; and the Chapter Vice-Regent, Colonel Katharine E. Manchester. Mrs. Richard Ladd introduced the guests. Mrs. O. Harold Fokk was chairman of the affair which was a gracious occasion held in a gracious mansion.

On November 1, 1966, members of Dolley Madison Chapter dedicated a new bronze tablet placed on the guard fence surrounding Milestone Number 5 NW, located on the west to north line in a remote part of the Dalecarlia Reservoir. The milestone is one of the original forty stones placed along the ten-mile-square area originally designated as the Capital City by President George Washington. The Capital Section of the National Park Service and the Chapters of the District of Columbia DAR have been given the responsibility for the preservation of the District of Columbia milestones. This dedication ceremony commemorates the placing of the tablet indicating that Dolley Madison Chapter, D. C. DAR, is responsible for the preservation of Milestone #5. Those participating in the ceremony were the State Regent, Mrs. Walter E. Ward; the State Chaplain, Mrs. John W. DuBose; Mrs. John C. Weedon, State Historian; Chapter Regent, Miss Marjorie Knowlton and members of Dolley Madison Chapter. Col. Randle B. Truett, USA- Ret. and retired as Chief of the Branch of History Studies of the National Park Service gave a scholarly and informative talk on the history of the Milestones.—Marjorie Knowlton.

BETSY DOWDY (Elizabeth City, North Carolina) celebrated its 30th Anniversary in April in the form of a tea at the ten-county area Museum of the Albemarle. This was a “sneak” preview of the museum which was to open to the public June 1, 1967. Members and invited guests were quite pleased with the exhibits and the stalls which at this time were set up to represent the four seasons of the year on a Colonial farm.

Another first was recorded at this meeting when all the patriotic organizations in the city were invited to the meeting. Members of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, Colonial Dames, and Colonial Dames of the XVII Century were guests along with state officers, district officers, district regents, and representatives of the press. It is hoped that a yearly meeting of these patriotic groups will be held in the future.

Charter members were honored at the meeting along with past regents. Several of these regents greeted the guests and gave informative talks on the name of the chapter, the founding of the chapter, and the purposes and objectives of the DAR.

At this special meeting Mrs. Sam McCaskill presented the flag of her late husband to Mrs. Walter Spaeth, Director of District VIII, to be given by the DAR to an organization which needs an American flag. Mrs. Spaeth in turn gave the flag to Mrs. Garland Towe, flag chairman. At this time it was presented with a standard to the Museum of the Albemarle and accepted by Miss Susan Stitt, curator. Miss Stitt thanked the members of the Betsy Dowdy Chapter and welcomed them to the museum.

Mrs. Noah Burfoot, past state historian installed the following new officers: Miss Hattie Harney, chaplain; Mrs. Royden Daniels, treasurer; Miss Lescelles Griffin, registrar; and Mrs. E. O. Baum, historian.

Mrs. Joseph Kraner, Regent, presided and the meeting was planned by Mrs. Jessie Gaither, Vice Regent. A lovely tea was enjoyed by all at the end of the meeting.—Mrs. Jessie Gaither.

LOUISA ADAMS (Washington, D. C.) was organized Nov. 6, 1907, and on Nov. 4, 1967, two days early, celebrated its 60th Birthday with a Luncheon at the National Lawyers Club in Washington, honoring the State Officers of the District of Columbia, Daughters of the American Revolution. Speeches were made by the State Regent, Mrs. Walter E. Ward, and other State Officers. The principle speaker was Mr. Lee R. Pennington, Chief of the Washington Office, American Security Council, whose subject was National Defense. He told of some of the efforts of the enemies of the United States to destroy it, and made his audience aware of the need to be on guard. The Chapter Regent, Miss Mary Glenn Newell, presided at the luncheon.

Junior American Citizens has for many years been one of the chief interests of the Chapter. It sponsors a JAC Club at the Jelleff Branch of the Boys Club of Washington. The Chapter Director is Miss Virginia Campbell who is assisted by Miss Barbara Gibbs. On April 26, 1967, the boys attended a meeting of the Chapter at the D. C. Chapter House, and were presented with a United States Flag for their club. On the same occasion they were presented by the State JAC Chairman, Mrs. Geo. S. Roundtree, Jr., with the First Prize, 3rd Division, won in the National JAC Contests, for their Scrap Book on the theme, "Doers with a Vision," entered in the Contest as a Club Project. The outstanding event of
the year was a trip to Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Md., over which flew a fifteen-stripe Flag of the United States, which inspired Francis Scott Key to write the "Star Spangled Banner" as he was held prisoner on a British warship during the British attack on Baltimore in 1812. Patriotic motion pictures and refreshments in addition to participation in the JAC Ritual, which is an important part of the program to the boys, make every meeting a special event.

Louisa Adams Chapter is Custodian of Mile Stone No. 5 SE, one of the historic stones which mark the boundary of the District of Columbia as laid out under the supervision of President George Washington. Mile Stone No. 5 is on a farm in South East Washington, through which runs "Oxen Run" marking the boundary line. The Chapter had placed a marker on the iron fence which protests the stone. Plans are being made for a "clean up" meeting in May 1968, at the site of the Stone, to keep the surrounding ground neat.

For the first time in the life of the Chapter, the membership has passed FIFTY.—Mary Glenn Newell.

CHANCELLOR LIVINGSTON (Rhinebeck, N. Y.) was organized on December 10, 1917 with 32 charter members under the guidance of Mrs. Theodore de la Porte who served as Regent for the following 19 years. Shown below are 8 of the 10 living charter members. Left to right, they are Mrs. Anna Mitchell Hill, Mrs. Bessie Haines Cookingham, Mrs. Kathryn Hicks Coons, Miss Helen A. Pells, Mrs. Elsie Cramer Carhart, Mrs. Helen Ackert Clark, Mrs. Mabel Welch Creed, and Mrs. Marion Best Stickle. Mrs. Elizabeth Wey Lown and Miss Hazel M. Schryver were unable to attend.

Approximately 130 members and guests attended a luncheon in celebration of this Chancellor Livingston Golden Anniversary on Friday, October 13 at Beekman Arms, historic Rhinebeck Inn. Special tribute was paid to Wiltwyck Chapter of Kingston, New York, for its part in organizing the chapter in 1917. A roll call of 22 deceased charter members was read, and certificates were presented to the present 50-year members. Speaker of the day was Lansing Christian of Delanson, New York, a well-known lecturer, writer and newspaper man. He traced the development of this nation in verse as he read excerpts from American Poetry commemorating significant historical events.

The presence of state officers added to the glamour of this outstanding occasion enhanced by musical selections, many arrangements of yellow chrysanthemums, beautifully decorated tables, program booklets, and a gala birthday cake decorated in DAR colors.

Mrs. Albert C. Gents presents the Americanism Award to Mrs. Vera Lelean.

HOLLYWOOD (Hollywood, California). For the second time since the establishment of the Americanism Medal and Certificate by the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, Hollywood Chapter has conferred this recognition on a naturalized citizen of the United States. The second recipient is (Mrs.) Vera Lelean, who received the award at the December 15, 1967, meeting of Hollywood Chapter.

Mrs. Lelean was born in Suffolk, England. She lived in Africa and in European countries before coming to the United States in 1948 where she was naturalized, November 13, 1954. She has been employed by the famous Walt Disney Productions for eighteen years. From her experiences during the bombings in England, Mrs. Lelean has given invaluable service to Civil Defense in the Los Angeles area for ten years. She has been a ground observer in the United States Air Corps for five years. She received the USO ten-year award pin representing 2000 hours of work. For twelve years Mrs. Lelean has been active in the First Methodist Church of Hollywood and as a member of the official board has served in various capacities. Annually she presents a basket of flowers for the altar on the anniversary of her naturalization in gratitude for her United States citizenship.

The following is from her original article, "The Voice of a New Citizen," which was published locally: "... What does it mean to me to become an American? All this mine, my country, my America! With gratitude deep down within my heart, I humbly offer my sincerest prayer, 'Dear God, keep me ever loyal and ever mindful of my duties to this great and wonderful land that is now my America and help me fight, yes, even die to keep her free.'"

The Regent, Opal White Gents (Mrs. Albert Carl), made the presentation following the introduction by Mrs. Elving B. Samuelson, Chapter Americanism Chairman. Mrs. Lelean's pastor, Dr. Charles S. Kendall, minister of the First Methodist Church of Hollywood, was present at the ceremony.

Hollywood Chapter, among the eight largest DAR chapters in the State, was organized in 1910. It participates in many of the fine projects of NSDAR. The Chapter has sponsored Junior American Citizens clubs at Ritter School, Los Angeles Elementary City Schools, in Watts since 1938 and annually has a JAC exhibit from Ritter at the California State Conference. Each year a Good Citizen is chosen from the senior girls of Hollywood High School and ROTC medals are awarded to boys of the organization at Hollywood High School in the fall and spring. Constitution Week is recognized by various exhibits in the community displayed by the Chapter. American History Month is the incentive for awarding History Medals to Junior High School students and Flag Day is always celebrated appropriately.—Myrtle Merridith Johnson.

ST. ANDREW BAY (Panama City, Florida) welcomed with pleasure and pride Mrs. Lawrence R. Andrus, State Regent of Florida Society, as guest.

Mrs. Lawrence R. Andrus, State Regent (center), poses with Mrs. H. Clay Haynes (left), who received her 50-year pin, and Mrs. H. A. Hughes, Chapter Regent.
used as a basis for the evening's fun, presented by Mrs. Gladys Gardner, who told of the "starving times" and eventual progress by the colonists in growing and raising foods.

A feature of the evening was the gift of "heirloom" recipes from the Chapter members, which included such toothsome dainties as "Sand Tarts" from Maryland, "Head Cheese" from Wisconsin, "Suet Pudding" from early Oregon pioneers. Mrs. Louis Hansen, Regent, presented plans for the Christmas Bazaar to be held on Dec. 1st and 2nd, 1967. The Bazaar featured Colonial cooking, cross stitch trimmed aprons and other articles of the period as well as the regular Christmas articles popular at this time.

Requirements for Honor Roll were announced completed and we hope to again attain "gold" status!

The publicity chairman called attention to the fine articles in the local papers, with a picture of Mrs. Martin and some of her colonial "goodies."—Mrs. William Craig Coyner.

The chapter's annual Christmas tea closed the activities of St. Andrew Bay Chapter for 1967. During the afternoon, members of the Apalachicola Society, C.A.R., which is sponsored by St. Andrew Bay Chapter, entertained members and guests with a program of American Christmas music.—Ruth L. Martin.

BEND CHAPTER (Bend, Oregon) had a "tasting party" at its meeting on January 7th, 1967. Several authentic colonial desserts were prepared by the hostess, Mrs. Robert L. Martin. In the assortment were sweet potato pie, Williamsburg orange cake, 1742 cheese pie and 1812 cookies. The National Program paper on "Colonial Cookery" was

REVEREND PHILIP AUSMUS (Knoxville, Tenn.). The Reverend Philip Ausmus DAR chapter was formed October 18, 1967 with 19 organizational members. Mrs. Wade Edward Keever is Organizing Regent.

This chapter is especially interested in the descendants of the "Wilderness Road" area, and all the members are descendants of the hardy pioneers who brave the Indians by coming into the Watauga Settlement, or Carter's Valley area long before Tennessee became a state in 1796. Most were veterans of the Kings Mountain Battles besides the many many campaigns against the hostile Indians. This area is very rich in historical fact.

Elder Philip Ausmus (as he was called) was a German who came to the Colonies with his father, Johanna Peter Ausmus, in 1752. He preached in the valley of Virginia before he came into the Watauga Settlement in 1782. He purchased his lands from the patriot Jonathan Tipton and his wife Frances in 1783 paying them in pound sterling. In 1797 Philip Ausmus and his family with other connected families and neighbors came into the Powell Valley and settled on Davis Creek. They erected fort-like log houses and also a house of worship, which was called Davis Creek Primitive Baptist Church; it is still being used today. Many descendants of the early pioneers still go here to church; however the first structure was log, but it lasted less than 10 years when the present structure was built, which is a beautiful little church.

Other organizing members are: Mrs. Albert Carr, Speedwell; Mrs. Carl Shubert, Warburg; Mrs. William Hornbrook, Goldendale, Washington; Mrs. Marion Denny, Clinton; Mrs. David D. Perkinson, Chattanooga; Mrs. Neomi Graves Williams, Maynardville; Mrs. Hobart Rayfield, Tazewell, Mrs. Lee Miracle, Speedwell, and the remainder live at Knoxville, Miss Alma Kinnard, Mrs. Edward Davis, Mrs. Hubert Mountain, Mrs. John M. Davis, Miss Lucille Floyd, Mrs. David Duncan, Mrs. Fred Breeding, and Mrs. William Taylor. Three charter members are Mrs. John Marshall, Athens, Mrs. Robert H. Cate, Dalton, Georgia, and Miss Helen Perkinson, Chattanooga. The last three are all under thirty years old.—Rosalie Ausmus Keever.

Shown left to right are: Mrs. Wade Keever, Organizing Regent; Mrs. John Harrison, Vice Regent; Mr. Harry L. Ausmus, author of Ausmus Family History; Mrs. Matilda W. Ausmus, Registrar.

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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
“Come Fly With Us”

Elizabeth Prince Bennett
National Chairman, Junior Membership

The attractive young lady who greets you in this article is “Miss Adèle.” She is an 18” Madam Alexandria doll being given by the New York Juniors in honor of our President General, Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr. “Miss Adèle” is one of the many Junior projects at the Continental Congress this year.

The Junior Workshop Meeting will be including the Junior Forum into its agenda as Juniors and interested Daughters meet on Monday, April 15, 1968, from 9-11 a.m. The new location this year is the National Officers Club Room, second floor, Constitution Hall (across from C. A. R. Headquarters). Open to all members, ideas for gaining new Junior members, sponsoring fund-raising events, work guidelines for State and Chapter Chairmen and general Committee problems will be discussed. Brief reports will be given by the Committee Vice Chairmen. Do plan to attend.

The traditional Junior Dinner will also be held in a new location on Monday, April 15, 1968, at 5:00 p.m. The Sky Lounge of the Army and Navy Club, 17th and Eye Streets, N. W. is the site for the event. Members are asked to use the Ladies’ Entrance on the 17th Street side for admittance. The price is $6.25 and a check or money order made payable to the “Junior Membership Committee, NSDAR” should be sent, not later than April 8th, to Miss Frances Davis, 3040 Idaho Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20016. Please enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope; tickets will be mailed (new procedure), if received by April 8th. Any reservations after that deadline will be held at the Junior Bazaar booth for pickup. Members and Juniors serving as pages are requested to dress for the evening when attending the Dinner, as they go directly to Constitution Hall afterwards.

All State Winners of the Outstanding Junior Member Contest will be introduced and the seven Divisional Winners announced at the Dinner. The National Winner will be revealed when Mrs. William Henry Sullivan, Jr., President General, presents her on Opening Night. Come share a good time with us at our Junior Dinner at the Army and Navy Club.

The Junior Bazaar continues to bring you a supply of DAR stationery, color notes, flag pins, and gifts to take home. The “Winkle Corner” will again feature owl motif articles of interest. Shopping hours are 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. on April 15 through April 18, and 8 a.m. to 12 noon on April 19, 1968. The Bazaar Chairman, Mrs. John R. Atwood, and her Vice Chairmen, look forward to seeing you at the Junior Booth on the D Street corridor of Constitution Hall. Your patronage at the Junior Bazaar helps the Junior’s only fund raising project—the Helen Pouch Memorial Scholarship Fund for Tamassee and Kate Duncan Smith DAR Schools.

Our doll at Congress, “Miss Adèle,” was given by Mrs. Edward J. Reilly, State Regent of New York and the wardrobe was made by the New York Juniors under the leadership of the State Chairman, Mrs. Dallas B. Trammell. Her gorgeous array of clothes is made up of ten period costumes which include an 18th century white ball gown, the Pioneer Woman of the Madonna of the Trail era, a Gibson Girl outfit, the shoulder suit of the 40’s and the shift of today. Most spectacular is the Diamond Jubilee gown containing five yards of sequins individually attached. All of this can be yours, for a “special little gal,” for just $1.00 when you sign our “autograph book.” Come see “Miss Adèle” at the Junior Bazaar and watch for her at your state sponsored event. Wouldn’t someone in your family just love having her? Come “fly with us” at the Junior events at Congress.
Events which shaped the history of Sault Ste. Marie and led to its founding as the oldest permanent community in Michigan began more than four centuries ago on the northern shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

The Sault will celebrate its 300th birthday with a year-long Tricentennial program next year. But long before its founding, the Sault was a focal point of French exploration in the Great Lakes country.

British explorer John Cabot ignited the chain of events which focused attention on the Sault when he returned from his 1497 voyage to the northern latitudes of the New World and reported that waters around the “Newfounde-Lande” were teeming with fish, especially cod.

There followed successive fleets of fishing admirals from England, France, Portugal and Spain eager to tap this rich source of food on the Newfoundland Banks.

Jacques Cartier, the French explorer, extended European knowledge of the New World in 1534 by exploring the St. Lawrence River as far upstream as the roaring barrier of the Lachine Rapids, opening the rich fishing grounds of the Gulf of St. Lawrence where salmon abounded as well as cod.

European fishermen, going ashore to dry their catch, were met on the shore by the race of Indians whom the French named the Montagnais, the men of the mountains, on a par with the Crees of the Hudson Bay country as the most skilled woodsmen on the North American continent.

The Montagnais spent their summers on the warm sand beaches of the St. Lawrence shore. But in winter they turned inland to the grim, forbidding peaks and valleys of the Labrador Plateau where game abounded in great numbers. Among the animals were the fur-bearers, beaver and muskrat, mink, otter and fox, from whose pelts they made the warm clothing needed in that frigid land.

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The Montagnais, in common with all North American tribes, were a Stone Age people. On the shore they saw the Europeans wielding the implements of the Age of Iron—knives, hatchets, axes, fish hooks. The Europeans saw the rich fur robes of the Indians as a tempting souvenir of the New World. In the warm summer the exchange was often made on the spot.

This was the beginning of the fur trade, which soon came to dominate all European thinking about the northern latitudes of the New World. But it took a quirk of fashion to create an overwhelming demand for the skin of the most numerous fur-bearing animal of the north country, the beaver. The fashion was in hats, large felt hats adorned with a surface of fur that became the vogue throughout western Europe.

Hatmakers soon learned that the soft and beautiful inner wool of the beaver pelt was spiccated, that is it had fine barbs along the hairs which made them stick to the felt. The demand for beaver became immense, while the Indians’ need for implements of iron, including muskets and cooking pots, powder and ball, was virtually unlimited. Thus the trade in furs exploded into the one great new source of wealth in the New World.

The Sault was still a thousand miles away from events on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, but powerful forces were at work to channel the course of exploration to her doors. These forces were the Indian wars which, at the close of the 16th century, were raging back and forth across the dividing line of the St. Lawrence River and the lower lakes, later named Ontario and Erie.

In the land south of the St. Lawrence River, in the area of western New York State and south of Lake Ontario, lived the most powerful confederation of Indians on the North American continent. These were the Five Nations of the Iroquois, embracing the tribes of the Mohawks, Onondagas, Senecas, Oneidas and Cayugas, and later joined by the Tuscaroras.

They were a warlike people, and the secret of their power lay in the systematic skill with which they conducted the affairs of their confederation. When the New World was discovered, the Iroquois were engaged in a war of extermination with their hereditary enemies, the Algonquin tribes living north of the river, including the Montagnais and the Hurons. In the ebb and flow of battle over the decades, the Iroquois were on the ascendancy when the time came for the French to seek a foothold in the fur trade on the banks of the St. Lawrence.

Into the Indian wars now stepped Samuel de Champlain, 41 years old, born at Brouage in France, who had spent his youth in the military service of Henri IV, King of France.

Footloose and adventuresome, Champlain began his life of exploration in 1600 when he obtained through his connections a berth as super-cargo on a Spanish ship sailing to the West Indies. He liked the life and wrote an account of his voyage. In 1603 he sailed again as an observer and mapmaker on a royal French fact-finding expedition to Newfoundland, the Gaspe Peninsula and the St. Lawrence River.

(Continued on page 488)
Do Chapter Regents and Members Know the Policies of NSDAR?

This material is taken from the DAR HANDBOOK, 1966 and the Bylaws of the NSDAR. When a member knows the policies of her society, she is an interested member and a potential officer. In line with this statement the following can be helpful.

The official Insignia of the NSDAR is described in the Bylaws of the Society by the Article XVI, of which seven sections deal with its design, use, permit and printing. The use of the Insignia is limited to programs, stationery, books and other publications of use to the Society. It should not be used on match boxes, playing cards or other articles designed for commercial purposes.

Section 5 of Article XVI Bylaws, NSDAR “No writing or printing” shall be used above the Insignia except that on an official DAR Banner the insignia may be placed in the center with designation of National Society, State Society or Chapter by name above, below or around the insignia” (Emphasis added). Stationery bearing the insignia of the Society must not be used except for official purposes in connection with the work of the Society and for replies to questions pertaining to DAR.

The National Society, which includes all the chapters, does not sponsor sale of books, pictures, music, souveniers, films, etc. for profit except by action of the National Board of Management.

The NSDAR has a long standing policy of non-affiliation and non-sponsorship. The National Society and its chapters do not affiliate with other organizations. Affiliation has been interpreted to mean becoming a member of any group whose bylaws bind the action of the National Society and chapters and where the payment of dues to such an organization or group is required (DAR HANDBOOK, 1960). The purpose of this is to protect the name, prestige and integrity of the National Society. This safeguard is readily understandable in view of the volume and variety of requests received, many of which have no remote bearing on historic, educational or patriotic work. Chapters may co-operate with local groups in the promotion of the objectives of the NSDAR.

The rulings covering circularization are of the utmost importance to the Daughters holding office as well as to the members. No chapter regent is authorized to issue circulars in regard to the National Society or chapters without the approval of the National Board of Management. Also, chapters or individuals desiring the endorsement of any DAR project, or wishing to solicit funds for any DAR work outside their own state must have the authorization of the National Board of Management. The National Society DAR has only one official voice and that is the President General. During her term of office, she only, is authorized to speak in the name of the Society.

Chapters are bound by the bylaws to promote the three objectives of the National Society, which are history, education and patriotism. Chapters should not enter into any projects which would be in conflict or be a drawback in promoting the three major objectives.

Chapter Regents do not have to know all the details of the Society’s work to be a regent, but it is necessary for any member who wishes to succeed as a regent to master the requirements of this office as soon as possible after election. The Regent has a close contact with the State Regent and the State Board of Management. It is her duty to acquaint the officers and the chairmen of her chapter with the information she acquires. State Chairmen direct all National programs for their states and any special projects. The Chapter Regent should see that each chapter chairman reports to her state chairman. In small chapters it is necessary sometimes to combine several committees under one chairman. No activity need suffer with proper grouping and planning, such as the Historical Committees: American History, DAR Museum, Lineage Research; Educational Committees: American Heritage, American Indians, Conservation, DAR School, Transportation; Patriotic Committees: Americanism, The Flag of the U.S.A.

The first vice regent should be aware that the purpose of her office is to preside in the absence of the regent. Her first duty is to know how to state a motion, have debate (if the motion is debatable) and present a question for vote clearly and correctly. At any meeting she may be called upon to put a question to vote even though she may not preside. Like the regent she should have copies of the bylaws of the chapter, the state organization and the NSDAR. She should be familiar with them to find needed information quickly. The National Society recognizes only the first vice regent as an alternate for the regent. In case of the temporary absence of the regent, the vice regent presides only, she does not appoint chairmen. In case of a prolonged absence of the regent the first vice regent becomes the regent. As such she exercises all the functions of the regent except she cannot change the policy, plans or appointments of the regent who is the elected officer. In the absence of the regent, if there is no vice regent present, it is the duty of the recording secretary to call the meeting to order and to ask for nominations for a chairman pro tem. The recording secretary presides only until the chairman pro tem is elected, then returns to her duties.

Every officer should present a typed report of the work of her office at the annual meeting. The report must always be in the third person. A Committee report “must always be in the third person even though it may be signed by only one member of the committee. The use of the word, ‘Respectfully submitted’ preceding the signature is no longer customary.” R.O.R., pages 215, 216.

Every officer should deliver to her successor all books and papers belonging to her office within two weeks after the new officer is installed, and receive receipt for same.

Chapters may not have HONORARY members. This designation was given only to actual Daughters of Revolutionary soldiers, all of whom are now deceased.
Route 220 passes through this scenic and historic gorge. On both sides of the James River, the place of the colonists and Indians to return captives and on a given day settlers came to welcome back the long-despaired-of relatives and friends. Just below the check dam whose ancestral home was called “Clifton” and from which the city of Clifton Forge was formed.

Sponsored by business and civic organizations of Clifton Forge, Covington, and Harrisonburg.

Lawler Furniture Company
Jenkins Shell Servicenter
The Peerless Creamery, Inc.
Rizer’s Amoco Service Station
The Kroger Company
Clifton Forge 1-Hour Cleaners
Midway Greenhouses
Western Auto Store

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
Alleghany High School
E. A. Sneed Furniture Company
C. P. Wetmore Jewelry Company
Hall Transfer & Storage Company
First Federal Savings & Loan
Hotel Jefferson

Covington (west on 220)
W.K.E.Y.—A.M.-F.M.
Dressler Motors, Inc.
Covington High School

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
RIDGE

On the Potomac River giant arches of stone rise 896 feet. This spot was chosen as the meeting point of Kerr's Creek, the Cowpasture and Jackson River valleys and other outposts. The wall in the above picture is the old furnace built by William Alexander in 1846 and received its name.

Professional men and women of Eagle Rock, Virginia

DRIVE-IN

School of X-Ray Technology
High School
School of Nursing
Supply Company
Company
of Clifton Forge, Inc.

Eagle Rock Milling & Manufacturing Co., Inc.

Eagle Rock (south on 220)

Eagle Rock Bank
Eagle Rock Milling & Manufacturing Co., Inc.

James River High School

The Daily Review
Dairy Queen Drive-In
E. R. Massie & Son
Wood Chevrolet Company, Inc.
Standard Printing Company
Carlyle Shop
Ruff's Shoe Salon & Store
Clifton Carwash, Inc.
Marriages

1741, Oct. 31  Georg Krämer and Eva Kuhn
  Nov. 15  Ludwig Zimmerman and Anna Margaretha Egender

1742, Jan. 6  George Müller, widower, and Anna Margaretha, widow of Dietrich Werner
  Apr. 20  Andreas Meyer and Maria Dörr
  May 16  Philip Boger and Anna Margaretha Fix
  Aug. 24  Georg Kuger and Anna Margaretha Kraus
  Sept. 28  Jacob Dorrenberger and Anna Margaretha Bastian

1743, Aug. 9  Bernhard Schmidt and Margaretha Wetzsterin

1746, Nov. 11  Adam Marsch and Julia Diether
  Jan. 20  Philip Wirbel and Maria Dorothea Eger
  Mar. 8  Walther Müller, widower, and Anna Maria Böhm
  Apr. 4  Balthasar Hochmann and Margaretha Zimmerman

1748, Mar. 8  Albrecht Müller, widower, and Anna Eva, widow of Ludwig Knaus
  Mar. 8  Christoph Franck and Maria Dorothea Müller
  July 19  Philip Schaus and Maria Catharina Beck
  Oct. 11  Ludwig Agener and Christina Mahn

1749, July 3  Adam Wieder and Maria Wayet

1750, May 7  Anton Sold and Eva Aegener
  Oct. 9  Nicklaus Fischer, widower, and Maria Magdalena, widow of Wilhelm Rabenolt

Burials

1806, May 11  Christian Roth died from “hitzigen fieber” age 38 yrs. 3 mo. 4 da. Survived by widow and 4 daughters.
  June 8  Wife of Adam Kraus died in confinement, age 29 yrs. 2 mo. and 8 da. She was survived by 1 son and 4 daughters.
  Aug. 15  Jacob Heilmann fell from a horse and died a few days later, age 65 yrs. 10 mo. Survived by widow and 6 children.
  Nov. 15  John David Musgenuch was injured on the 13th by the sliding of a log on a hill, age 50 yrs. 9 mo. 3 da. Survived by widow and 9 children.
  Dec. 10  A child of Jacob David, named Jacob, died on the 9th. Age 17 years.

1807, Nov. 12  Joseph Schlauch was injured on the 10th while felling trees in the woods. He died 2 hrs. later. Age 53 yrs. Survived by widow and 7 children.

The first church book contains no list of burials. The second book has pages that were reserved for burials, but only the above seven burials were entered.

The old graveyard behind the church contains many burials. On many graves there are no stones and there probably never were any. On others the stones have been removed or become illegible.

In 1899 a list of these burials, numbering 147 gravestones, was made and printed in Dr. Egle’s “Notes and Queries,” at Harrisburg, page 45 for the volume for the year 1899.

A List of some of the names of persons mentioned in the early Jordan Church records:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Person</th>
<th>Date of arrival in Pa.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Philip Jacob Acker</td>
<td>9-25-1732</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacob Torrenberger</td>
<td>9-11-1738</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilhelm Rabenolt</td>
<td>8-30-1737</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hans Jacob Schlauch</td>
<td>9-11-1728</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adam Maurer</td>
<td>11-25-1740</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friedrich Altemus</td>
<td>9-27-1740</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heinrich Dorny</td>
<td>9-30-1743</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter Drachsel</td>
<td>8-17-1733</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friedrich Eberhart</td>
<td>8-30-1737</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andreas Eschbach</td>
<td>10-20-1744</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicklaus Gauer</td>
<td>9-30-1743</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michael Wamfeller</td>
<td>9-29-1741</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philip Werbel</td>
<td>11-20-1741</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barnard Kuntz</td>
<td>10-11-1732</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henrich Sonntag</td>
<td>10- 2-1741</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balthasar Haman</td>
<td>10-26-1741</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christian Jagi</td>
<td>10-31-1737</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johannes Schüffert</td>
<td>9-28-1733</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Adams Schauss</td>
<td>9- 1-1736</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christoph Obel</td>
<td>9- 3-1739</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christian Doll</td>
<td>8-30-1737</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simon Hocker</td>
<td>10- 2-1741</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter Haas</td>
<td>10-19-1736</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henrich Bullinger</td>
<td>9- 5-1738</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simon Ruffner</td>
<td>9- 2-1743</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christian Blank</td>
<td>8-28-1733</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johannes Lichtenwalner</td>
<td>8-17-1733</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobias Moser</td>
<td>9-23-1732</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Name of Person | Date of arrival in Pa.
---|---
Christian Städter | 9-11-1738
Henrich Aegener | 9-21-1731
Peter Simon | 10-26-1741
Jost Diehl | 9- 3-1739
Hans Jacob Stühl | 8-20-1739
Paul Linsenbigler | 9-11-1732
Leonhard Schlosser | 9-30-1732
Jacob Riffel | 8-29-1750
Samuel Musse | 9-27-1752
Jacob Sauerwein | 9-26-1749
Jacob Vogelgesang | 10-21-1761
Michael Dormeyer | 9-15-1749
Georg Ruch | 9-25-1732
Henrich Acker | 9-25-1732
Leonhard Steiningler | 9-21-1731
Jost Ficicus | 10-31-1737
Ulrich Burkhaltar | 9-28-1733
Lorentz Guth | 9-19-1738
Joh. Mathys Egener | 9-30-1727
Friedrich Seitz | 8-27-1739
Philip Boger | 8-11-1732
Adam Romigh | 9-30-1732
Erhart Vosselman | 10-17-1732
Simon Höninger | 8-30-1737
Joh. Nicklas Schmidt | 10-14-1731
Casper Meyer | 9- 1-1736
Adam Brauss | 10-27-1738
Nicholas Burger | 10-11-1733
Christian Ruth | 8-30-1737
Joseph Albrecht | 9-18-1727
Philip Schmeyer | 9-18-1733
Heinrich Silvius | 9-16-1738
Johannes Hegi | 9-30-1732
Georg Mohn | 9-21-1732
Melchior Schmidt | 9-19-1738
Joh. Nicklaus Schumacher | 9-23-1741


Parents | Child | Sponsors
---|---|---
Peter Mertz and wife | Child | Sponsors
Jacob Schreiber and wife | Child | Sponsors
Lorentz Guth and wife | Child | Sponsors
Friedrich Schäffer Margretha | Philipp | Philipp Gevi
Peter Kocher Eva Elisabetha | Anna Barbara | Leonhardt Schlosser
Andreas Schuttler Margretha | Anna Barbara | Barbara Schlosser
George Mertz Margretha | Child | Sponsors
Jacob Hubbach Anna Rosina | Peter | Peter Federoff
Johannes Strahl Catharina | Anna Margretha | Joh. Georg Mertz
Georg Ruch Susanna | Johannes | Lichtenwallner

Christian Braun Angenisa Catharina
Christian | b. 12- 8-1740 | bap. 1-25-1741
Henrich Acker Catharina
Henrich | b. 3- 3-1741 | bap. 3-21-1741
Samuel Mommy Eva
Samuel | b. 1- 1-1741 | bap. 3-21-1741
Philipp Schmeyer Catharina
Philipp | b. 2-22-1741 | bap. 4-18-1741
Adam Diehl Juliana Margretha
Adam | b. 3-19-1741 | bap. 4-19-1741

Nicklaus Seeger Barbara
Barbara | b. 2-15-1741 | bap. 4-19-1741
Matthias Risch Anna Maria
Matthias | b. 9-14-1740 | bap. 5- 7-1741
Jost Fixes (Fix) Anna Regina
Anna | b. 3- 1-1741 | bap. 5- 7-1741
Georg Hahn Maria Apolonia
Georg | b. 5- 2-1741 | bap. 5-17-1741
Nicklaus Kern Margretha
Margretha | b. 3- 5-1741 | bap. 5-17-1741
Joh. Ludwig Salomon Muller and wife
Child | b. | bap. 5-17-1741
Melchior Kloss Margretha
Margretha | b. 4-21-1741 | bap. 6-14-1741
Johann Senders Maria Christina
Maria | b. 5-18-1741 | bap. 6-14-1741
Tobias Mosser Margretha
Johann | b. 5-24-1741 | bap. 6-14-1741
Friedrich Tropff Eva Oleva
Eva | b. 3- 8-1741 | bap. 6-14-1741
Matthäus Egener Elisabetha
Johann | b. 5-10-1741 | bap. 6-15-1741
Jacob Brucker Magdalena
Johann | b. 6- 5-1741 | bap. 6-15-1741
Friedrich August Maria Barbara
Maria | b. 2-29-1741 | bap. 10- 6-1741
Ulrich Sensinger Maria Catharina
Johann | b. 11-21-1741 | bap. 11-29-1741
Adam Koch Maria
Maria | b. 12- 8-1741 | bap. 12-25-1741

Georg Steininger
Anna Margr. Steininger
Henrich Acker Anna Margretha Fix
Margretha
Johannes Cathar. Trachsel
Ulrich Burkhaltar
Barbara Burkhaltar
Leonhardt Schlosser Sara Kocher
Paul Bakget (Balliet)
Margretha Rosin Barbara Seeger
Maria Kocher
Maria Kocher
Lorentz Guth
Salome Guth

Henrich Rück
Catharina Rück
Nicklaus Kern
Margretha Kern
Margretha Egender
Johannes
Lichtenwallner
Barbara
Lichtenwallner
Johann Adam Schröder
Margretha Egender
Peter Walbert
Anna Elis.
Sassamanshausen
Leonhardt
Steininger
Anna Barbara
Steininger
Jacob Schwartz
Anna Maria Kocher
Nicklaus Kern
Christian Brengel
Margretha Kern
Anna Barbara
Brengel
Georg Hahn
Apolonia Hahn
Philipp Boger
Conrad Frey Abraham Ehrhardt
Esther Fusselmans
Christoph Stettler Catharina Maria Magretha

Children baptized in Allemanngel

Johannes Catharina Maria Ursula Esther
Barbara Anna Maria

Tobias Stiefelthon Anna Barbara Anna Magretha

Johannes Jung and his Negro wife

Baptized in Sacana (Saucon)

Michel Spohn Maria Catharina Georg Schumacher Catharina

Georg Schumacher Catharina

Johannes Jüng and his Negro wife

Daniel Burger

(Continued on page 490)

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNIT PRICE*</th>
<th>PER DOZEN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$4.00</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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(Continued from page 470)

On this voyage Champlain learned a basic truth of the fur trade. The greatest source of furs was in the rugged forests that stretched north of the St. Lawrence and into the unknown lands to the west. In that unknown land was the homesite of the Huron Indians, who made periodic trips in their war canoes to the St. Lawrence to trade their furs for the coveted iron implements of the Europeans.

But Champlain was still a subordinate, taking his orders from above. In 1604 he sailed again under Pierre du Guast, sieur de Monts, who held a monopoly on the fur trade with the New World from Henri IV. De Monts too had seen the St. Lawrence and didn't like it. The country was too rough for him. Instead he sent his five ships—two fur trading ships, two colonizing ships, and a whaler—to the south. After three years the expedition wound up in Nova Scotia as a failure and the ships were ordered to return to France.

Champlain was undiscouraged. He knew the heart of the fur trade could be found by way of the St. Lawrence. He prevailed upon de Monts to try again, this time in the St. Lawrence, and Henri agreed to restore the fur monopoly for one year if the expedition would establish a permanent colony along the St. Lawrence.

Three ships were made ready and in the spring of 1608 Champlain sailed again as de Monts' lieutenant in command of the expedition. In that year, on his fourth voyage to the New World, he founded Quebec. In his command was a 16-year-old French soldier, Etienne Brule, who was to loom large in the history of the northern Great Lakes.

That first winter at Quebec was dreadful. Champlain fought scurvy and a plot against his life. When spring came, only eight of his twenty-eight men survived. But he was making progress. He allied with the tribes on the north bank of the river, the Montagnais, the Hurons and the Algonquins, and proposed that he would help them against their Iroquois enemies if they would help him. The chiefs agreed to a conference on an island at the mouth of a river which emptied into the St. Lawrence from the south.

(Continued on page 528)
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APRIL 1968
Genealogical Records

(Continued from page 476)

Margretha
b. 12-31-1744
v. 2-3-1745
Eva Knaus
Barbara Kocher

Johannes Merckel
Johannes
b. 12-5-1744
v. 2-3-1745
Joh. Lichtenwalner
wf. Barbara

Anna Catharina
b. 5-12-1745
Tobias Moser
Anna Catharina

Barbara
b. 6-23-1745
v. 9-15-1745
Joh. Lichtenwalner
Cathar. Margr.

Tobias Moser
b. 7-21-1745
v. 9-15-1745
Stettler
Lorentz Guth

Margretha
b. 10-21-1745
v. 11-10-1745
Catharina Berr,
Eva Cath. Teschler

Adam Maurer
Catharina
b. 11-9-1745
v. 12-10-1745
Peter Kocher
Christ. Margretha

Catharina
b. 11-17-1745
v. 12-28-1745
Susanna

Lorentz Guth
b. 2-7-1746
v. 3-2-1746
Peter Trachsel,
Georg Ruch

Salome
b. 2-7-1746
v. 3-2-1746
Friedrich Neuhardt,
Barb. Neuhardt,

Peter
b. 3-16-1746
v. 3-30-1746
Adams Teschler
Magdalena Frantz

Maria Magdalena
b. 3-15-1746
v. 3-30-1746
Catharina Elisabetha
Kern

Able Smith
b. 7-17-1746
v. 3-11-1746
Salome Guth

Ruth Waters
b. 7-16-1746
v. 3-11-1746
Jacob Wagener

Anna Catharina
b. 7-17-1746
v. 3-11-1746
Catharina Elisabetha

William Wilkinson
b. 7-23-1746
v. 10-31-1732
Sarah Smith, dau. Able Smith, wife of George Peters, born

Maria Magdalena
b. 3-18-1746
v. 5-11-1746
Philipp Drescher

Georg Hubbach
b. 4-21-1746
v. 5-11-1746
Nicklaus Fischer

Anna Margretha
b. 5-11-1746
v. 5-11-1746
Elisabetha Fischer


Births

Peter Smith, son of Peter and Lena Smith was born November 20, 1772.

Martha Waters Smith was born February 14, 1774.

John Smith born December 25, 1795, Louisville, Kentucky.

Adam Smith born August 14, 1797.

William Smith born June 4, 1799.

Peter Smith born September 4, 1801.

Catherine Waters Smith born September 25, 1802.

Denton Smith born March 27, 1804.

Marriages

Peter Smith and Martha Waters married 1-1-1795.

Catherine Waters Smith married Dr. Samuel Crow October 29, 1820 in Louisville, Kentucky.

Deaths

Peter Smith died March 5, 1850, Louisville, Kentucky.

Catherine Crow died January 25, 1882, Paris, Missouri.


Anthony Garnett born July 12, 1825, Woodford Co., Ky. America Riley, daughter of Baylus and Rebecca Riley was born December 25, 1828.

Alfonso Garnett was born July 18, 1856.

Annie Smith Garnett was born October 6, 1860.

Joel Garnett was born October 2, 1886.

George Garnett was born August 21, 1889.

Thomas D. Garnett was born March 26, 1858.

Mary E. Garnett was born February 6, 1862.

Rebecca Belle Garnett was born May 20, 1864.

Edd Garnett was born September 18, 1866.

John M. Garnett was born October 17, 1870.

Columbus Garnett was born February 18, 1875.

The following dates were taken from a record book kept by Rev. Z. D. Scoey, minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church:

Samuel Jackson, born, August, 1689.

Ruth Smith, wife of Samuel Jackson, born February 1689.

Able Smith, born, last day of October, 1702.

Ruth Jackson, dau. of Samuel, wife of Able Smith, born Feb. 8, 1709.

George Peters, born April 13, 1726.


Children of George & Sarah (Smith) Peters:

Able, Mary, Richard, Jerusha, Charles, Maurice, Hewlett, George, Ruth, Sarah, Samuel, Jemima Maurice the second.

William Wilkinson, born May 14, 1764, died May 24, 1804.

Ruth Peters, dau. George, wife William Wilkinson, born April 11, 1767, died October 5, 1845.

Children of William & Ruth (Peters) Wilkinson:

Sarah, Mary, George, Martha, Content, Patience, Ruth, David Scoey, born April 11, 1789, died July 26, 1827.

Content Wilkinson, born October 2, 1794, died March 26, 1864, Egypt, Monroe Co., N.Y.

Children of David & Content (Wilkinson) Scoey:


William W. Scoey, born April 1, 1814, died July 25, 1815.

John W. Scoey, born Jan. 6, 1816, died Feb. 4, 1816.

Zephaniah Drake Scoey, b. Dec. 15, 1817, Chester, Morris Co., N.J.

Gilbert W. Scoey, born June 4, 1822, Beekman, Dutchess Co., N.Y.

Charles Anderson, born March, 1794, died April 27, 1831.


Children of Chas. & Sarah (Brealford) Anderson: (Parents of Eleanor E. Anderson, wife of Zephaniah D. Scoey.)

Eleanor Elizabeth, born Dec. 19, 1824, died Jan. 19, 1875.

Sally, born Jan. 20, 1828, died April 17, 1828.

Charles Robert, born April 1, 1829.

(Continued on page 537)
ELEANOR WILSON CHAPTER
50 Historic Years
1918-1968
LENORA McCALL COURTS
Founding Regent 1918-1936

Mrs. Guy Mason .......................... 1936-1937
Mrs. J. Robert Van Denbergh ............. 1937-1940
Miss Lida Lea ............................. 1940-1942
Mrs. C. H. Lane .......................... 1942-1944
Mrs. J. Robert Van Denbergh ............. 1944-1946
Mrs. Charles V. Grunwell ................. 1946-1948
Mrs. James A. Williamson ................. 1948-1952
Mrs. J. Robert Van Denbergh ............. 1952-1954
Mrs. J. N. Roberts ........................ 1954-1956
Mrs. Glenn W. Harkins .................... 1956-1959
Mrs. Margaret F. Steward ................. 1959-1962
Mrs. Glenn W. Harkins .................... 1962-1964
Mrs. Shirley B. Stephens ................. 1964-1966
Mrs. Ernest S. Hendry ..................... 1966-

Dedication of a Bronze DAR Marker placed on the grave of Mrs. John A. Beavers Honorary Chapter Regent

DOLLEY MADISON CHAPTER
D. C. DAR

Corresponding Secretary General 1932-1935
and
Vice President General 1938-1941

NSDAR
by her daughter,
Mrs. Oliver G. Magruder
and her granddaughter
Mrs. Ralph S. Jordan

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CORRECTION

The DAR Magazine regrets the omission of the total of the first place winner, in the March issue page 400, among sponsoring states. TEXAS, TOTAL $5,286.55.

Greetings from

CAPTAIN MOLLY PITCHER CHAPTER
D. C. DAR

Colonel John Washington Chapter, D. C. DAR honors
Mrs. Walter Leu
Regent, 1965-1967

FORT McHENRY CHAPTER, D. C. DAR honors
MISS JULIA W. WATKINS
Regent 1966-1968

Honoring All Past and Present Officers of

LITTLE JOHN BOYDEN CHAPTER
D. C. DAR

Greetings from

LIVINGSTON MANOR CHAPTER
D. C. DAR

MARTHA WASHINGTON CHAPTER
D. C. DAR
celebrating their
75th ANNIVERSARY

Greetings from

MARY WASHINGTON CHAPTER
Mrs. Walter C. Armstrong, Regent

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MRS. ROY C. BOWKER
on the occasion of her golden wedding anniversary
Potomac Chapter

MRS. DOROTHY W. S. RAGAN
Candidate for the office of

PRESIDENT GENERAL

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and
MRS. BRYAN POPE WARREN, STATE REGENT 1967-1970
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NATIONAL PRESIDENT, C.A.R.

MISS JANE WELLS FREENY 1967-1968

Miss Freeny is Maryland's first National President, C.A.R. She is a former president of the General Mordecai Gist Society, which was sponsored jointly by the General Mordecai Gist and Thomas Johnson Chapters in Baltimore. She is now a Charter member of the newly organized Thomas Johnson Society, C.A.R., and from 1963-1964 Miss Freeny was Maryland State President, C.A.R.

As National President, Jane's goal for the year has been to promote interest in MEMBERSHIP, MUSEUM and MAGAZINE. During her term she has attended Regional and State Conferences throughout the United States, including our Mid-Atlantic Regional Conference in Charlottesville, Virginia in August.

A junior majoring in history at Dunbarton College of Holy Cross, Washington, D. C., she still finds time to speak to many DAR, SAR and C.A.R. Societies.

Also representing the C.A.R. in Maryland are Brian Patterson Bevan, a student at Washington College, Chestertown, Maryland, who is State President, and Mrs. Franklin R. Bruns, Jr., Senior State President and the DAR State Chairman of the C.A.R. Committee.

The following 49 Maryland Chapters (the 49th approved and confirmed in December) have contributed to the two Maryland State Society Cooperative Ads, placing Maryland, for the first time, in the 100% Club for 100% Chapter participation.

ANN ARUNDEL
Baltimore
Belle Air
Bottom Cross
Brig. Gen. Perry Benson
Brig. Gen. Erwin Brall
Captain Jeremiah Baker
Carrollton Manor
Carver Braxton
Chesty Chase
Col. John Street
Col. Trench Tilghman
Col. Thomas Dorsey
Col. William Richardson
Col. Joshua Harney
Conococheague
Creeks
Dorset
Ehrlichman Perry
Fort Seymour
Francis Scott Key
Frederick
General Levin Winder
General Mordecai Gist
General Smallwood
Governor William Paca
Harford Town
Head of Elk
Janet Montgomery
John Eager Howard
John Hanson
Judge Daniel DuVall
Major Samuel Turbitt Wright
Major William Thomas
Marlborough Towne
Mary Carroll Caton
Maryland Line
Nanticoke
Old Kent
Proby Stewart Tru Parry
Pleasant Plains of Damascus
Port Tobacco
Samuel Chase
Soldiers Delight
Thomas Johnson
Toaping Castle
Washington Custis
William Winship
William Winchester
Youghiogheny Glades
MRS. WILSON KING BARNES
Honorary State Regent, Maryland State Society, DAR
and a CANDIDATE for the Office of
ORGANIZING SECRETARY GENERAL on the SEIMES SLATE

Mrs. Barnes (center) is pictured here accepting the Award of a $100 U.S. Savings Bond from the President General, Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr., for the State Society having achieved the greatest net per cent gain in Membership for the year 1966-1967. On the right is Mrs. Frank Shramek, National Chairman of Membership from Maryland.

MARYLAND STATE SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
Proudly Presents Their Distinguished Daughter

ELIZABETH CHESNUT BARNES
for the Office of
ORGANIZING SECRETARY GENERAL

Mrs. Barnes has served the National Society and her State of Maryland with outstanding ability. She is one of our National Society's most distinguished Chairmen of National Defense (1959-1962) and a former Vice Chairman of the Resolutions Committee. In 1967, she completed a three year term on the National Board of Management as State Regent. While Maryland State Regent, Mrs. Barnes' Administration set an all time DAR Record by organizing 15 new Chapters in 3 years and adding 700 new members to the Maryland State Society. By implementing a Reciprocal Membership Plan, Mrs. Barnes also added 250 prospective members for 25 State Societies. For six years she performed invaluable service as an Advisory Member of the Tamassee DAR School Board (1962-1965) and as appointee of the President General (1965-1968).

Mrs. Barnes brings exceptional talent, imaginative leadership and a distinguished record to the Seimes Slate. A vote for Elizabeth Chesnut Barnes will insure, for the National Society the dynamic growth in membership so vitally needed to meet today's challenges to our patriotic ideals and principles.

ANN ARUNDEL
BALTIMORE
BELLE AIR
BENSON CROSS
BRIG. GEN. PERRY BENSON
BRO. GEN. KIRK BEALL
CAPTAIN JEREMIAH BAKER
CARROLLTON MANOR
CARTER BRAXTON
CHEVY CHASE
COL. JOHN STREET
COL. TENCH THOMAS
COL. THOMAS DORSET

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APRIL 1968
The people of this nation could well afford to declare a large section of "Old Town" Alexandria off limits to bulldozer "progress" and steel-and-concrete "improvement." Here we have the total environment of history, not restored after disintegration, but still of its original stuff. Here we can see and feel the things our ancestors saw and felt, and breathe the atmosphere that inspired them to their heroic, selfless accomplishments.

We need more of Ruskin's watchers of old buildings, like Jay Johns who, though blind, has vision, foresight and a keen perception of life's real values.
greater need for the initiative and courageous leadership of nurse officers. Their response to the challenge won the admiration of those best qualified to judge—the commanding officers, who were directly responsible for the lives of thousands of soldiers. As one of them wrote: “They met life in harsh moments—when it hovered one heartbeat from death. Their hands reached out unfalteringly at an unknown soldier’s cry. When hope ebbed, each face remained compassionate because it was often the last thing on earth the soldier saw.”

I trust that what I have told you today will increase your pride in the relationship of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Army Nurse Corps, and that the relationship may be strengthened through our combined efforts to improve the effectiveness of the Corps, through legislation and otherwise, in the interest of better nursing care for the sick and wounded of our military forces and their dependents at all times.

The Army Nurse Corps and the DAR

(Continued from page 432)
Judge Wilson King Barnes, center, Associate Judge of Maryland Court of Appeals, spoke on the “present dangers to constitutional government” when members and guests gathered at the gala celebration of the second anniversary of the Fort Severn Chapter at the Chartwell Golf and Country Club, Severna Park, Maryland. Left to right are Mr. Frank Shramek, Mrs. William F. Podlich, Regent of Fort Severn Chapter, Judge Barnes, Mrs. Barnes, State Regent, and Mrs. Frank Shramek, Honorary State Regent and National Chairman of membership. Fort Severn Chapter believes that Mrs. Wilson King Barnes is highly qualified for the Office of Organizing Secretary General and is proud to have been the second of fifteen Chapters organized during the time Mrs. Barnes served as State Regent of the Maryland State Society, 1964-1967.

Patriot Index

The Patriot Index has been completely sold out and no more copies are available. Orders will be returned to the sender with remittances submitted.

Some copies have been found to be defective and purchasers were so advised in the December Magazine. Some purchasers have returned books and they have been replaced.

NOTICE: No adjustments will be made for any defective books which are not received at National Headquarters on or before 1 June 1968. This action is necessary to close the accounts.
Chapter Reports

(Continued from page 468)

cal Society, assembled at Maple Hill Cemetery, Dorset, Vt., July 24, 1967. Mrs. Alice Sargeant Delligener, great-great-granddaughter of Dr. John Sargent, gave the Revolutionary marker which was placed on Dr. Sargent's grave by the Dorothy Hancock Chapter, Washington, D. C., of which Mrs. Delligener is a member. Members of the Ormsby Chapter, Manchester, Vt., officiated at the ceremony.

Dr. John Sargent, who was born in 1761, in Mansfield, Conn., moved as a child to Norwich, Conn., and from there at the age of 18 entered the Revolutionary forces. He was wounded seriously, captured and imprisoned in Quebec for eight months. After his release he returned to Norwich where he studied medicine. He married Delight Bell there. Dr. Sargent practiced in the Dorset-Pawlet, Vt. area for nearly 60 years and died in 1843. He built the Sargent-Leach house which has been frequently described and pictured in histories of Vermont.

Among his ten children was Leonard Sargeant, late Lieutenant Governor of Vermont, who practiced law in Manchester for many years and from whom are descendent the five brothers and sisters who attended the graveside services. A sixth great-great-grandchild present descendent from John Sargent's daughter, Martha. Ormsby Chapter members participating were Mrs. Louis Soderberg, Regent; Mrs. I. N. Bartlett, Secretary; Mrs. Walter H. Beebe, Mrs. Raymond R. Brown, Mrs. Clifford B. Harwood, Mrs. Henry F. Wolff and
My Old Kentucky Home in Bardstown, Kentucky has been immortalized in song by Stephen Collins Foster. It is known everywhere as an image of the graceful life of the Old South. The carefully preserved home is located in a state park that is open year round to visitors.

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Capt. John Lillard                  Logan-Whitley
Visitors observe time on the move at Kentucky’s Floral Clock on the grounds of the State Capitol in Frankfort. The huge clock measures off the hours with hands that weigh about a quarter of a ton apiece.

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Hazard Chapter
From its hillside campus overlooking Pikeville, the College has built its reputation on service to the mountain area. About 85% of the 1,185 students enrolled are from homes within a radius of 75 miles. The College also has students from 15 states and 3 foreign countries.

Founded in 1889, Pikeville College records show that one of every three students receives some financial aid—through workshops, scholarships, or loans. This record of helping mountain youth secure a college education is another reason for Pikeville College's growing reputation as "Eastern Kentucky's best friend"—for 79 years.

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Pikeville Chapter
In 1827 the site for the city of Paducah, on the south bank of the Ohio River, was purchased by Gen. William Clark for $5.00 from the estate of his brother, George Rogers Clark, who had received it as part of a land grant for Revolutionary War Services. Gen. Clark Public Market operated here continuously from 1827 until 1905 when this building was erected and name changed--to Market House. In 1956 the Market closed and the DAR dedicated the site to the memory of Gen. Clark. The restored building is the present home of Paducah Art Guild and Little Theater for Performing Arts.

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Diamond Jubilee Administration
1965 - 1968
The 150-year old Paxton Inn will be completely restored by the Limestone Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution and converted to a DAR headquarters, library and museum. Kentucky Telephone Company and Continental Telephone Corporation are pleased to have played a role in this contribution to an historic community.
This little stone house was the first stone house in Jefferson County, Kentucky. It was built by either William Christian or by one of his sons-in-law. Col. Christian was killed by Indians in 1786, less than a year after he had brought his family from Virginia to his 2000-acre "A'Sturgis Station tract" land-grant, "situate lying and being on the Waters of the Middle or Sinking Fork of Beargrass Creek" which place he called, in a letter, "the flower of all Kentucky."

After Col. Christian's death the property became divided and the little house changed owners many times. With the land down to 3 1/2 acres in 1842, it was bought by the Edw. P. Johnson & Co. Stage Company, and became known as the "8-Mile House" for it was eight miles from Louisville on the Louisville-Shelbyville Turnpike Road. In 1920 on about 1/2-acre of ground, it became again a small dwelling house. In 1964 its owner died, leaving the house to vandals and ruin. Capt. Abraham Hite Chapter, DAR, conceived the idea of saving the old house for a historic landmark, and enlisted the interest and aid of Civic and Historic Societies and individuals who persuaded the State and County to purchase it and put it in the hands of the Kentucky Heritage Foundation for restoration.

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Kentucky Hotel

Twinbrook Convalescent Center
Louisville, Kentucky 954-6331
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Capt. Abraham Hite Chapter
D A R
Louisville, Kentucky

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This ad co-sponsored by Captain Abraham Hite Chapter and Fincastle Chapter.
Christ Church, Lexington, the first Episcopal Church in Kentucky and the largest in the Diocese of Lexington, was founded in 1796. The present structure, the fourth building to occupy the same site, was designed by Thomas Lewinski and, upon completion in 1848, was considered "one of the most chaste, beautiful and perfect specimens of the plain Gothic in the western country". Interiorly, the white marble altar, graceful stained glass windows, handsome pulpit and lectern, old fashioned pews with hinged doors, and the many memorials to departed members make up the ethos of Christ Church.

The first rector, the Reverend James Moore, immortalized by James Lane Allen in Flute and Violin, was also the first president of Transylvania College. Another rector, the Reverend Benjamin Bosworth Smith, became the first Bishop of Kentucky and Presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America.

Among the prominent laymen of every age who have contributed to the growth of Christ Church are: Henry Clay, whose pew is marked with a bronze tablet; John Bradford, editor of the first newspaper in the West; Dr. Benjamin Dudley and Dr. John Esten Cooke of the famous Transylvania Medical School; John Hunt Morgan, the Thunderbolt of the Confederacy; Mrs. Cassius Marcellus Clay, wife of the fiery orator.

The Captain John McKinley Chapter Expresses Appreciation to the following Sponsors.

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ABIGAIL WEBSTER CHAPTER
Franklin, New Hampshire

Compliments of
MILFORD CO-OPERATIVE BANK
Milford, New Hampshire
Honoring
CAPTAIN JOSIAH CROSBY CHAPTER

Chapter Reports
(Continued from page 499)
Mrs. G. Murray Campbell, Vice Regent.
Mrs. Dellinger's membership in the DAR dates from 1920.
WOMEN OF '76 (Brooklyn, New York) met on December 5, 1967, to celebrate their sixty-seventh birthday. The Regent, Mrs. Harry E. Geib, presided. After the opening ceremonial and a musical number, Mrs. Cornell, Registrar, gave a short history of the (Continued on page 512)
GALVEZ CHAPTER LAFAYETTE

Proudly Honors its distinguished member

MRS. JOSEPH ANTHONY TOBIN, Junior

In appreciation of her faithful and devoted leadership as

STATE REGENT OF LOUISIANA

1965-1968
Mr. Matsoukas was born in Pylos, Greece, and came to America in 1917. He graduated from the University of Chicago and has since been active in political and philanthropic projects, including the Herald Tribune Fresh Air Fund, headed by William Hearst, Jr.; New York Journal's American War Wounded Fund, organized by Mr. Whitlam Reid. As head of the Skousas Theater Corporation War Effort, he originated the first theater war bond booth—selling war bonds to the public. As a result, the Skousas Theaters became an authorized agent of the U. S. Treasury. The success of this brought the entire motion picture industry into participation in the war effort. In June, 1967, he planned a celebration for Flag Day. His patriotic thought was to dedicate a flag flying on a pole whose base was surrounded by soil from each of the 13 original states. Each of the governors responded to his request. The soil received was placed in separate containers, each with a small spruce tree and the name of the state. The flag was dedicated and flown on busy Flatbush Avenue in Brooklyn. Mr. Matsoukas accepted the medal graciously.

—Betsey M. Geib.

(Continued on page 520)
Historic St. Francisville
West Feliciana Parish, La.

The Myrtles
Since 1797
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APRIL 1968
Sault Ste. Marie will celebrate its 300th anniversary in 1968 with a summer-long tri-centennial program. The place now called Sault Ste. Marie was an important Indian Community long before the first Europeans came to the Great Lakes. Here was the roaring rapids where Lake Superior pitched downward 21 feet to the level of Lake Huron, a perfect setting for the famous Soo Locks. The 4 locks, named MacArthur, Davis, Sabin, and Poe, are regarded as the busiest man-made waterway in the world. Total annual tonnage exceeds the combined total of the Panama and the Suez canals. An average of 80 ships a day are locked through. Virtually all cargoes are iron and grain from Superior ports. A modern freighter carries an average of 15,000 tons of ore, equal to 300 railroad carloads. All traffic through the U.S. and Canadian locks is passed free of tolls.

Since the first lock was built in 1885, the system has been enlarged and re-constructed many times. One of these re-constructions, a four-year $40,000,000 project, is now completed in the Poe Lock. Finished in 1967, the Poe is the world's greatest lock. It is 1200 feet long, 110 feet wide, and 32 feet deep, capable of handling a new generation of Great Lakes freighters that are not yet built. These super-structures will be 1000 feet long and 100 feet wide, three times as large as the largest freighter now afloat.

Sponsored by Michigan Chapters
This Collection, founded on the private library of the late Clarence N. Burton, was presented by him to the city in 1914. It is both a repository of records of the past, and a workshop of historical activity, with emphasis on the history of Detroit and Michigan from the beginning of settlement in the 17th century to the present time. The background history also encompasses the Great Lakes area, New England, and New France. One will find here local and county histories for the United States. Its collection of genealogical materials is one of the finest in this section of the country. Noted for its source material, the collection contains books, Pamphlets, bound newspapers, and archives; business records, and scrapbooks.

Sponsored by The Past Regent's Club of Metropolitan Detroit and the following Chapters:

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<td>Ypsilanti</td>
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Louisa St. Clair Chapter celebrates its 75th Birthday this year

The enlarged Thrift Room at the Kate Duncan Smith School demonstrates Louisa St. Clair Chapters continuing interest in American education.

Louisa St. Clair Chapter founded January 19, 1893
PIETY HILL CHAPTER
Birmingham, Michigan
Presents with Affection

MRS. FREDERICK R. SEGHERS
(Mildred Abbott)
Regent 1967-1969

Photo by Bill Williams Studio
Chapter Reports  
(Continued from page 512)

HIGH PLAINS (Guymon, Okla.). For the first time High Plains Chapter, DAR, was honored with a visit from a National Officer of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Vice President General Mrs. Daniel Wilson Humphreys of Cushing. She addressed the group with a report of the proceedings, resolutions, and aims set forth at Continental Congress held in Washington, D. C., in April. Mrs. Humphreys is immediate past State Regent, DAR, and is a past president of the State Federated Clubs. She is also president of the Southern jurisdiction of Federated Clubs and has been on the national council for 14 years.

She was accompanied by Mrs. E. O. Martin of Cushing, who is past State Corresponding Secretary and is presently on the state auditing committee, DAR.

Mrs. Ann Bender gave the President General's message and the National Defense report was given by Mrs. R. E. Love, Goodwell. Mrs. Harold Kachel, Goodwell, chaplain, led the devotions. Mrs. Evans gave the treasurer's report as well as the Constitution Week report in the absence of the chairman, Mrs. Clyde Delano. She reported that a Constitution Week display was made in the First National Bank during the week of September 17-23, that 8 daily spot announcements were made by

(Continued on page 525)
The Twenty-five Chapters of the South Central District of the Pennsylvania State Society Daughters of the American Revolution unanimously endorse their own distinguished daughter

MRS. GEORGE JACOB WALZ
State Regent 1965-1968
for the office of
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL
on the Slate of Mrs. Erwin Frees Seimes

Becoming a member of Harrisburg Chapter in January 1940 JUSTINA BOGGS WALZ has given continuous service to our Society. In her Chapter she was a charter member of the Junior Membership Committee and its second Chairman, later serving as Registrar, Recording Secretary, Vice Regent, Regent, Director and Parliamentarian.

For the State Society she paged at State Conferences for 12 years, held Chairmanships of Transportation, DAR Magazine Advertising, Printing and Conferences, was a member of the State Executive Committee for 9 years as Recording Secretary, Vice Regent and Regent. She has carried out her multitudinous duties as State Regent with distinction. Her $10,000.00 State Regent's project benefited Kate Duncan Smith and Tamasssee DAR Schools. She approved and aided the State Juniors in completing a $2,500.00 project at Kate Duncan Smith. Important contributions were also made to the Pennsylvania Health House at Tamasssee, the Log Library at Kate Duncan Smith, to other aided schools and EVERY PROJECT of the National Society. She personally assisted in organizing 4 Chapters during this State administration.

On the National level Mrs. Walz paged at 12 Continental Congresses, earned the gold DAR Volunteer War Service Pin, was a member of the Registration Line Committee, Vice Chairman of Tellers, Chairman of DAR Magazine Advertising (1959-1962), Chairman of Americanism and the DAR Manual for Citizenship (1962-1965). Record advertising income was realized under her leadership. She inaugurated an article in each issue of the Magazine recognizing State contributions to advertising. She completely revised the DAR Manual for Citizenship, designed the Certificate and Lapel Pin to accompany the DAR Americanism Medal and assisted greatly in the preparation and release of the audio tape “Citizen U.S.A.”. Since January 1940 she has attended all but one Continental Congress. For 9 consecutive years (1959-1968), she has participated in all activities of the regular National Board Meetings in Washington.

The S.A.R. Gold Medal of Appreciation and the C.A.R. Gold Circle Endowment Pin have been awarded to her.

As a Supervisory Assistant in the State Department of Public Instruction she conducted interviews, adjudicated credentials for authorization of certification for teachers and school officials, organized and supervised the work of regular employees and those under state and federal programs, ordered supplies instituting a running inventory.

An active member of Zion Lutheran Church, Mrs. Walz is also a member of Daughters of the American Colonists, Huguenot Society, United States Daughters of 1812, Dames of the Court of Honor, Valley Forge Historical Society, many local church and civic organizations where she has held offices. She is listed in “Who's Who of American Women”, “Who's Who in the East”, “Dictionary of International Biography” published in London, England.

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Endorsed by the Pennsylvania State Society, all Honorary State Regents, The State Board of Management, Chapters and Regents Clubs.

They solicit your vote for this dedicated daughter who has unusual qualifications for the office sought.
The State of Missouri, in the heartland of the U. S., has inherited both scenic treasures and an enviable cultural heritage. These attributes vary from lush vegetation and French culture in the east of the State along the Mississippi to the open prairie lands and western type culture at the west of the State.

With these built-in advantages, Missouri will attract its share of these tourists in increasingly greater numbers, but it is not resting on these laurels. The State of Missouri, through its Park Board, many local counties and municipalities, religious groups and private organizations of interested and dedicated citizens, is continually expanding its programs of preservation.

The State of Missouri has worked for years on the restorations of Arrow Rock, where the first successful trading journey on the Santa Fe Trail began 148 years ago, and on the First State Capitol at St. Charles, built in 1821-26, as well as on the century-old Watkins Mill complex near Kansas City. Now restoration begins on two more Missouri landmarks: the Hunter-Dawson House in New Madrid and the Bollinger Mill at Burfordville, near Jackson.

The Hunter-Dawson house, a victorian frame structure, was built in the 1850s by William W. Hunter, a Virginian who came to New Madrid about 1830. New Madrid was the site of one of the many French-Spanish fortifications lining the Mississippi River in the colonial period. The area also was the site of a dramatic Civil War battle in which river steamboats were taken across the swamps after the trees had been cut down below the water level.

Bollinger Mill, the third mill on the site at Burfordville, erected in 1868, will be restored and put into partial operation. Earlier mills at the site included a log structure of about 1800 and a subsequent frame building which was burned down during the Civil War. A covered bridge, one of the four remaining in the State, molds the complex into a handsome unconscious architectural unit.

About halfway between the historic town of Ste. Genevieve and Burfordville the inquiring traveller will search out the Saxon Lutheran Memorial in Frohna. This farmstead, being restored by the Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod, commemorates the settlement of a group of more than 600 Saxon Lutheran immigrants who came, in 1839, to Perry County. They established homes and farms and regained their religious freedom, which had been denied them by the Saxon state church in Germany.

The complex of farm buildings surrounded by split rail fences reflects the life experienced by the settlers of the typically German rural communities of Frohna, Altenburg and Wittenberg. The story-and-a-half log structure was used temporarily as a parish school and parsonage by the Frohna congregation, perhaps during the late 1840’s or early 1850’s. The bachelor pastor lived in the attic and instructed the children on the first floor.

Other landmarks of this movement is the “Log Cabin College” in Altenburg and the 100 year old churches in Frohna and Altenburg, with their central pulpit located high above the altar to accommodate the parishioners in the balcony across the rear and two sides.

St. Louis County entered the preservation movement with its acquisition, by donation, of Jefferson Barracks and the General Daniel Bissell house. Both of these were important factors in making St. Louis a military center.
SAXON LUTHERAN MEMORIAL

This log cabin in the Saxon Lutheran Memorial at Frohna, Missouri, was used temporarily as a parish school and parsonage during the late 1840's by the Saxon immigrants who landed in 1839 in Perry County, via the Mississippi River.

General Bissell was born in Windsor, Connecticut, in 1768. His father and five brothers served with the Connecticut troops in the Revolutionary War. Daniel, when only twelve years of age, served for three months as a fifer. In 1788 he enlisted in the fledgling United States army, commencing a military career which saw service along the frontier from New Orleans to Canada.

Daniel Bissell came to St. Louis in May, 1809, as a Lieutenant Colonel, to take command of Fort Bellefontaine and serve as military Governor of Upper Louisiana. This was not his first visit to Missouri. He had come to the State in 1804 when, as Captain in charge of Fort Massac he had been assigned to receive the official transfer of the Spanish Fort at New Madrid.

In 1810, Bissell was authorized by the Inspector's office in Washington, D. C., to rebuild Fort Bellefontaine on higher ground. He used his troops for cutting timbers for the new construction and, in 1816, was accused at court martial that the troops also were used to build "a large house, two stories high, containing at least fourteen rooms". From this evidence it would appear that the charge referred to the stone house built in 1812 (demolished about 1890) and not the present brick house, which was built in 1819. In either case, the description of the building was greatly exaggerated by Bissell's accuser.

Jefferson Barracks replaced Fort Bellefontaine as military headquarters in 1827 and was turned over to St. Louis County by the federal government in 1950 for continuous use and maintenance as a historic monument. The Laborer's Cottage, the Stables and two magazines have been restored at present.

The greatest contribution to preservation in the State, however, is still being made by individual private organizations. In the St. Louis area alone seven museum homes are open to the public. These are the Chatillon-DeMenil Mansion (1848-63), the General Daniel Bissell House, (1812-1819), "Tower Grove" (the country home of Henry Shaw—1849), the Robert Campbell House (1851), the Eugene Field House (1845), the Thomas Sappington House (1809), and "Taille de Noyer" (c-1790).

The most recent addition to the preservation family in the St. Louis area is Old St. Ferdinand's Shrine (1821) in Florissant. It is the oldest church building between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains, The adjacent two-story brick convent, built in 1819, was to become the first Mother-House of the Ladies of the Sacred Heart to be established outside France.

Many Easterners, proud of their historical and architectural heritage, view Missouri as an unrefined wilderness with perhaps little cultural value. But when the bulldozers reached the Mississippi on their way from the east to the west coast, paralleling the route of the wagon trains over 100 years earlier, they were met by an aroused citizenry, who were determined to save some of its diversified past.

That Missouri has succeeded has been attested to by the many professional organizations which have recently met in St. Louis to share in this success. The American Institute of Architects—1200 strong—came to St. Louis in June, 1964—the Bicentennial year of the City. In October 1967, the National Trust for Historic Preservation met in St. Louis and in 1968, the Society of Architectural Historians held its national convention in that city.

The traveller in Missouri is well rewarded by the State's rich cultural and historical heritage.
Ceramics at Mount Vernon

(Continued from page 411)

Crude earthenware was left unglazed when intended for use as flower pots or, as Washington called them, “potting Pots.”

Stoneware, one of the first steps in sophisticated ceramics, is thought to have been developed from fear of the poisonous qualities of lead-glazed earthenware. First produced in England, this stoneware was made of varying finer and denser clays and required more heat in the firing process than the earlier redware. Stoneware is usually salt-glazed, a process whereby common salt, thrown into the hot kiln near the end of the firing process, vaporizes, producing a glassy surface. This glazing is colorless and slightly rough to the touch. When stoneware was decorated it was usually done with an underglaze of cobalt blue (sometimes brown). Design motifs were simple, consisting of initials, dates, birds, flowers, etc., which might be outlined with scratched lines to emphasize the subject. Different colors of stoneware are achieved by the use of a variety of clays and varying firing temperatures. A sugar bowl, from the Mount Vernon collection, of black stoneware is shown in figure 8. Stoneware ranged from the thin white Staffordshire wares of the 1720’s, to the heavy grey utility American wares of the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Stoneware of apparent quality was sold in Boston as early as 1724 and it seems logical that these imports would soon be copied by American potters.

In relation to Wedgwood we have previously discussed the next phase of ceramic development to reach America—creamware, alias, “Queens China.” To the dismay of Mr. Wedgwood, creamware is reported to have been made in Charleston, South Carolina as early as 1771. American potters were quick to boast that they could produce wares “allowed by the nicest judges to exceed any imported from England.” A Boston firm advertised in 1769, “Wanted immediately . . . for Apprentices to learn the Art of making Tortiseshell, Cream and Green-coloured Plates” (referring to so-called Whieldon ware, creamware and green-edge Leeds). Philadelphia had become the center of creamware manufacture by the mid 1770’s. Surely, the Washington Family must have known of these American products and purchased them for household use.

We can not help but wonder what has become of the large quantities of recorded American ceramics. The answer to this mystery lies probably in the fact that American potters did not usually mark their wares until the early part of the 19th century. Also, in meeting the competition posed by the imported wares, American ceramics so closely resembled the originals that many surviving examples are attributed to European manufacture. In relation to Washington and American (Continued on page 534)
KING'S HIGHWAY CHAPTER
Proudly Honors

Miss Audrey Chaney
57 years DAR
Charter Member
Past Regent 4 terms
Past Treasurer
District Director 2 terms
Chairman—Two State Committees
Author: "History of Sikeston"
Beloved Member and Friend

Greetings from
ELIZABETH HARRISON CHAPTER

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"Live Better with Gas"
Only Gas gives you so much costs so little

Chapter Reports
(Continued from page 520)
radio station KGYN during the week, and that the newspapers of Guymon, Hooker, Texhoma, Elkhart, and Stratford, Texas, published Constitution Week proclamations and other publicity.

Miss Thelma Zellers gave a report on the signers of the Constitution, which was adopted September 17, 1787, 11 years after the signing of the Declaration of Independence and 4 years after the treaty was signed which ended the Revolutionary War. Only five of the signers in 1776 were living and present to sign the Constitution.

Mrs. Booker poured the tea and coffee from the beautifully appointed table decorated with a red, white, and blue floral centerpiece. Mrs. John B. Gray served the cakes which were individually decorated with tiny American flags. The sideboard had an arrangement of figurines of George Washington and the "Spirit of '76" figures.

STAMP DEFIANCE (Wilmington, N. C.). The January meeting of Stamp Defiance Chapter centered its monthly program around the theme of the basic purposes of the National Society and ways and means of carrying out its purposes. The Regent presided. After the Ritual, the Pledge of Allegiance to the United States Flag and American's Creed, a memorial was read to the memory of Lois Corbett Beatty, a deceased member, and the National Defense report was made.

Mrs. George L. Smith read a paper describing the purposes of the National Society to be historical, educational and patriotic, in the meantime describing many activities in the several departments. She further explained the work of the Society in creating an American Museum, an Americana Collection of historical documents pertaining to the American Revolution, in establishing a very valuable Genealogical Reference Library, and in providing facilities in Constitution Hall for cultural and educational programs which provide the best entertainment in our Nation's Capital. She further declared the Society to be non-political in intent and practice.

Chapter Officers and Departmental Chairman continued the month's theme in presenting their yearly reports, during which time the Regent stressed the value of the DAR Magazine by calling attention to magazine articles which describe the work of the National Society.

(Continued on page 543)
MRS. ROBERT BRUCE SMITH
Honorary State Regent of Virginia
Vice President General, NSDAR

CANDIDATE for the Office of CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL
On the Ticket of MRS. DOROTHY W. S. RAGAN

THE VIRGINIA DAUGHTERS, knowing that she is very well qualified for greater service to the National Society, unanimously endorse MARGARET C. SMITH for the office of CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL, in sincere appreciation of her many years of loyal and devoted service on the Chapter, State and National levels. She is eminently qualified for this National Office.
General James Breckinridge

Presented by
General James Breckinridge Chapter
Roanoke, Virginia

James Breckinridge, soldier, lawyer, statesman, and planter was born in Botetourt County, Virginia, March 7, 1763. He served in the Revolutionary War under the command of General Greene; served as Lieutenant-Colonel of Militia in 1795; and Brigadier-General in War of 1812—in command of Southwest Virginia Forces. General Breckinridge held academic and law degrees from William and Mary College. He served in Virginia House of Delegates for 13 sessions, and was a strong supporter of Jefferson in founding the University of Virginia—later serving on Board of Visitors. He died at “Grove Hill,” near Fincastle, Virginia in 1883.

Sponsored by the seventeen chapters of DISTRICT VII REGENTS' CLUB, VIRGINIA NSDAR, whose Official Board is: Mrs. Henkel M. Price, President; Mrs. Kenton B. Stoner, First Vice President; Mrs. Felix M. Parker, Second Vice President; Mrs. David P. Minichan, Secretary; Mrs. A. W. Watkins, Treasurer; Mrs. Paul E. Overstreet, Sr., Chaplain;
DISTRICT VII OFFICERS: Mrs. E. J. Palmer, Director; Mrs. E. A. Goble, Vice Director; Mrs. John W. Boswell, Sec.-Treas.; Mrs. J. A. Young, Chaplain.

DISTRICT VII CHAPTERS

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Sault Ste. Marie

(Continued from page 488)

What followed shaped the course of destiny for the French in the New World. Champlain arrived at the island with five men, including Brule. The Montagnais were there, but neither the Algonquins nor Hurons appeared. A runner reported these delegations were engaged in a fight with the Iroquois on the shores of a lake to the south. Called upon to keep his proposal of alliance, Champlain went with the Indians to help them against their enemy.

The two war parties met on the shore of a lake which Champlain named for himself, Lake Champlain. The Iroquois, protected by a body armor of plaited sticks

(Continued on page 535)
WE HONOR THESE GALLANT MEN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION WHOSE LAND WE INHERIT. MAY WE NEVER FAIL THIS SACRED TRUST!

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MRS. ROBERT CLAY KIME
Organizing Regent 1965
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Ceramics at Mount Vernon

(Continued from page 524)

ceramics we would like very much to know what has happened to “General Washington’s bust, ditto in Medallions, several images part of them not finished.” These items were offered at the sale of Jeremiah Warder’s kilns in Philadelphia in 1784, five years before General Washington became our first President.

On page 411 are illustrated fragments of redware and salt-glazed stoneware which were found during excavations at Mount Vernon, all possibly of American origin.

The ceramic collection at Mount Vernon not only gives us a glimpse of a great man’s personal taste but constitutes a general picture of developing tastes in American life during the founding years of this Nation.

The author again wishes to thank the members of the Mount Vernon Ladies’ Association and their Curator, Miss Christine Meadows, for their complete cooperation in securing facts and photographs necessary for the preparation of this article.
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Sault Ste. Marie

(Continued from page 528)

which resisted the arrows of that day, advanced without fear on the Frenchmen. They had never seen muskets in action. Two of the three Iroquois chiefs fell in the first French volley. The rest, terrified of the musketry flash and thunder, broke and ran.

To flee from the field of battle was a national disgrace among the tribes. The Iroquois never forgave the French for that first defeat and flight. Later they obtained guns of their own from the Dutch and English and in four decades of fighting all but exterminated the Hurons as a tribe.

But the die was cast on the shore of Lake Champlain in the second year of the French settlement of Quebec. From then on the natural course of exploration up the St. Lawrence and through Lake Ontario and Lake Erie was barred to the French by the fierce enmity of the Iroquois. So Champlain was forced to take another way into the fur country by the far northern route, a course of exploration which led inevitably to the Sault country.

To do this he made use of what could possibly have been the first student exchange in the new world. He proposed to Iroquet, a chief of the Hurons, that he take a French scout, young Etienne Brule, to live with the Hurons in their homsite at Georgian Bay for a year.

Iroquet agreed, but the other chiefs demurred. If something happened to Brule, would not the French blame them? They proposed an exchange, and so it was agreed. A young lad named Savignon, son of a chief of the Montagnais tribe of Hurons, would return to France with the supply ships to spend a year at the French Court while Brule similarly studied language and customs in the Huron homeland.

This exchange, effected in 1610, put a French scout deep in the Great Lakes country, in Georgian Bay of Lake Huron, 1,500 miles inland from the Atlantic Ocean, ten years before the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock.

Brule stayed the winter with the Hurons. They returned the following spring to the St. Lawrence and met with Champlain at the Lachine Rapids. The two students were exchanged June 13, 1611, with 200 Hurons looking on.

But Brule far preferred the free and easy life of the Indians, with plenty of food and feminine companionship, to the cramped existence of garrison duty in Quebec. He asked to return to the Huron homeland, and Champlain agreed. And for the next 20-odd years, until his death in 1632, Brule made his headquarters at the Huron village of Toanche in Georgian Bay. From there he explored most of the Great Lakes country and became the first European to live with the Indians in the village beside the rapids which is now Sault Ste. Marie.
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Genealogical Records

(Continued from page 490)
Frances Brelsford Stanfield, born Jan. 7, 1836, died August 8, 1836. He was a son of Mother Anderson by her second husband.
Zephaniah D. Scobey and Eleanor E. Anderson married May 10, 1848 at Fishkill, Dutchess Co., N.Y., at Rocky Glen, by Rev. Jarvis Z. Nichols, then Preacher in charge at Cold Spring, N.Y.

Births
Sarah Brelsford Scobey, born Feb. 10, 1849—Canaan, Columbia Co., N.Y.
George Potter Scobey, born April 27, 1851—Canaan, Litchfield Co., Conn.

John O'Brien Scobey, born July 5, 1854—Summit, Schoharie Co., N.Y.
Charles Robert Anderson Scobey, born July 12, 1856—Woodbridge, Middlesex Co., N.J.
Carrie Ophelia Scober, born July 6, 1858—Woodbridge, N.J.
Zephaniah D. Scobey and Miss Catharine Alexander were married in the M.E. Church, Fayette, Iowa, June 7, 1877, by Rev. R. W. Peebles.
Z. D. Scobey, died April 15, 1879... Interment at Fayette, Iowa.
Catharine Alexander, (second wife of Z. D. Scobey) born Nov. 25, 1832, Lafayette, Indiana.
Brother Gilbert's Family:
(Continued on page 538)

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(Continued from page 538)  
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From an old manuscript in the hands of the grandmother of Z. D. Scobey.  

Queries  
Thomas Hobbs: Rev. soldier enlisted from N. C. and Va. Will share information.—Mrs. Florence (Bunch) Kline, 61889 U. S. 31, South Bend, Ind. 46614.  
Hurst-Hunt-(Beard?): Wanted information about ancestors, parents or place of birth of William Hurst, b. Ky. and his wife Elizabeth Hunt (Beard?), b. Aug. 19, 1783, Va., mar. Dec. 6, 1806, d. Dec. 27, 1877 Bedford Co., Tenn.—Mrs. J. B. Shapard, 500 N. Washington St., Tullahoma, Tenn. 37388.  
Spencer-Smith: J. Richard Spencer b. 1811, Herkimer Co., N. Y., d. there 1839, m. 1852 Poly Smith b. 1811. Desire Spencer and Smith ancestry with dates, places, references.—Miss Vera B. Spencer, 312 West Tenth St., Alliance, Nebraska 69301.  
Mathews: Brig. Gen. George, (1739-1812). Wanted to contact all descendants. Compiling Genealogy—will gladly exchange data.—John R. Boots, Jr., P. O. Box 482, Ocala, Florida 32670.  

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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
Chapter Reports

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The Regent presented a Flag of the United States of America to the Young Men’s Christian Association saying that the Society encourages training the youth in loyalty and devotion to God, Home and Country and that presenting United States flags to appropriate groups is one activity in their training. Mr. Adam Smith, Executive Secretary for the Association, in accepting the flag, expressed his pleasure in receiving the gift which plays a great part in training the youth in their responsibilities to home and country.—Jeanette C. St. Amand.
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P R O G R E S S

District of Columbia is consistently a leader in the April sponsored issue, total $3,621.00. Kentucky revenue is steady income $2,190.00. Maryland joined the 100% Club for the First Time, total $2,030.00. Louisiana with $1,313.00, showed a remarkable gain over last year. Michigan doubled last year's total for $1,115.00. Missouri has found commercial commissions increase DAR donations to National projects, total $825.00. New Hampshire had split sponsored issues—April total $525.00.

R E C O R D

Maryland's 49 chapters are each on the Honor Roll for 100%. There were 191 miscellaneous chapters in this issue for a total of $5,130.00. Virginia led in revenue with $900.00, Pennsylvania, $425.00, Florida, $390.00, New Jersey, $350.00, New York, $320.00, North Carolina, $285.00 and New Mexico, $225.00.

I M P R E S S I V E

Commodore Joshua Barney Chapter, Maryland, $950.00; Abigail Hartman Rice, D.C., $795.00; Paducah, Kentucky, $400.00. Alexander Stirling, Fort Miro, Galvez, Louisa St. Clair, Piety Hill, Chapters each $200.00. Lafayette-Lexington Chapter secured 11 commercials and Molly Stark secured the commercial ad on our No. 3 cover.

L I V E L Y

Ahead of last April's issue by $1,710.77, Grand April Total $16,749.00. It has been a successful year with our monetary goal attained. Winners will be listed in our office Thursday Noon, April 18th. Additional prizes and certificates will be issued. Read each magazine issue—Patronize the advertisers and You will be a winner.

Omega Report

Mrs. Vaughn A. Gill, National Chairman,
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