THE LIBERTY BOWL, a Caldwell exclusive, designed and made by Wedgewood is the perfect presentation piece. Colonial Philadelphia scenes from the collection in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania include famous Birch drawings, Joseph Pennell's etching of the Liberty Bell and John T. Trumbull's painting of Signing of the Declaration of Independence. Exquisite work of art in deep charcoal brown on ivory queensware. 10" diameter $75. Carved wooden base $8. Prices subject to any applicable tax. Add $1 for shipping beyond local delivery.
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Cover Story

The cover photo for April features items from the DAR Museum Collection in a grouping in the Museum Gallery. The mahogany Boston-area tassel-back side chair, originally owned by John Hancock, is a recent gift of the Sequoyah District DAR Chapters, Tennessee. The fall-front desk also has a history of ownership by John Hancock. It was the gift of the Minute Men Chapter, Massachusetts.

Other items shown in the picture are: On the mantel are English Sheffield Argand lamps, ca. 1790, on Wedgwood plinth; to the left is an 18th century Wall Shelf with five pieces of Crown Derby Porcelain, ca., 1810, given by Mrs. Edmond Burke Ball, Paul Revere Chapter, Indiana, also, six pieces of French Porcelain, ca. 1810. The Christian Eby tall case clock is from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. The 18th century flower arrangement by Mrs. Georgia Vance, is in a Chinese Export Porcelain bowl, ca. 1790, given by Mrs. John Sprague, through Mrs. James Bulloch, Sagtekoos Chapter, New York. (For portrait information see page 436.) The cover photo is by Bill Tarpenning of Washington, D.C.
A Gift to the Nation
DEAR DAUGHTERS:

Perhaps the greatest pleasure the year has given your President General has been the warmth and sincerity she has found in her visits to State Conferences of our National Society. Touring through these United States on her official visits, she has felt this to be one of the real privileges of her office and a constant inspiration.

The variety of talents our membership encompasses never ceases to be amazing:—decorations and themes so beautifully carried out; presentations so well made; different methods used to obtain the same objectives were fascinating. This diversity of talents is exceeded only by the graciousness and generosity of your hospitality which has made the trip delightful.

It has been wonderfully gratifying to see the enthusiasm expressed, in many ways, for the coming Bicentennial Celebration and particularly for our proposed project, “A Gift to the Nation” (furnishing two rooms in the newly restored Independence Hall). The clear evidence of thoughtful advance planning in preparation for these visits brings a feeling of security knowing that we all work together for the same goals. It is this last talent, the talent of leadership, and coordinating skills toward a common goal, that the Daughters have used successfully in their many contributions to their communities.

We share our goals with other community leaders: freedom in the abstract is best defended and cherished, not abstractly, but at the daily, commonplace level of community service. This service has been rewarded with publicity, both local and national, enlightening the public on “What the Daughters Do.” This last is most gratifying to all of us.

I hope to see many of you at the 81st Continental Congress in April. I know that the vision expressed in my acceptance speech last April will be fulfilled as we listen to the reports of the committees thereby proving and reaffirming our achievements.

Faithfully,

Mrs. Donald Spicer
President General, NSDAR
From the beginning the founders of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution epitomized vision—a vision which has been, is being, and will be fulfilled. Vision was shown in the objectives chosen—historic preservation, promotion of education, and patriotic endeavor—objectives which remain constant.

Vision is shown in our Resolutions too, and our concepts produced policies which have endured, which still endure, often years ahead of their time. The very first Resolution was for proper respect for the flag, a symbol of the National Society's basic principles and objectives.

Many resolutions have been adopted since then relating to patriotism in all its phases; all of them symbolic of DAR goals. Specifically, a strong national defense and adequate military establishment has been sought by the Daughters. We have backed the FBI and police. We have asked that we fight to win in Vietnam. We have worked for the return of our prisoners of war in Indochina. We have staunchly opposed Communism and always have insisted on constitutional government.

We live in uneasy times. Many of the values we have cherished have been questioned and discarded by some elements of our society. The DAR has tried, and is trying, to have some influence upon events and to preserve some of the ideals and objectives which we value deeply, and which we believe must prevail if this Nation is to remain free and great.

Let us discuss briefly one of these ideals already mentioned—patriotism. The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution has been, and shall continue to be, unashamedly patriotic. We revere and show our respect for the American Flag as a symbol of spiritual values which are hard to put into words. We thrill to the playing of the "Star Spangled Banner" and rise as it sounds with a feeling of exaltation. We pay tribute to the great men who have led us in the past—and there were giants among them—as an example of what our leaders of the present and future can and should be.

To some, such ideas and principles sound pretentious and sentimental. Many sneer at patriotism and judge it, and almost everything else with the question: "So what?"

Yet, only a little reflection will convince any reasonable person that without patriotism, our democratic form of government is doomed; without patriotism, we have no defense against aggression from the outside, or from upheavals, subversion and revolution from within. If the majority of Americans are not willing to defend their form of government in every way, its time is at hand. We shall no longer be free for some other nation will so intimidate us that it will reap the benefits of our achievements over many generations.

Without patriotism, there will be no freedom in the United States, including freedom of the press. Now, some use that freedom to decry patriotism and other traditional virtues. Some attack the military establishment and the need for adequate national defense. Basically, it comes down to the fact some members of the press feel that military preparedness is absolutely vital to our survival, while others sniff at the idea that Communist nations will take advantage of us if they secure the upper hand.

The record is plain for all who wish to see. Not too
long ago there was a great outcry in this country because Russian troops had moved into Czechoslovakia where they brutally crushed a movement toward freedom. We have heard similar outrages in the past—over Hungary, over East Germany, over the Berlin Wall—the story can be told and retold, but there are those who forget quickly and too readily. Some tell us that we can trust the Communist nations and that we should maintain good relations with them. We want to maintain the best of relations but when they begin to expand their overall military and political power, as they have in the past several years, there is cause for concern.

This controversy over defense is very much alive with the outcome still in doubt. In the past, the DAR, through our Resolutions, has consistently supported the premise that this country must be so strong that no power will dare to launch an all-out attack upon us. We feel that events of the past 25 years have vindicated this point of view, so we continue to hold and insist upon it.

Internal problems cannot be neglected; however, if we are going to have the time and the means to deal with them, the capability to repel outside aggression must be maintained.

Insofar as our defense establishment is concerned, more needs to be done than to appropriate the necessary funds for personnel and materiel. There must be a well-trained and adequate Army, Navy and Air Force. The morale of these forces has to be good, and that depends not only on funds but on public support and confidence.

Many feel it was a mistake to have engaged in a ground war in Southeast Asia in the first place, but, once entered into, why was not sufficient force used in order to win?

The DAR has gone on record several times urging that our country fight for victory, why wasn’t that done? Our leaders have never discussed this question in detail. The public has been led to believe that decisive action was held back for fear that we would bring on World War III. Either Russia, or Red China, it was said, would attack if the necessary force was used to bring an end to North Vietnamese aggression. Our young men have fought and died under restrictions which made outright victory impossible. Yet, defeat would give Communist aggression the go-ahead all over the world. The victorious Communists would have their revenge on the South Vietnamese. This has been the aftermath where Communists have seized power by force, as is known all too well.

There are other factors to be considered such as the assaults upon the defense establishment and our system which go far beyond trying to correct defects. Nothing is right. Everything is wrong. In consequence, the signs of deterioration are all around. Crime has become a threat to almost every citizen. During the past several years many campuses and streets have become battlegrounds. Behind these is seen a familiar pattern. Some teachers in many of our schools—and this is baffling—put this great Nation’s shortcomings under a microscope and held them up for the pupils to see. Lately a great deal of the uproar on the campuses has declined. Basically, we have a fine group of young men and women and they have thought a good many things out for themselves as, apparently, have many of their teachers. It is hoped they will become more objective in their analyses of our faults and our virtues. Or to put it another way, they may become a bit more patriotic. In the DAR Resolutions on education, students and teachers have been urged to learn more about our system and contrast it with other forms of government. Democracy is not perfect but it looks very good indeed in comparison to Communism, Fascism, Socialism or any form of totalitarianism.

The DAR has urged effective law enforcement at all levels as the remedy for crime for years. Obviously, no informed citizens are going to disagree. Crime records have risen annually on a national basis for two decades and, from all indications, 1971 was no exception. There are estimates that crime costs the country around $35 billion annually. Other estimates put the figure much higher.

The decay of central cities testifies to the prevalence of crime. Almost every large city has a program for urban renewal involving hundreds of millions of dollars. Most of these programs will fail unless control in the downtown areas is achieved. Order, security and stability depend upon that control.

The principal concern in a criminal trial is guilt or innocence. If a person is guilty, a punishment should be swift and certain.

The view that guilt or innocence is secondary is bewildering. An elaborate system of rules now surrounds criminal proceedings, giving the accused the benefit of technicality after technicality, of delay after delay. Some insist that society is responsible for lawlessness and that, consequently, society itself must go on trial in almost every criminal case. The victim of crime is largely forgotten. This attitude has dominated the courts and even some law enforcement agencies until this Nation is approaching a disaster.

The Daughters have consistently supported the broad and highly important national movement to protect our environment and repair the damage done over the years. In 1970, however, a Resolution was approved which said in substance that, in our zeal, extremes should be avoided. We were highly criticized, even by some of our members, but time has shown us to have been right. Some of the proposals made in support of the ecology movement simply are not practicable, either from the standpoint of the time or the immense sums involved. Efforts to clean up the air, land and water will continue to be backed but it must be done realistically with the procedures controlled and carried out after expert planning and consideration of all factors involved.

Another illustration, is the DAR stand on the United Nations, long before the majority of people realized that this body is almost valueless insofar as its basic objectives are concerned. Reliance on it was warned against as well as the danger of giving it any control over our domestic affairs. Now, there is general disillusionment about the UN and resentment over the fact that the American people are paying about 30 percent of the cost of
this body, but with only one vote. Many new nations come in with equal status but little responsibility. In this connection, Red China is now a member of the UN and the United States is seeking closer relations with the Communist giant. We have consistently opposed the entry of Red China into the UN. One wonders what will come of the efforts at a better understanding with the most populous country on earth.

The Society has always been aware of the fundamental problems of the poverty-striken and the minorities. Our Daughters worked for underprivileged children for many years and in many ways. In Appalachia two schools for mountain children were established; a station on Ellis Island was maintained, while it was in existence, as a passageway for millions of immigrants; the families coming into this country were helped in many ways, including helping care for the children; booklets were printed in 17 languages to aid those coming to our shores to meet and surmount the difficulties and complexities confronting them, including becoming citizens.

It is unfortunate that our critics do not know more about our work with American Indians and, in particular, Indian children. We have learned quite a bit about this proud people, the first Americans. The two Indian schools supported by the DAR are St. Mary’s School for Indian Girls in Springfield, South Dakota and Bacone College in Bacone, Oklahoma.

This talk has been an effort to tell you something, something highly important. The DAR has been right on most of the great issues of our day. We have had vision; vision which has been ahead of the times. There is no reason to be defensive; quite the contrary. We have many reasons to be proud of our organization and its objectives. We should continue to be active and work unstintingly for those ideals upon which this great country of ours were established. The Daughters have not been living in the past but have used it as a guide to the present, and the future too, realizing that there is great hope and much to do.

In discussing past Resolutions and the vision that inspired them, compared to present circumstances, the brightest picture is not painted. Gradually, however, that picture is improving and there is much hope for the future, especially through our work with the youth of our great country.

Visiting 38 state meetings and conferences all over the country in the last three years, has brought deep confidence in the resurgence of Godliness and patriotism and the essential goodness of the majority of our youth.

We heard them singing of their faith in God and love of America. They are part of our “Silent Majority”, but silent only in the sense that most of the rest of us can’t or won’t hear. (Isn’t there a theory that a sound is not a sound unless heard?)

What are they trying to tell us though we pay little attention? What do they ask even without realizing that they have asked? How do we answer? Conversely, how do we make them listen?

Let us also look for the good in what some term the “Jesus Freaks” and their “Groovy God.” Granted, this sudden concentration on religion shown by the way-out cults in their new music seems to many to be blasphemous. Isn’t it meaningful and encouraging that they are acknowledging God, acknowledging a power outside of themselves? Even though they do it in a manner which is different and horrifies many of us—there again are we being told something we need to know? Something we should consider and encourage.

We have called on these young people to serve their country in many ways and while they are very young. Now we have given them the added responsibility of the franchise. Have we given them what they need to be ready for either?

In an advertisement appearing in a magazine some time ago was a picture of a sign on the side of a bank building which said “Due To Lack Of Interest, Tomorrow Has Been Cancelled.” In shutting our eyes to the needs of our youth, turning away from them when they do not agree with us, we are, in effect, trying to do what cannot be done—“To Cancel Tomorrow.” These people, questioning and rebellious, inquiring for guidance to meet their needs, represent tomorrow. It is up to us, their parents and grandparents, to help the world meet tomorrow. To make tomorrow as it was meant to be.

No, the charges of indifference, complacency, and the standpatism leveled against us simply are not true. But what is true is that we have not been effective in presenting our story to the general public. This is a task which must be undertaken and in which we shall succeed.

I would like to mention now something in which I have, along with other members, a keen personal interest. We are submitting to the Continental Congress in April of this year a project which should be completed in 1974 as part of the celebration of the Bicentennial. Specifically, the DAR would underwrite the cost of furnishing two rooms on the second floor of Independence Hall in Philadelphia. The rooms are the Governor’s Council Chamber and the Assembly Committee Room. All structural work has already been done, and beautifully, on the restoration of this shrine of our Nation. Every other room in the building has been completed with government and other funds, except these two rooms. If the membership approves this project, we shall term it our “Gift to the Nation” on its 200th birthday, a gift to be presented in honor of the founding of our country. This project will become a lasting memorial to the DAR and to our deep regard for the United States of America.
Mrs. Donald Spicer, President General, NSDAR, returned to Washington the end of March after an absence of six weeks, during which time she visited twelve State societies. Mrs. Spicer is scheduled to attend conferences and meetings in six more states the summer and fall of 1972, which will bring the total number of such visits to twenty-five since she was elected President General in April 1971.

Mrs. Spicer began her Spring 1972 tour on February 18 when she visited and addressed the Delaware Daughters. The Honorable Bob Wilson, Congressman from California, inserted in the Congressional Record the full text of the President General's speech: "DAR Vision --Past, Present, and Future."

AMERICANISM MEDAL AWARDED FAMED SCULPTOR: Felix de Weldon, who is most famous for his bronze Iwo Jima monument, is the recent recipient of the DAR Americanism Medal, presented by the William Ellery Chapter of Rhode Island, Mrs. Gilbert G. Huntington, Regent. This medal is awarded to naturalized citizens. Twenty-six of Mr. de Weldon's statues are in Washington alone. His 24-foot-high equestrian statue of Simon Bolivar, who was often called "The George Washington of South America," is diagonally across the entrance to Constitution Hall. Of the Iwo Jima monument, Mr. de Weldon said: "When I first saw the picture of the Iwo Jima flag raising, I felt immediately its symbolism and the tremendous impact which it would have on the American people... It pictured more than anything the unity of our thoughts and the devotion to duty."

JUNIOR MEMBERSHIP CHAIRMAN HONORED: Susan Adams Gonchar (Mrs. Donald J.) has been invited by the French Government to visit France for two weeks in late April. Mrs. Gonchar, representing the DAR Junior Members, is one of three young American women selected by the French Embassy to make the goodwill tour. The itinerary will include meeting with French youth organizations, sightseeing and receptions by French officials.

A VIETNAM VETERAN WRITES: "Dear Ladies, I am a young man who was recently returned from field duty in Vietnam as an Army Captain. Naturally, I am proud of my country and her heritage. Should I have a daughter some day, I'd be interested to know if she'd be eligible for membership in your fine organization. I have enclosed our complete family history for your examination and review."

WREN THE DESK PHONE RINGS: Answering the telephone at National Headquarters is sometimes a challenging experience. "Can you tell me the fate of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence?" (A member of the Chamber of Commerce.) "My teacher said you would know what the results were of our winning the American Revolution. What are they?" (A Washington eighth-grade student.) "I live on the edge of the District of Columbia. Where is the nearest to my house of the 40 Boundary Stones of Washington, D.C.?" (A housewife.) "How tall was George Washington?" (Unidentified questioner.)
MAO TSE-TUNG'S CHINA

By Lt. General V. H. Krulak, United States Marine Corps (Ret.)

China—the oldest state in the world. One quarter of all mankind, embodying a culture of depth and continuity unmatched elsewhere on the globe.

One quarter of all mankind; a people who have evolved, in six fateful decades from an Oriental Empire to a communist society.

One quarter of all mankind, most of whom now have memory of no other sort of life than one characterized by deprivation, mass coercion and terror.

In 1809 Napoleon said, “Let China sleep. When it awakes, the world will be sorry.”

China is indeed awake and, unless the world faces realistically the nature of that awakening, it is indeed likely to be sorry.

In one brief discussion, it is not possible to treat adequately all the aspects of Red China’s interface with her neighbors and with the world at large.

A real understanding of this interface involves consideration of the burden on the little nations of Southeast Asia who must live with a hungry and acquisitive China; of their problems of survival.

It involves an understanding of the race between China and India for modernization and power;

Of the hunger of Japan for Chinese raw materials;

Of the impact of fertilizer, antibiotics and the pill on China’s future;

Of the dispute between China and the U.S.S.R. over millions of square miles of border area;

Of the tragic turmoil that has beset China for 25 years; and

Of the true state of affairs in Peking today.

But in the interest of time and simplicity, I will speak today on one matter only—what is happening to Mao Tse-tung’s government; where it is headed today, and what it means to us.

We are faced with a crisis—nothing less—where the matter of recognition and United Nations membership of Red China are concerned. What should we do, in our own self-interest?

This, of course, has to be a product of what China is; what she means and, more important, who is speaking for the 750 million people. In short, just what is going on in Peking? Can we deal with Mao Tse-tung? Should we deal with him?

And that was the purpose of a trip which I made to the Far East—to learn the answers to those questions. I visited Japan, Taiwan, Thailand and Hong Kong.

I spoke to government leaders, United States and foreign diplomats, businessmen, journalists, military people, and personal friends in these areas and hammered continually on the basic question—How strong is Mao’s government? What is it doing? What are its aims? Where is it going? What does it all mean to us?

I believe I found some of the answers.

Just as skilled doctors are likely to disagree on either the diagnosis or treatment of a disease, so the many people to whom I spoke were not unanimous on either the situation in Red China or what needs to be done about it. Mostly, they spoke confidentially and with great candor.

I was impressed, in the end that their viewpoints did not diverge greatly, and from it all, I believe I was able to distill a clear picture of how a group of real experts sees the situation.

First, let us talk briefly of background. Recall that the Chinese society has lasted for over two millennia, based always on the family as the embodiment of the Confucian ideology and as the fabric which held the people together.

The Manchus understood this, and from it all, I believe I was able to distill a clear picture of how a group of real experts sees the situation.

First, let us talk briefly of background. Recall that the Chinese society has lasted for over two millennia, based always on the family as the embodiment of the Confucian ideology and as the fabric which held the people together.
But not the communists. After 2,000 years of family existence, when the communists came into power in 1949, the first thing they sought to destroy was the family.

In a society which had been largely independent of oppressive central government domination in 20 centuries, the Maoists undertook almost overnight to break up the family as a bourgeois instrument of inequality.

They took the farmer from his wife; they dismembered the family fishing crew. They took the children from their parents, set up boarding schools and nurseries, said that all children belonged to the state and tried to teach them to despise their parents.

As a basically independent people, the Chinese had shown an astonishing amount of initiative over the centuries.

The communists undertook to destroy this initiative, and to substitute slogans and theories.

Since they were looking for mechanical efficiency more than anything else, the communists turned their back on the greatest reverence of all where the Chinese people are concerned—the land.

They did such outrageous things as desecrate sacred burial areas, bulldozing over graves and otherwise affronting an ethic that went back for 2,000 years.

They did all of this in order to break with the past and to change the attitude of the people into one of complete subjection to the communist system.

The years between 1950 and 1965 were a constant procession of experiments—experiments involving millions and millions of people, and each aimed at destroying the old order and replacing it with something that would be kindred to Marxist theory.

Each of the experiments gradually faded off in the face of stubborn resistance on the part of the Chinese people. They just would not change. Sometimes they went through the motions. They nodded their heads obediently. But, in the end, they ignored the orders.

Mao Tse-tung and his closest advisers could not stand for this and, in 1966, they launched the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution which was probably the bravest and, at the same time, the most foolhardy idea that anyone has ever attempted to perpetrate on a great mass of people.

Mao realized that he was growing old; that all of his previous experiments had been failures and that he had the opportunity for no more than one more big endeavor. He determined that the only way to correct his previous mistakes was to destroy completely his whole system and to recreate a brand new one which followed the most idealistic communist design.

It is not easy for the world to realize that, despite his personal brutality, Mao is a romantic, a pure Marxist; probably the greatest Marxist theoretician alive.

He sees his destiny clearly—as the man who never compromised; the man who was charged by fate to bring the real essence of Marxism to reality; first, in the lives of 750 million Chinese, and ultimately throughout the world.

Nothing dare stand in the way of his great experiment; least of all the lives and welfare of the people involved. Mao has been given to violence in the face of disagreement since his childhood, which was turbulent because of his impatience and his violent temper.

His consummate brutality where his colleagues and his people are concerned should be no surprise to anyone who reads his history. The blood of millions is on his hands.

The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution was born of a series of experimental failures, each one going to defeat in the face of quiet stubborn resistance by the millions of peasants that are China.

First, there were rural communes, separating 300 million husbands, wives and children, aimed at converting the whole land into impersonal “production units.” Children were to be wards of the state. Men and women were to be allowed to cohabit, not as a part of normal existence, but simply for procreation.

It was a failure. It resulted in less food, lower industrial production, more work and unfulfilled promises. Then there was total change. Mao determined—almost overnight—that there would be a general subordination of everything to industrialization—“The Great Flying Leap Forward.”

This was intended to project China dramatically into the world’s manufacturing producers. It included a program of 10 million crude back-yard blast furnaces, presumably to make industrial steel.

It was a failure, too. The people were lost in a welter of complicated instructions. The backyard steel was almost worthless, and there was a by-product of famine because of reduced emphasis on food production.

Then a dramatic reshift was decreed—a return from industrialization to a new emphasis on agriculture.

The country was hungry—5 million dead of famine in a single year.

This, too, was a failure, simply because the bulk of the increased food production went to the cities, and not to the farmer who raised it.

He quickly lost interest.

The next experiment was a period of self-criticism; a program where Mao encouraged critics of Maoism to speak out freely. He called it his “Thousand Flowers” program, aimed at getting to the heart of their lack of progress by encouraging critics of the regime to speak their minds.

That failed too. Mao and his cohorts were shocked by the volume and violence of the criticism. They simply could not take the truth. Almost a million so-called activists were ultimately executed for speaking their minds. Ten million more were uprooted and sent to prison or work camps. The brief period of candor came quickly to an end.

Then the Maoists decreed an attack on science and technology, condemning them as opponents of the classless society. This failed too. It took only a brief year or two to make clear that technicians, scientists and trained men were needed to make the machinery of government and commerce go.

They were far from finished. An effort was made to convert cities into pure Marxist urban communes, with every act of city living and working completely communized. No initiative—no personal freedom.

Failure. Inefficiency in administration, bureaucracy and stupidity resulted in chaos, hunger and just plain refusal of millions of stubborn Chinese to work.

Then the Maoists tried a mass birth control program to help fight famine. Failure. The Chinese family would not cooperate.

In the face of this incredible pattern of experimentation with the lives of his people and the unvarying pattern of failure, there was a brief and significant period in 1965 and 1966 when things grew better. This was not because of any improvement in government or enlightenment in leadership but simply because of exhaus-
tion. The Communist Party relaxed its pressure to experiment, probably because they were worn out and devoid of ideas.

For a brief moment, the people were left alone to live their own simple lives. The result was almost miraculous—more food, more tranquility, more consumer goods—because the low level party functionaries were tired of putting their efforts behind Maoist experiments with the lives of the people.

Mao himself, in 1966, was sick with Parkinson's disease; 74 years old, a consummate failure in his effort to prove that communism is a practice as well as a theory. Weakened physically and mindful that his years were numbered, he determined to make one last major push; one designed to transcend in both scope and results all of those experiments that preceded it.

He decreed what amounted to an attack on his own party mechanism, or the machinery and principles of Marxism.

His scheme was to wipe the slate clean, get rid of every official who had exhibited any doubt whatever of the efficacy of Maoism, purge the intellectuals who had raised questions regarding the regime, wipe out the remaining large businessmen, and try again to create an absolutely classless, totally communized society. The only people to be left undisturbed were farmers and laborers in industry.

The Red Guards were Mao's instrument; schoolboys in the main—boys who had never been off the farm or out of the classroom. He turned them loose in the Autumn of 1966 with a free hand to eliminate every vestige of anti-Mao thought. Mao and his cohorts expected that the youths would have done their purging in a month or so, and they certainly expected that the youngsters would respond to the direction of the party leaders.

But it did not work that way. They went wild—killing, stealing, battling among themselves, losing sight completely of the Marxist idealism that was supposed to govern their actions.

The rampaging of the several million irresponsible youths simply crystallized and intensified the opposition to Mao—both in and out of the party. Anti-Mao groups took courage and came out into the open. The country was in turmoil. Strikes and even street fighting between the Red Guards and the contesting factions were common. Wherever he could get someone to obey, Mao's repression was brutal. Deaths and imprisonment were the order of the day.

The government in Peking existed in form, but not in any substance. The fact was, in 1967 and part of 1968, nobody was in charge at the top. It was a hollow shell. Low level civil functionaries did pretty much as they pleased. Many simply stopped functioning. People everywhere felt relief at the lack of government supervision, and were free to criticize Mao and his minions. Under the influence of anti-Maoists, things grew substantially better, particularly in the countryside.

Mao saw that his regime was tottering—about to be engulfed in civil war, involving not just the party, but the cities and farms as well. In desperation he finally turned on the farmers and laborers, whom he had spared previously. He declared that all dissident farmers and industrial workers had to be purged, too. He ordered the people's liberation army to enter the battle to restore and keep the peace.

The only problem was, large segments of the liberation army were not loyal to Mao. The great bulk of the forces insisted on remaining aloof; refusing to enter the conflict, refusing to intervene in Mao's behalf; willing at most, to keep some semblance of law and order in the countryside.

In the end, the army was loyal only to itself. Its leaders realized that it stood as the only stabilizing power in all China. They were not committed to ideology as much as to maintaining the focus of power, and building up their nuclear strength against a possible confrontation with the Russians. They are tough men; they are patient men. They have the strength, and it grew clear, as early as 1968, that they would ultimately run the country.

With political opposition visible on all sides, with the army insisting on staying in the wings, Mao saw his era coming to an end and, like the real fighter that he is, elected to give it one final try.

Almost with a wave of a wand, in late 1968, he went all the way. He declared that henceforward all of China—urban and rural—would become a truly proletarian state, with absolutely every act of authority discharged by committees of the people.

Whether it was a store, a farm, a factory, a newspaper or a school, it would be administered by committees of the persons doing the work. Everyone would have the same pay and the same privileges. Committee members would be subject to instant recall by their fellow workers.

Of course, the idea collapsed. The Chinese people were fed up with arbitrary experiments that disrupted their lives. They were patient and quiet, but simply ignored Mao and his directives. He was defeated by his own philosophy. He had always said, "Let the masses manage the affairs of the state." They did.

That brought us up to about 1970. Mao since has had to offer a procession of face-saving compromises, just to stay in a position of nominal authority—more freedom for the farmer, amnesty for his enemies, concessions to the army. That is what is going on now. The Mao regime is trying desperately to put on the face of success; to preserve the fiction that their Marxist inoculation has taken on the Chinese people; that he and his cohorts are in fact the nation's leaders.

The fact is, they are not. They are hated and ignored today, and another in the long train of Chinese dynasties is passing. Although among the shortest, and certainly the most oppressive, like all of its successors over a 3,000 year span, like the Mongols and the Manchus, it will simply have to leave some mark on the amorphous Chinese people.

The Chinese administrative procedures of the future will certainly see the effect of Maoist totalitarianism. The viciousness of Mao's 20 years of attack on his enemies will be felt everywhere, and the Maoists mania of totally isolated superiority will make relations with the outside world most difficult for his successors to engineer.

Mao believed he and his China were destined to make over the world. His successors are going to have to make up their minds that wars of national liberation are really not their bag; that they will be lucky if they can manage their own internal affairs while maintaining some facade of sovereignty in facing the outside world.

They have grave economic problems, brought on by a quarter of a century of experimentation. They have serious agricultural problems. Even though this year's grain harvest
was good, it is still less than needed for a bare subsistence diet.

In the face of these facts, all of which are available to the Department of State and thus to our legislators in Washington, it will be well to go directly to the subject of Red China recognition, and the United Nations.

It is obviously a major issue facing the United States this year. In addition to the communist countries, several of the larger noncommunist nations have established some form of relationship with Peking; Britain, Canada, France, Italy, Sweden and Norway are the principal ones.

Last year about 40 percent of the required 66 percent of the United Nations were in favor of seating the Maoists. (Ed. Now it has been accomplished.)

There is a key phrase, “Establish a meaningful dialogue.”

Some of the United States diplomats to whom I spoke, some of our business people, some of our foreign friends, speak to the wisdom of our “talking meaningfully to a people who constitute a quarter of all mankind.” And the implication is that we should do it at once.

But by no means does everyone feel this way.

Others contend that, applied to the conditions of today, this is the worst sort of sophistry, and I have to agree.

Even if we could somehow talk to the Chinese people at large, they wouldn’t know what to talk about. They are simple, provincial folk, whose horizon does not extend far beyond their own village. Eighty-five percent of them are existing at the subsistence level or below. Their only aim is to survive; their only satisfaction, caring properly for their elders; their only pleasure, sleeping with their wives.

A dozen times I was reminded that the government which purports to represent them does not. Nobody really does. As I have said, the Maoist leadership is a failure. The great leap forward failed. The great flying leap failed, and the great proletarian cultural revolution failed in a wave of unprecedented blood letting.

Mao has largely lost the helm to a group of generals to whom power and not dialectic is the key and the objective.

What Senators Fulbright and McGovern and our “meaningful dialogue” proponents are really contending is that there is some benefit to be found in intercourse, not with the men in the fields and factories, but with a tiny hard core of men—Mao and his threadbare satellites.

And just who are they? They are a band of nihilistic Marxist brigands who have survived literally by killing off the opposition wherever they found it. Their murderers have numbered 15 million since 1949.

They are a group of arrogant and frightened men who have failed in every one of their social experiments, who inspire no loyalty among their people, who really have less popular mandate than Atilla the Hun.

They are a group of perennial losers who, in 1967 and 1969 came within an eyelash of being destroyed as they attacked the very fabric of their own regime.

They are a group of vicious minds who labor under the grotesque idea that they must remake the world; who hate us and all we stand for with a bitterness that defies description; who have supported, sustained and nourished our enemies wherever and whenever they could.

Dialogue with them? We might as well get in bed with a nest of rattlesnakes, that is, assuming they would be willing to get in bed with us, which is doubtful.

There is a Chinese proverb that is applicable here, "If you wish to know the road ahead, inquire of those who have travelled it.”

Inquire of our British cousins. They were anxious to create a “meaningful relationship” with Mao and his bandits because of the economic benefits. “Seven Hundred and Fifty Million Customers,” they said. After two years of humiliating haggling, they finally got the Maoists to sign a paper that was supposed to begin a diplomatic and economic give and take.

What became of it? Ask the British businessman, a tiny trickle of trade, perhaps $60 million annually, and a negative trade balance at that.

Seven hundred and fifty million customers—all broke.

Ask Sir Donald Hopson, Her Majesty’s Ambassador to Peking, who, at the beginning of the Red Guards fiasco in 1966, had to stand while Mao’s bullies beat him physically, sacked his Embassy and violated the Embassy’s women before his eyes.

Ask the Russians—Mao’s ideological cousins, and bandits in their own right. Ask them about dialog with the Chinese Marxists.

Ask the Black African countries that have been disillusioned by their presumed Chinese benefactors.

Ask them to tell us why they threw the Reds out.

Ask them all. Ask them all just how much “meaningful dialog” they had with a “quarter of all mankind.” And ask them how they would behave if they had it all to do over again.

The fact is, the United States of America has an opportunity today that comes to a few generations. It has both the chance and the challenge to contribute directly to the peace of the world by standing up and telling it like it is, to say, with the confidence of the world’s own experience, that there is no such thing as “meaningful dialog” with cutthroats, that where the Mao group is concerned, no written agreement has any value.

“You cannot wrap fire with paper,” said a Chinese philosopher.

We can be the rallying point to the whole world on this issue if only we cease equivocating and raise our national voice with the truth.

Dialog with China? There is no argument there. Certainly, we must have it and, if it were definitely in our selfish national interest to do so, we would be justified in dealing with the cutthroats this very day.

But it is not in our selfish national interest. There is no pressure whatever on us to dignify them or help perpetuate them. There is no pressure whatever on us to demoralize the opposition to Mao inside China.

There is no significant promise of fruitful trade with them, not now, or in the early future.

There is certainly no promise of greater security for us in talking with Mao and his irresponsible chauvinist comrades.

It will be far better to talk when there is someone respectable and responsible to talk to. If we will just wait, the Chinese people will throw them out for us. All we need to do is be patient.

“There is a day to cast your nets, and a day to dry your nets,” say the Chinese.

We will do well to dry ours for awhile. And that, I submit, should be our national policy.

At the beginning, I offered the gen-

(Continued on page 536)
Humphrey Courtney by the American Artist, James Earl
Humphrey Courtney
Symbol of a Nation

BY ELISABETH DONAGHY
Director-Curator, DAR Museum

The DAR Museum is the grateful recipient of the loan of a portrait which the writer considers one of the most exciting American paintings she has examined. The three-quarter length portrait of Humphrey Courtney was painted sometime between 1794 and 1796 in Charleston, South Carolina, by the American portrait artist, James Earl. It is on loan with first option to buy at $13,000.

James Earl was born on May 1, 1761, in Leicester (now Paxton) Massachusetts. His brother, Ralph; his own son, Augustus; and his nephew, Ralph E. W., were also to become recognized figures in the history of American painting. As a young man James worked with his older brother, Ralph, in Massachusetts learning much about the placement of the sitter, color and delineation. When their Tory sympathies forced them to leave for England, James studied in London and exhibited at the Royal Academy. In 1794 he departed for Massachusetts, but his ship was blown off course and anchored in Charleston Harbor. He apparently enjoyed the patronage he received in Charleston and intended to settle there, but his career ended August 18, 1796, with his early death, at the age of thirty five, from yellow fever. The inventory of his effects included a "lot of prints," "a Box with Brushes, pencils, etc.," "a Trunk and Lot Books," "a Camera Obscura," "a Fiddle and lot Music Books." It was with much admiration and regret that the South Carolina Gazette announced his death:

Earl, James—Portrait painter. Died, on Thursday, the 18th instant, Mr. James Earl, portrait painter, of Paxton, Massachusetts. This gentleman has resided for nearly two years in this city, in which time he has exhibited so many specimens of his art as to enable us to speak with decision of his talents. To an uncommon facility in hitting off the likeness, may be added a peculiarity in his execution of drapery, and, whichever has been esteemed in his art the Ne Plus Ultra, of giving life to the eye, and expression of every feature. He was a Royal Academician in London, where he resided ten years and where his wife and children are, and his name appeared equally prominent with the other American geniuses of the present time, Copeley, West, Trumbull, Savage. As a man, he must be regretted as possessing a gravity of disposition, benevolence, and good humor. As a husband, a father, we attempt not to reach his merits. ²

Charleston was a prosperous and cosmopolitan town when Earl arrived. The arts which had flourished in the 1760's and 1770's were, by 1794, back on their feet again following the exigencies of the American Revolution. The large and important exports in rice, indigo, tobacco, and cotton accounted for a large merchant aristocracy. "Every Tradesman is a Merchant, every Merchant is a Gentleman, and every Gentleman one of the Noblesse," ³ commented a witty and perceptive gentleman with the pen name, Mentor. Within this merchant aristocracy James Earl found a large clientele.

One merchant aristocrat who sat for his likeness was Humphrey Courtney. Humphrey was born in Devonshire County, England, in 1762, and came to Charleston as a young man. In 1790 he married Elizabeth Chardon Courtney (no relation), and died in 1825 at the age of sixty-three in Charleston. Elizabeth Courtney also sat for her portrait, but, out of vanity, burned her picture as an unflattering likeness — certainly a tragedy for the history of American art — but has not every woman destroyed an uncomplimentary photograph?
In the portrait, Humphrey Courtney is seated facing to the left in a vase-back mahogany armchair. The chair seat is upholstered in dark red leather with brass headed nails. His right elbow rests on a Hepplewhite demilune card table in an exquisite figured mahogany with the light wood stringing and inlaid oval paterae so often found on American card tables of the Federal Period. An elaborate silver inkstand sits on the table. The importance of the painting to the student of the decorative arts is readily apparent. What handsome documentation for the possessions of a wealthy Southern merchant, or, at least, possessions befitting a wealthy Southern merchant. In his left hand Mr. Courtney holds an opened envelope which family tradition believes to be the receipt for the first bale of cotton shipped from Charleston. This tradition led to exhibition of the painting in a New Orleans International Cotton Exhibition at the end of the nineteenth century.

The handsome merchant wears a powdered wig, a neckcloth with lace ruffles, a golden westcoat with brown stripes, a dark brown coat, and knee britches. Behind the chair hangs a red damask drapery. The painting has never been cleaned, and we are hopeful that when it is clean even more detail will become apparent.

Last year the DAR Museum was the very fortunate recipient of the two marvelous companion portraits which, within one generation, hung with the likeness of Humphrey Courtney. The two portraits of Mr. and Mrs. James Courtney, also by James Earl, were a joint gift of the Friends of the Museum and a Washington Foundation which chooses to remain anonymous. Mr. and Mrs. James Courtney were Elizabeth Chardon Courtney’s parents, and Humphrey’s in-laws. James Courtney was born in Exeter, England in 1747, and sailed for Boston as a young man where he married Elizabeth Soburn in 1773. Elizabeth was born into a wealthy Boston merchant family in 1752. The couple moved to Charleston in 1789.

The James Courtney portraits are also three-quarter length, though smaller in size than that of Humphrey. James is seated to the right in a bow-back Windsor side chair before a window with a harbor view. He wears a white neckcloth and lace tie. His coat and knee britches are a reddish brown, his waistcoat a cream color with red and blue flowers, similar to a Spittlefields silk.

Elizabeth Coburn Courtney is seated to the left in an upholstered-arm armchair. The chair is covered with a crimson brocade tacked all around with brass headed nails. She wears a lace cap on her curled and powdered hair. The deep brown of her silk dress compliments the white lace fichu and lace cuffs. The outline of a full-length figure bending over a mourning urn is barely suggested in her mourning brooch.

One wonders if the James or the Humphrey Courtneys first decided to sit for their portraits, or if it was a family decision. The James Courtney portraits are exceedingly fine and were obviously expensive even when painted. Among the debts due the estate of James Earl at the time of his death was fifteen pounds, four shilling, six
Wives of the President's Commission on Personnel Interchange were recent guests of the National Society for a tour of the DAR Museum and Period State Rooms. Pictured with Mrs. Donald Spicer, President General (seated), are: Mrs. William D. Fote, Jr., Virginia; Mrs. Richard T. Erickson, New York; Mrs. James T. Wakefield, Texas; Mrs. James Kelly, California; Mrs. Thomas Lancaster, Michigan; Mrs. Sidney Hawkes, Ohio.

Pictured at the National Council of Presidents meeting at Disneyworld, Florida are: Mrs. Mamie Louder, Right Worthy Grand Secretary, Order of the Eastern Star, and a member of the Fort Dallas Chapter, Miami; Mrs. W. R. Howard, National Society, Colonial Dames of the XVII Century, and a member of the Lake Wales Chapter; Mrs. Z. L. Gibson, National Society, Descendants of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery, and member of the Orlando Chapter; Mrs. Robert Bechley, President-elect, Women's Auxiliary, American Medical Association, and member of the Col. Hugh White Chapter, Loch Haven, Pa. Seated is Mrs. James M. Haswell, National Vice Chairman, Transportation, who represented the National Society.

The United States Air Force Band, Colonel Arnold D. Gabriel, Conductor, and the Singing Sergeants are shown on the stage of Constitution Hall during one of a series of eight concerts presented during February and March. The first concert in the series celebrated the 25th anniversary of the Air Force. Guest artists are featured at each performance.
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. Donald Spicer, President General, presiding.

The invocation was given by the Chaplain General, Mrs. Clarence Whitfield Kemper, followed by the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, led by Mrs. Lyle Johnston Howland, First Vice President General.

The Recording Secretary General Pro Tern, Mrs. Wakelee Rawson Smith, called the roll. The following members were recorded present: National Officers—Executive Officers: Mrs. Spicer, Mrs. Howland, Mrs. Kemper, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Heiser, Mrs. Ziesmer, Mrs. Westbrooke, Mrs. Lempenau, Mrs. King, Mrs. Dick. Vice Presidents General: Mrs. Hamm, Mrs. Richardson, Miss Malmstead, Mrs. Goldsborough, Mrs. Wheeler, Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. Kleintert, Mrs. Ward, Mrs. Maughan. State Regents: Mrs. Privett, Mrs. Dodson, Mrs. Sasportsas, Mrs. Money, Mrs. Jenkins, Mrs. Frankenberg, Miss Cooper, Mrs. Meyer, Mrs. Grigsby, Mrs. Gruwell, Mrs. Helmbreck, Mrs. Vorous, Mrs. Houser, Mrs. Carlin, Mrs. Pidgeon, Mrs. Peuster, Mrs. Barnett, Mrs. Chase, Mrs. Griffin, Mrs. Baylies, Mrs. Chambers, Mrs. DeMent, Mrs. Gates, Mrs. Russell, Mrs. Howieson, Mrs. Singley, Mrs. Mettelal, Mrs. Hubbard, Mrs. Biscoe, Miss Stutler.

The First Vice President General, Mrs. Howland, took the chair and the President General, Mrs. Spicer, read her report.

**Report of President General**

On Sunday morning, October 17, members of the National Board of Management traveled by bus and private automobile to Yorktown, Virginia, to attend the annual Yorktown Day observances. The Comte de Grasse Chapter, Virginia DAR, was the hostess this year. The members entertained at a tea, honoring the President General, Monday afternoon, October 18, plus at a Coffee Tuesday morning preceding the ceremonies at the Victory Monument. The President General was very honored to be asked to serve as Presiding Officer for the occasion. Despite the steady rain the program on October 19 had to be held on the Battlefield due to the large number of people who had come, including 250 Frenchmen who were here for the formal dedication of the monument at the French Cemetery. The President General was so very proud of the Daughters who stood with her during the ceremonies from 8:30 in the morning to nearly 4:00 in the pouring rain.

The next day, October 20, some of this same group, including the President General, attended the District of Columbia Fashion Show and luncheon at the Shoreham Hotel. This was a delightful experience and everyone enjoyed all aspects of the affair thoroughly.

The President General emplaned for Huntsville, Alabama, on October 21, to attend the Dedication Day ceremonies at Kate Duncan Smith DAR School. This is always an inspiration, and renews one’s faith in the young people of today.

Miss Amanda A. Thomas, Chairman, DAR School Committee, drove the President General and Mrs. Charlotte W. Sayre, Chairman, President General’s Project, to Tamasese DAR School for the Founders Day exercises.

Upon her return to Washington, the President General had several consultations with the new Public Relations Director and his associates regarding policies and procedures.

Tuesday evening, November 9th, the President General was one of the dinner guests of Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, Honorary President General, in her lovely home. Following dinner, everyone attended the formal reception and preview of the Alexandria Antique Show of which the President General was an Honorary Patron. The next evening, she addressed the Washington Chapter No. 3, National Sojourners during their dinner at the Officers Club of the Washington Navy Yard.

On November 11, she journeyed to New York City to attend the “Patriots Night” dinner of the Women’s National Republican Club and gave a brief talk on the National Society. The next afternoon, she was the guest speaker at the Ex-Regents’ Association of New York State luncheon of which Mrs. Robert H. Tapp is President.

The afternoon of November 15, the President General emplaned for Columbus, Ohio, to attend the dedication of the marker at the grave of Mrs. James B. Patton, Honorary President General. A delicious buffet supper was served at the home of Mrs. Robert J. A. Lippert upon arrival, and Mrs. William Elberfeld was her overnight hostess that evening. Both are past Regents of the Franklinton Chapter, which was responsible, with Miss Gertrude S. Carraway, Honorary President General, for placing the marker and for the dedication ceremonies the next day. Miss Carraway gave the very beautiful tribute to Mrs. Patton at that ceremony. This was followed by a tea at the Pickaway Plains Historical Society home by the Pickaway Plains Chapter of which Mrs. Joseph Peters is Regent. That evening, Mrs. Norman H. DeMent, State Regent, Ohio DAR, hosted a dinner for her...
State Board of Management and the guests from other States. The President General returned to Washington the morning of November 17.

On November 23, the President General, Miss Mary Rose Hall, Editor of the DAR Magazine, and Mrs. Florence Checchia, Circulation Manager, went to the Judd & Detweiler, Inc., printing plant for the formal signing of the two-year magazine contract with that company. This was followed by a complete tour of the plant to see just how our magazine would be produced.

Mr. Paul H. Robinson, Jr., and Mr. Robert M. Tagler, met with the President General and Treasurer General regarding the NSDAR Hospital Benefit Plan. One of the phases of this plan discussed was the claims by members. Both National Officers were assured that the Hartford Insurance Company and Mr. Robinson's agency were endeavoring to expedite the process so that our members would not experience so much delay. Further procedures for participation in the plan by new members, as admitted, was also discussed.

On December 9, an informal Executive Committee meeting was held in the office of the President General and on the 10th the regular meeting of the Executive Committee and the Special Meeting of the National Board of Management were held.

The Annual Staff Christmas Party given by the Executive Committee was held on December 17 but with an innovation. This was a special musical program which was presented on the stage of Constitution Hall by the Assistant Managing Director, Mr. Bob Ellis. Following a delightful hour, the staff and performers were invited to the Banquet Hall to enjoy the delicious refreshments prepared by Mrs. Stanleigh Swan, Chairman, and the Buildings and Grounds Committee.

Informal meetings of the Executive Committee, as well as those of the Finance and Personnel Committees, were held on January 27 and 28, the Executive Committee meeting on the 29th. The State Regents met with the President General and other members of the Executive Committee on January 31 for the usual discussion and interchange of ideas, problems and possible solutions.

Appreciation is expressed to the following for representing so ably the National Society:

Miss Martha Ansley Cooper, State Regent, Georgia DAR, at the Annual Convention of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, November 8th, in Atlanta, Georgia;

Mrs. Eloise T. Jenkins, State Regent, District of Columbia DAR, at a reception for “Little Smokey,” Department of Agriculture, by the Forest Service, November 15th;


Mrs. James M. Haswell, National Vice Chairman, Southern Division, Transportation Committee, Council of Presidents of National Women's Organizations meeting, January 21-23, in Disneyworld, Orlando, Florida;

Mrs. Robert Bruce Smith, past Vice President General, Virginia DAR, attended the Graduation Class 1-72, Officer Candidate/General Service School, Coast Guard Reserve Training Center, Yorktown, Virginia, and presented the National Society's award—a pair of binoculars—to the officer candidate with the highest academic grade in the seamanship course, January 21.

Mrs. William Henry Sullivan, Jr., Honorary President General, has received an appointment from the President to serve on the Veterans Education and Training Action Committee.


Mr. Paul Wagner has been serving as Public Relations Director since December 1 and Mrs. Joseph H. Jordan began her duties as Assistant to the Director on January 3.

There is no way to show in a report the many hours spent in consultation and discussion with those concerned in such matters as the employee pension plan, the computer system and procedures, the hospitalization insurance plan, public relations, Constitution Hall policies, maintenance and other details relating to the administration of the National Society, as well as Congress planning. These plans must be completed before departing in mid-February for a six-week tour of twelve State Conferences.

Your President General took one working day off at Thanksgiving time and two for Christmas to be with her children. It has been a very busy but stimulating and satisfying three months.

ELEANOR W. SPICER,
President General.

The President General, Mrs. Spicer, resumed the chair.

The First Vice President General, Mrs. Lyle Johnston Howland, read her report.

Report of First Vice President General

As you know, the primary work of the First Vice President General is to revise and edit the Handbook. We originally had plans to have the 1972 edition ready for Congress but for various reasons, this will not be possible.

Due to changes in Bylaws the book must be carefully checked and rewritten to be absolutely sure it is not in conflict with the Bylaws.

I am most grateful to the State Regents and our Members generally, who have taken the time to bring to our attention mistakes they have noticed and suggestions which would make the Handbook more serviceable. This applies particularly to the index and we will hope that we can list the various items by many names, such as Helen Pouch Memorial Fund also under Pouch, as well as under the Junior Membership Committee. If you have any other suggestions, there is still time to have them considered.

I am most fortunate to have the services of Mrs. Mollie Somerville of the President General’s staff who is acting as liaison between our printer and me. It is a great help to me to have someone at headquarters who can do research and get the copy in proper form for the printer. Since I cannot be in Washington all of the time, this means a great deal to me.

Since October, I have been a guest of Oneida Chapter, Utica, N.Y., attended Mel-zin-gah Chapter’s 75th anniversary where we had the opportunity to visit the historic Brett Homestead, spoke at a combined meeting of 3 chapters. I was the guest of Harvey Birch Chapter when our State Regent, Mrs. Baylies, was honored by her home chapter. That evening it was my pleasure to be the guest of our Honorary President General, Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr., at Patriots’ Night at the Women’s Republican Club where our President General represented the National Society. She was easily the star of the evening as she told of the aims and purposes of the DAR.

The next day I was honor guest of the New York State Ex-Regents Association where our President General was guest speaker. To say that she gave an outstanding talk and was well received is the understatement of the year.

We will skip a few “happenings” to this officer, suffice to say it was hair-raising and go on to the pleasant things. It was a pleasure to be the guest of Larchmont Chapter’s 40th Birthday and to attend a supper party that evening at the home of Mrs. Charles L. Bowman, our National Vice Chairman, JAC for the Northeastern Division. The next day I was the guest of Amsterdam Chapter at its 65th anniversary where our State Regent was the outstanding speaker. On November 23rd, Mary Washington Colonial Chapter began the celebration of its 75th year with a lovely luncheon at the
Colony Club, where it was my privilege to represent the President General and to bring her greetings.

It was fun to go home for Thanksgiving.

As has been my custom for a number of years, I entertained my own chapter, Fort Stanwix, for the Christmas meeting. This year it was a bit different as the hostess was in bed with a fractured rib suffered when she stepped off the second step of a ladder while trimming the tree. This happened two days before the meeting. With a wonderful committee and Mr. Howland to locate needed items, it was a successful meeting and party.

The last two months of 1971 were more eventful than I need and I look forward to a normal 1972.

MARIJORE S. HOWLAND,
First Vice President General.

The Chaplain General, Mrs. Clarence Whitfield Kemper, presented her report.

Report of Chaplain General

I am delighted to be with you all and mighty sorry I could not be here in October. However, we are doing a very nice job, they tell me, with these 175 Certificates of Honor that have been awarded to men having sacrificed their lives in Vietnam. Please honor that program the very best you can, because it is full of meaning to the families of these young soldiers.

I have participated in three memorial services that were scheduled to accent the Bicentennial observances, so we continue our activities.

The duties I have been able to discharge, most of you have heard about, and as I stand before you today, I am really clothed in honor because I do deem it that to be with you.

LORNA OWEN KEMPER,
Chaplain General.

The report of the Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Frederick Griswold, Jr., was read by the Recording Secretary General Pro Tem, Mrs. Smith.

Report of Recording Secretary General

The minutes of the October and December Board meetings were prepared for publication in the DAR Magazine and proofread.

Verbatim transcripts and minutes of the October and December Board meetings were indexed and bound in the permanent record.

Motions adopted were sent to National Officers and committees affected. The Statute Book was brought up to date and indexed.

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

Notices 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 2740 membership certificates have been prepared and mailed to new members.

ENID HALL GRISWOLD,
Recording Secretary General.

The Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. Wakelee Rawson Smith, read her report.

Report of Corresponding Secretary General

This report covers the period between October 1, 1971 and January 1, 1972.

Since my last report to the Board, there have been two mailings from National Headquarters—the Directory of Committees—total 3082; included in this mailing were the American History Month Spot Announcements. The Credentials material and final Honor Roll Questionnaires were mailed in December, total 3037.

A total of 126 scholarship letters were answered relative to Medical, Nursing, and American History Fellowship; 199 membership inquiries, from 37 states, have been answered in this short period. An Information Packet was sent to each prospective member and their names were turned over to respective State Regents for contact by local chapters.

A total of 2577 orders for supplies was handled through this office. During the month of October 352 paperback “In Washington” books were sold which depleted our supply. Other “In Washington” books sold during this three month period included 553 red linen, 28 blue fabricoid and 17 leather. Letters have been received urging the reprinting of the paperback edition of this book.

The newest item to be added to our order blank, the Bicentennial Booklet, “Focus 1776,” is selling very well. Since receiving the shipment of the booklets the latter part of December 840 copies have been mailed to members who ordered same.

The DAR Library Catalog, published in 1940, is no longer available. It is urged that members please use the latest order blank (October 1971). Sometimes prices change or items are deleted. Members continue to use order blanks four and five years old which on some items necessitates billing.

To aid the Honor Roll Committee, this office has ordered certificates and ribbons, typed the Honor Roll books for the National Chairman, et cetera. After the National Chairman has judged all questionnaires the report will be sent to this office when all Gold, Silver and Honorable Mention certificates will be typed, ribbons attached and prepared for distribution. Please consult the March DAR Magazine as to location and time the certificates will be available during Congress Week.

A literature table will be located in the corridor of Constitution Hall where supplies may be purchased during Congress. It will help our busy office if members will use the above location for purchases.

It was the sad duty of this office to notify the National Board of the death of our beloved, dedicated DAR member, Mrs. Edward R. Barrow, on November 2, 1971.

Your Corresponding Secretary General attended Yorktown Day, the dinner in Scottsboro given by Kate Duncan Smith DAR School and the Dedication Day and Basket Luncheon. She has been on the Bylaws Committee of both her chapter and state and worked on the revisions of both. She attended the 75th Anniversary of Peoria Chapter and the 50th Anniversary of David Kennison Chapter. She was a guest of Captain Hubbard Burrows and Elgin Chapters at their meetings. As Illinois U.S.A. Bicentennial Chairman she spoke at Kaskaskia Chapter. She attended the State Conference Planning meeting, the Fourth Division meeting and the Regents’ Club meeting. She has just completed the roster, printed every five years, for the State Officers’ Club. She attended the December Executive and National Board meetings.

Soon to be added to our order blank are the new USA Bicentennial Song, “A for America,” and a new DAR Museum Folder in color.

JANE FARWELL SMITH,
Corresponding Secretary General.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. F. A. Paul Ziesmer, presented her report.

Report of Treasurer General

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, 1971, and the supporting schedules thereto.

RUTH W. D. ZIESMER,
Treasurer General.
### SUMMARY STATEMENT OF CURRENT AND UNRESTRICTED SPECIAL FUNDS
FOR THE PERIOD MARCH 1, 1971 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1971

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<td>DAR Magazine</td>
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<td>Estate of E. E. Brownell</td>
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<td>Golden Jubilee Endowment—(Income)</td>
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<td>7,951.41</td>
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<td>Investment Trust Fund—(Income)</td>
<td>126,748.81</td>
<td>10,370.72</td>
<td>867.50</td>
<td>136,252.03</td>
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<td>Julia C. Fish Endowment—(Income)</td>
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<td>2,599.27</td>
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<td>Total Special Funds (Unrestricted)</td>
<td>505,270.40</td>
<td>373,590.51</td>
<td>457,162.84</td>
<td>89,500.00</td>
<td>511,198.07</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Funds available for general use</td>
<td>1,397,251.13</td>
<td>1,113,591.08</td>
<td>1,257,261.27</td>
<td>1,253,580.94</td>
<td>798,580.94</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A. The Current Fund balance at December 31, 1971 included 458,538.50 received for 1972 dues which are not available for use in operations until March 1, 1972. In addition approximately 104,170.50 in dues and fees had been received from applicants and will not be available for operations until the applicants are admitted to membership.

B. The total of the Current Fund and the Unrestricted Special Funds represent those funds which are readily available for Society use. Other Special Funds listed on the following page are derived from bequests, gifts, etc., and are restricted to school contributions, Scholarships, books for library, museum purchases and other special purposes. These restricted Special Funds are merely held as an accommodation. The Golden Jubilee, Investment Trust, and Julia C. Fish Funds are shown above only to the extent of income received which is available for general use. The principal portion of these three funds are shown as restricted funds on the following page.
### SUMMARY STATEMENT OF RESTRICTED SPECIAL FUNDS

**FOR THE PERIOD MARCH 1, 1971 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1971**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funds</th>
<th>Total Balance 2/28/71</th>
<th>Cash Receipts</th>
<th>Cash Disbursements</th>
<th>Balance, 12/31/71</th>
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<tr>
<td>American History Medals</td>
<td>3,079.42</td>
<td>22,263.84</td>
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<td>13,055.89</td>
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<td>American Indians</td>
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<td>Americanas Room</td>
<td>20,480.69</td>
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<td>Charles Simpson Atwell</td>
<td>8,975.60</td>
<td>20,401.11</td>
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<td>8,975.60</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aperture Carol Microfilming</td>
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<td></td>
<td>10,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fay Savage Wyatt</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Seimes-Thomas Classroom Building</td>
<td>4,573.20</td>
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<td>9,823.20</td>
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<td>Genealogical Records Fund</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gift to the Nation</td>
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<td>Kate Duncan Smith School (Betty Bear)</td>
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<td>Lillian M. Farrar</td>
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<td>Museum</td>
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<td>Funds participating in Combined Investment Fund</td>
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<td>Anne Rogers Minor Indian Scholarship</td>
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<td>Anononymous</td>
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<td>Elmira Corpe</td>
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<td>Gladys R. Blood</td>
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<td>Grace C. Morris</td>
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<td>Gridley Adams</td>
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<td>Helen Pouch Junior Group Memorial Scholarship</td>
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<td>575.27</td>
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<td>217,871.24</td>
<td>142,302.15</td>
<td>253,846.90</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
### CURRENT FUND

Certificate of Deposit—American Security and Trust Company 4 1/2%, Due February 29, 1972 450,000.00

### SPECIAL FUNDS

- **National Defense Committee**
  - Eastern Savings and Loan Association—Savings Account 5,000.00
- **Charles Simpson Atwell**
  - 184 shares Detroit Edison Company 3,375.60
  - 890 shares Texaco, Inc. 8,975.60
- **National Officers Club Sarah Corbin Robert Endowment Fund**
  - Riggs National Bank—Savings Account 10,005.49
- **Mabel S. Midgley**
  - Approximately 30 acres unimproved property in Sonoma County, California (Value approximately $30,000) 5,879.48
- **Augustin G. Rudd Estate**
  - Eastern Savings and Loan Association—Savings Account 3,042.86

### Combined Investment Fund

- **U.S. Government Securities:**
  - Federal National Mortgage Assn. Bonds, due 12/10/76 25,031.25
  - U.S. Treasury Bills, due 1/6/72 8,897.04
- **Corporate Bonds:**
  - Atlanta Gas Light Company, 7.50% Bonds, due 6/1/77 76,031.25
  - Commonwealth Edison Co. 4 1/4% Bonds, due 3/1/87 10,290.00
  - Florida Power Corporation, 7.875% Bonds, due 8/1/99 25,625.00
  - Georgia Power Co. 4.875% Bonds, due 11/1/90 15,187.80
  - International Harvester Subord. Deb. 4.625%, due 3/1/88 28,699.70
  - Mississippi Power and Light Co. 4.625% Bonds, due 3/1/95 71,050.00
  - New York Telephone Co. 4 1/4% Bonds, due 5/15/91 35,737.50
  - Northern Pacific Railway, Lien and Land Grand 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
  - Potomac Edison Company, 8.375% Bonds, due 5/2001 25,437.50
  - Southern California Edison Co. 4 1/4% Bonds, due 2/15/82 15,505.00
  - Southern California Edison Co. 7.875% Bonds, due 12/1/95 25,312.50
  - Southern Railway Company, 7.50% Bonds, due 5/1/85 24,471.00
  - Southern Railway Company, 7.75% Bonds, due 7/1/81 25,168.00
  - Union Electric Company, 7.625% Bonds, due 4/1/2001 24,625.00
  - Wisconsin Electric Power Co., 7.25% Bonds, due 5/15/99 19,650.00
- **Corporate Stock:**
  - 300 shares American Home Products Corp. 10,614.00
  - 500 shares Babcock & Wilcox Co. 19,252.80
  - 335 shares Consolidated Foods Corp., cum. $4.50 pfd. 37,166.46
  - 700 shares Eaton Yale & Towne, Inc. 28,130.65
  - 600 shares General Electric Co. 22,560.43
  - 400 shares General Foods Corp. 5,536.75
  - 134 shares International Business Machines Corp. 26,266.40
  - 750 shares International Nickel Co. of Canada, Ltd. 23,965.82
  - 300 shares International Telephone & Telegraph, cum. $4.00 pfd. 32,073.93
  - 500 shares McGraw Edison Co. 20,257.80
  - 800 shares Middle South Utilities, Inc. 20,926.76
  - 1,400 shares Niagara Mohawk Power Corp. 31,865.67
  - 800 shares South Carolina Electric & Gas Co. 20,372.05
  - 300 shares Standard Oil Co. of Indiana 26,859.16
  - 360 shares Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey 18,176.79
  - 900 shares Sterling Drug Inc. 26,043.00
  - 800 shares Wisconsin Electric Power Co. 19,299.06

**Total Investments** | 961,799.32 | **Uninvested cash** | 263.86 | **Total Investments** | 962,063.18
**Total Investments—Special Funds** | 994,966.61 | **Total Investments—Current and Special Funds** | 1,444,966.61

* Securities in the Combined Investment Fund owned at December 31, 1957 are recorded in the accounts at the closing market price on that date. Subsequent purchases as well as securities of the other funds are carried at cost.
Receipts:
Contributions from the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution 15,630.25
Employee contributions 4,430.68

Disbursement:
Portion of Society contribution paid to employees withdrawing from fund 15,630.25

Balance, March 1, 1971
5,845.76

Total balance, December 31, 1971
12,946.10

Balance consists of:
Cash—The Riggs National Bank
Trustees Account 2,833.84
State Mutual Assurance Company Account 10,112.26 12,946.10

Mrs. Ziesmer moved that 105 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Heiser. Adopted.
Mrs. Ziesmer gave the following report on membership:
Deceased, 643; Resigned, 593; Reinstated, 105.
Mrs. Ziesmer moved that because of the impossibility of processing the mail received by February 1, the reinstatement of all former members who have met the 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. Westbrooke. Adopted.
Mrs. Joseph B. Paul, Chairman, read the report of the Finance Committee.

Report of Finance Committee
To The National Board of Management:
The Chairman has signed vouchers in the amount of $325,592.72 for the period from September 1, 1971 through December 31, 1971. These accounts have been audited.
JEAN B. PAUL
Chairman

The Auditors' report was filed.

Burns and Buchanan, Certified Public Accountants
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 (Pages 1 to 3) for the ten months ended December 31, 1971
Supporting statements of current fund cash receipts and disbursements (Pages 4 to 6) for the ten months ended December 31, 1971
Schedule of investments (Pages 7 and 8) as of December 31, 1971
Statement of cash receipts and disbursements of the Trustees, National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution Pension Trust Fund (Page 9) for the ten months ended December 31, 1971
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, 1971, 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.
In our opinion, the aforementioned statements and supporting schedules present fairly the cash balances and investments at December 31, 1971 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.

BURNS AND BUCHANAN
Certified Public Accountants
Washington, D.C.
January 27, 1972

The Registrar General, Mrs. Edward Lynn Westbrooke, read her report.

Report of Registrar General
This report is brought to you with great pride. We have a record number of applicants to be elected to membership at the February Board.
All applications with a note attached saying verification was needed for Honor Roll have been verified. All applications submitted prior to December 20th have been examined. The Supplemental Staff examined applications two weeks before this Board. Their assistance is deeply appreciated. Work on corrections is being organized. There is a large backlog, so we ask your patience.
The entire staff in the office of the Registrar General merits praise for the record achieved.
Your Registrar General spent the week after the October Board Meeting in Washington working in her office and was there a week in December. Research done elsewhere has been interesting and rewarding as has the rather voluminous correspondence. Communications from State and Chapter Registrars are always welcome.
The Volunteer Post-Congress Session to examine supplements will be held the week following Congress. State Regents are asked to recommend members who are interested in joining this dedicated group so they may be invited before Congress. All supplements submitted prior to January 5, 1971, have been examined.
The Membership Commission Meeting will be held on Monday, April 17, at 10:15 a.m. in the National Officers Club Room. All interested members are cordially invited.
The Registrar General and Librarian General thank you for your contributions to the Microfilm Center and ask for your continued support.
My sincere thanks to the staff for making possible the
following report:
Since December Board:
Number of applications received 3431; Number of applications verified 2089; Number of supplementals received 526; Number of supplementals verified 175.
Since October Board:
Papers returned unverified:
Originals 17; Supplementals 0; New records verified 253;
Permits issued 894; Letters written 6331; Postals written 909;
Photostats—papers 1153; Data—pages 175.

GILBERTA WOOD WESTBROOKE,
Registrar General

Mrs. Westbrooke moved that the 2,089 applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society. Seconded by Mrs. Ziemer. Adopted.

The Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Wallace Bryan Heiser, read her report.

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Your Organizing Secretary General herewith submits the following report from December 10th to February 1st:
Due to the resignation of Mrs. Virginia Carey as State Vice Regent of Nevada, the State Board of Management elected Mrs. Grace M. Shane to fill the vacancy. The name of Mrs. Grace M. Shane is now presented for confirmation as First State Vice Regent of Nevada.

Through their respective State Regents the following members at large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents: Mrs. Mae Alverson Vandergriff, Oneonta, Alabama; Mrs. Harriet Hansel Harper, Lafayette, Colorado; Mrs. Ann Mayo Tilden Morton, Northboro, Massachusetts; Miss Roxanne Kenyon, West Branch, Michigan; Mrs. Herbert S. Riggs, Edgewood, New Jersey; Mrs. Ouida McNatt Peters, Gallup, New Mexico; Mrs. Mary Frances Pidgeon Ness, Babylon, New York.

The following Organizing Regencies have expired by time limitation and reappointment is requested through their State Regent:
Mrs. Sarah Horton Garvin, Greensboro, North Carolina; Mrs. Joanne Greene Turner, Travelers Rest, South Carolina.

The following authorization has expired by time limitation:
English, Indiana.

Through the State Regent of Maine, Pine Tree State chapter requests permission to change its location from Guilford to Greenville.

The following chapter was automatically disbanded as of December 14, 1971: Patriot's Memorial, Washington, D.C.

This office has distributed 1869 Certificates of Award, 6918 Certificates of Appreciation, 12,300 History Labels, 310 Posters, 153 Spot Announcements, 1224 Bronze Medals and 259 Silver Medals. Our correspondence has been increased. And, finally, of special interest is an order to deliver six barrels of bread to a Boston hospital in 1777. This last among the documents transferred recalls that when the Americana Collection accessioning was begun, one of the first documents was a letter to Ichabod Stoddard of Groton, Connecticut, in 1783 ordering cheese and cider.

Mrs. Mollie Somerville has been assisting researchers from the National Archives who are engaged in projects involving documentary studies in connection with the definitive biographies on notable figures of the American Revolution. The Federal and State Governments are planning a number of these publications for the Bicentennial.

We were pleased to loan some of our documents to the DAR Museum for their special event held on January 30, 1972.

On November 16, 1971, our Historian General had the honor to attend the dedication of a marker in memory of Mrs. James B. Patton, Honorary President General, at Circleville, Ohio. The ceremony was most graciously presented by the Franklinton Chapter.

All interested members are cordially invited to attend the meeting of the State Historians on Monday, April 17, 1972, at 9:00 A.M., in the National Board Room.

ACCESSIONS:

MINNESOTA—Book containing twenty-three documents. Presented by Mrs. G. W. Kennedy, Greysonol du Lhut Chapter.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Woman's Home Companion, May 1904, carrying an article on The Daughters of the American Revolution. Presented by Mrs. Maurice A. Poor, Molly Aiken Chapter.

OHIO—Two calendars printed in German; dated 1811 and 1819. File of National Intelligence, Washington, D.C., February 11, 1811—December 28, 1819; The Ohio State Journal and Columbus Gazette, Columbus, Ohio, September 18, 1828—August 20, 1829. Presented by Mrs. William Elberfield, Franklinton Chapter.

WASHINGTON—Leather-bound book “School of Good

Organizing regents, change in location for one chapter, disbandment of two chapters. Seconded by Mrs. Kemper. Adopted.

The report of the Historian General, Mrs. George Albert Morris, was read by the Recording Secretary General Pro Tem, Mrs. Smith.

Report of Historian General

Many chapters are planning to place historic markers which will be invaluable for our coming Bicentennial. Permission has been given to place 123 markers and reports have been received of the placement of 521.

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Work is progressing on the accessioning of the 300 items transferred from the DAR Museum to the Americana Collection. Among them are several additions to the Portfolio of Presidents of the United States and two records pertaining to military service in the American Revolution. A new subject is several stock certificates in the Pennsylvania Company (railroad stock) mostly for one share each. The Americana Collection of paper currency, already extensive, has been increased. And, finally, of special interest is an order to deliver six barrels of bread to a Boston hospital in 1777. This last among the documents transferred recalls that when the Americana Collection accessioning was begun, one of the first documents was a letter to Ichabod Stoddard of Groton, Connecticut, in 1783 ordering cheese and cider.

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WASHINGTON—Leather-bound book “School of Good
The Librarian General, Mrs. Bertram James Lempenaar, read her report.

Report of Librarian General

The major event to be reported in connection with the DAR Library is the selection of a new Chief Clerk and Librarian to replace Miss Isabel Allmond, who retired January 1st after forty-three years devoted service to the Society.

We are pleased to announce the appointment of Mrs. Ruth Klein, of Arlington, Va., as the new chief clerk and Librarian. Mrs. Klein is experienced in all phases of practical library routines and we feel she will bring new and fresh vistas to the Library. We anticipate reorganization and revitalization of library procedures to meet the challenge of the forthcoming Bicentennial Celebration.

Our original copy of the 1860 Census is now in the hands of an area library, for inspection, and we do not anticipate its return to our Library shelves.

Microfilming of all published material in the Library has been accomplished by representatives of the Church of the Latter Day Saints. They are now filming unpublished data, including the Grandfather Papers. Copies of film containing completed work in this field are being received and will be processed in the near future, for the permanent records of the Seimes Microfilm Center. When the entire collection of genealogical material making up our Library has been filmed, and the rolls of microfilm from the Church of the Latter Day Saints have been received, the aggregation of filmed books, pamphlets, documents and miscellaneous data will constitute one of the most complete collections of filmed genealogical records in existence. As you are aware, a new committee has been created to cope with the problems of adequate and efficient storage of the rolls for easy access. Under the capable leadership of Mrs. Maughan, National Chairman of the new Committee, we look forward to early establishment of practical microfilm record procedures. With microfilm material available, no longer will it be necessary to waste valuable time waiting impatiently to consult genealogical material on the hands of another researcher. One may then walk twenty paces to the Seimes Center and consult the filmed copy of the desired data.

The Office of the Registrar General has generously moved a reader to the Seimes Center, to provide fuller utilization of the equipment when not required for purposes of that office. A present problem with readers is the lighting of the room, and we hope for an early solution in that area also.

All twenty chairs in the center have now been donated, as gifts or memorials.

Fees for reproduction of Library material aggregated $4,400 in 1971. Requests have been received for permission to bring copying machines and photographic equipment into the Library by individuals who might make their own copies of Library data but such requests have been denied. Irreparable damage could be done to rare, old and worn volumes, without the knowledge of the Library staff at the time. In the best interest of the Library, the rule of the previous administration banning copying of data other than by the staff personnel on the Library machine has been upheld.

As of now only thirteen states have completed purchase of the lists of wanted books sent to State Librarians. It is requested that renewed effort be put forth to obtain the missing volumes before the March 1 deadline.

Since the October Board Meeting the Librarian General has attended the Yorktown Ceremonies and the December Board Meeting. Early in January a letter was sent State Librarians, reminding them of the report of the year's activities to be forwarded by March 1st. They were notified of the meeting for State and Chapter Librarians, and for Genealogical Records Committee members, scheduled for Monday April 17th at 9:30 a.m. in the Americana Room. We hope for excellent attendance as well as a valuable exchange of ideas and forms of program.

The Library staff has carried on valiantly these past few months, despite increased attendance at the Library, shortage of help and absence due to illness. Their efforts are deeply appreciated.

Since the October Board Meeting valuable additions to the Library consist of 136 books, 48 pamphlets, 10 manuscripts and 3 charts. Contributions due to efforts of the Genealogical Records Committee will be reported by the National Chairman, so that Committee may receive due credit therefor.

MARY CARSWELL LEMPENEAU,
Librarian General

BOOKS

ALABAMA


ARKANSAS


COLORADO


MARIETTA W. MORRISS,
Historian General
ARTIFACTS AND DOCUMENTS RELATING TO EARLY CONGRESSMEN

SPECIAL EXHIBIT FOR THE UNITED STATES SENATORS AND THEIR WIVES, FULFILLING THE AMBITION OF THE COLLECTORS, HAS BEEN UNDERWAY FOR FOUR MONTHS SINCE SEPTEMBER. THE AMBITIOUS UndertAKING INVOLVED THE RESEARCH AND CATALOGUING DEMANDS OF THE ARTIFACTS INCLUDED IN OUR SPECIAL EXHIBIT FOR THE UNITED STATES SENATORS AND THEIR WIVES. "ARTIFACTS AND DOCUMENTS RELATING TO EARLY CONGRESSMEN WHO BECAME PRESIDENT." A COPY OF THE HAND-OUT CATALOGUE PREPARED BY MISS ELISABETH DONAGHY, DIRECTOR-CURATOR, IS AFFIXED TO THIS REPORT. WE THANK THE HISTORIAN GENERAL AND HER STAFF FOR LENDING US THE DOCUMENTS.

THE CURATOR GENERAL, MRS. WALTER HUGHEY KING, READ THE REPORT.

REPORT OF CURATOR GENERAL

THE DAR MUSEUM HAS HAD A VERY BUSY AND, WE FEEL, FRUITFUL FOUR MONTHS SINCE SEPTEMBER. THE AMBITIOUS UndertAKING OF CATALOGUING AND RECORDING THE MUSEUM AND STATE ROOM COLLECTION IS UNDERWAY. THIS WAS ACCELERATED BY THE RESEARCH AND CATALOGUING DEMANDS OF THE ARTIFACTS INCLUDED IN OUR SPECIAL EXHIBIT FOR THE UNITED STATES SENATORS AND THEIR WIVES. "ARTIFACTS AND DOCUMENTS RELATING TO EARLY CONGRESSMEN WHO BECAME PRESIDENT." A COPY OF THE HAND-OUT CATALOGUE PREPARED BY MISS ELISABETH DONAGHY, DIRECTOR-CURATOR, IS AFFIXED TO THIS REPORT. WE THANK THE HISTORIAN GENERAL AND HER STAFF FOR LENDING US THE DOCUMENTS.

THE MUSEUM HAS HOSTED TWO OTHER EVENTS SINCE OCTOBER. A COFFEE FOR THE GEORGE WASHINGTON FACULTY WIVES CLUB PROVED VERY SUCCESSFUL. MANY HAD NEVER SEEN THE MUSEUM BEFORE AND ENTHUSIASTICALLY PROMISED TO RETURN. THE CHRISTMAS SPIRIT BROUGHT MANY INTERESTED GUESTS TO OUR DECEMBER EVENT. THE WASHINGTON EVENING STAR COMPLIMENTED OUR "VICTORIAN" CHRISTMAS TREE WITH AN ARTICLE WHICH BROUGHT ATTENTION TO OUR EVENT. THE WASHINGTON EVENING STAR COMPLIMENTED OUR "VICTORIAN" CHRISTMAS TREE WITH AN ARTICLE WHICH BROUGHT ATTENTION TO OUR EVENT.

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MUSEUM GIFTS

ALABAMA—$30; FRIENDS $22.65; AC $82.
ALASKA—AC $8.
ARIZONA—$1; FRIENDS $110; AC $11.
CALIFORNIA—$73.50; FRIENDS $248; AC $229.50.
COLORADO—$6; FRIENDS $8; AC $34.50.
CONNECTICUT—$63; AC $138.
DELAWARE—$2; AC $13.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—$52.45; FRIENDS $169; AC $55.
FLORIDA—$34; FRIENDS $135.50; AC $70.
GEORGIA—$3.95; FRIENDS $3.
ILLINOIS—$33; FRIENDS $125; AC $235.50.
MARYLAND—$35.75; FRIENDS $8; AC $120.
MICHIGAN—$9; FRIENDS $120; AC $267.85.
MINNESOTA—$1; FRIENDS $9; AC $113.
MISSISSIPPI—$25; FRIENDS $3; AC $14.
MISSOURI—$66.50; AC $138.50.
MONTANA—$7; FRIENDS $1; AC $3.
NEBRASKA—$6; FRIENDS $2; AC $43.
NEW HAMPSHIRE—$15; AC $137.
NEW JERSEY—FRIDAYS $60; AC $29.
NEW MEXICO—$5.50; FRIENDS $3; AC $10.50.
NEW YORK—$93.50; FRIENDS $112; AC $270.75.
NORTH CAROLINA—$15; AC $14.
NORTH DAKOTA—AC $15.
OHIO—$44.45; FRIENDS $5; AC $59.
OKLAHOMA—$10.50; FRIENDS $13; AC $19.50.
PENNSYLVANIA—$18; Friends $27; AC $188.
RHODE ISLAND—AC $10.50.
SOUTH CAROLINA—$1; AC $22.
SOUTH DAKOTA—AC $7.50.
TENNESSEE—$23; Friends $467; AC $82.50. Teaspoons (6) silver, fiddleback handles—Mrs. Richard Frank, Cumberland Chapter. Chair: Side, Massachusetts, Chippendale, 1760-75, Given to Nathan Fessenden of Lexington, Mass. by John Hancock—Sequoyah District Chapters & Friends of Museum. Ladle: Toddy, silver, Hester Bateman 1776-1777—Mrs. Jack W. Denis, given in memory of Jack W. Denis and in honor of Mrs. Walter Hughely King, Curator General, NSDAR.
TEXAS—$11; Friends $100; AC $42.80.
VERMONT—$3; AC $8.
VIRGINIA—$82.75; Friends $216.25; AC $198.
WASHINGTON—$64; Friends $1; AC $29.
WISCONSIN—Friends $55; AC $13.
WYOMING—$3; Friends $2; AC $3.

MUSEUM PURCHASES
30 Books for Museum Reference Library. Hancock Chair—see Tennessee.

NSDAR GIFTS
CALIFORNIA—Butter Knives (2) and Sugar Spoons (2), silver, sterling—Mrs. Donald Spicer, Oliver Wetherbee Chapter.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Gavel: Made from “Washington Elm”—American Liberty Chapter in memory of Mrs. J. Frank Rice, Mrs. Louis Callis, Miss Elizabeth Clark and Mrs. John G. Hawes.
MARYLAND—Carpet, modern, American; Breakfast, modern, Chippendale; Dining table and six chairs, modern, Federal design—Miss Jane Morey in memory of her mother, Mrs. George Washington Morey, Chase Chapter.
NEW JERSEY—NSDAR Presentation Spoon—Mrs. William E. Fackert, Eagle Rock Chapter.
NEW YORK—Tea service (6 pieces) silver, 1867, Gorham Co.—New Rochelle Chapter. Portrait—Pastel of Mrs. William Henry Sullivan Jr., Honorary President General by WM. Denis and in honor of Mrs. Walter Hugely King, Curator General, NSDAR.
NSDAR—Flats silver, sterling, 42 pieces—Executive Committee, NSDAR.

STATE ROOM GIFTS
IOWA—Candlestand, birdcage, walnut, Philadelphia, ca 1785; Teaapot, silverplate, ca 1830-60; Biscuit Box, silver—Iowa State Society.
MAINE—Jug, Prattware, ca 1790-1800—Mrs. Gertrude Quimby Farwell, Rebecca Emery Chapter.

MUSEUM REFERENCE LIBRARY GIFTS
“White Columns in Georgia”—Fielding Lewis Chapter, Georgia in memory of Eva Frey Moo (Mrs. Arthur).
“Historical Pianos”—Vice Chairmen, Museum Docent Committee, in memory of Mrs. E. M. Card.
“American Antiques from the Israel Sack Collection” (2 volumes)—Tahoma Chapter, Washington, in memory of Miss Alta F. West.

“History of Antiques from the Revolution to the Civil War”—Opal Carr Nowicki (Mrs. Albert) honoring Miss Isabelle T. Morrison, Regent, Constitution Chapter, District of Columbia.
“And Seascapes as Observed by the Folk Artist”—Miss Kate N. Wilcox honor Continental Chapter, District of Columbia.
“Early American Herb Recipes”—Arthur Barrett Chapter, Kansas, honoring Mrs. J. D. Britt.
“Netsuke”—Goodland Chapter, Kansas, honoring Mrs. H. F. Lutz.

Special Exhibit From The DAR Collections:
Artifacts and Documents Relating to Early Congressmen Who Became President

Introduction
Five of the first seven presidents of the United States served in the Congress before assuming the leadership of the nation. Thomas Jefferson, James Madison and John Quincy Adams were elected to the House of Representatives. James Monroe was a senator. Both the House of Representatives and the Senate welcomed Andrew Jackson to their membership. Besides being great statesmen, each of these five men were, to some extent, patrons of the arts. Their homes in Virginia, Tennessee and Massachusetts, as well as their home in Washington, the White House, boasted examples of the finest art available in this infant nation. Our exhibit brings together artifacts and documents which in some way relate to these early leaders of the United States.

Covering approximately the half century between 1780 and 1830, these artifacts seem to share certain themes. One obvious theme is an artistic reliance on Europe. The chairs, the lighting devices, and the ceramics are either English or French or are based upon English and French design sources. A second theme which emerges from this exhibit is an attention to pragmatism. Few of these items are purely decorative. Underlying this is a basic American principle that art also be useful, that beauty be combined with function. One sits in a chair, reads by the light of a lamp or candle, and eats with a knife and fork from a plate. Benjamin Franklin had warned the young nation that, “Nothing is good or beautiful but in the measure that it is useful.” The five early American presidents considered today fell heir to this philosophy.

The Exhibit is being held in the Tennessee Period Room. The star wallpaper is an approximation of the several star wallpapers used in the White House under Andrew Jackson's administration.

Catalogue

James Monroe


When James Monroe came into office in March 1817, he accepted not only the task of leading a nation, but the task of furnishing a bare and empty White House, rebuilt following its burning by the British. These two mahogany armchairs by the Georgetown cabinetmaker, William King, are part of a set of twenty-four chairs and two settees ordered for the East Room of the White House by President Monroe in 1817. As the East Room was little used throughout the Monroe administration, this set remained uncovered until 1829 when President Andrew Jackson furnished the East Room, sending the settees and chairs to Louis Veron and Co. of Philadelphia for “cottoncovers.” Much of the set seems to have left the White House in 1873 during an East Room renovation.

The reliance on bold outlines and solidity point to the French Consulate Style as the design source of these Georgetown chairs.
DAR Museum 61.133.1.2 Friends of the Museum Purchase.

John Quincy Adams

Pair of whale oil lamps. Brass. c. 1820.

Whale oil lamps were patented in Birmingham, England in 1787 by John Miles. Proving themselves economical, they had become popular in this country by 1820. With their fluted, tapering shafts and dolphin handles, this pair of brass lamps is a proud example of this type of lighting device. Family history traces them back to John Quincy Adams.

DAR Museum 54.138.1,2 Gift of Miss Nephele Adams-Beede.

Thomas Jefferson


One of the most important literary achievements in the new nation was Thomas Jefferson's only full-length book, Notes on the State of Virginia. Our example is the first American edition, published in 1788 in Philadelphia by Prichard and Hall. The original manuscript, written in 1781 and revised in 1782, is now owned by the Massachusetts Historical Society.

DAR Museum 51.94.1 Gift of Mrs. Ethel Keithley Dickman.

James Monroe


This gilded beechwood armchair was one of a set ordered for the White House Oval Room (Blue Room) by President Monroe, and supplied by the celebrated Parisian cabinetmaker, Pierre-Antoine Bellange (1757-c. 1840). In addition to the other furnishings in this perhaps most famous White House set, there were eighteen armchairs, all covered in a crimson satin fabric with a laurel wreath motif in two tones of gold. This must have richly complimented the olive branch motif carved on the gilded chair frames. The Bellange set was also dispensed through a nineteenth century auction, a pier table being the only piece to remain throughout its history in the White House. The chair is covered in a rose silk lampas.

The furor raised over the importation of this set was indicative of an unresolved conflict in the cultural life of this new nation. The conflict arose out of a clash between cultural nationalism and a heavy reliance on Europe. Many cried out against importing furniture from abroad when it could be made at home. They asked for the recognition of a native American culture. But if the young nation was a beacon of light, a “city upon a hill” politically, it was a dependent culturally. In America, the “High Style” in art still meant London or Paris.

DAR Museum 729 Gift of the Misses Barney through Colonel Richard Thompson.

Andrew Jackson

Portrait. Oil on canvas. American, c. 1830.

Above the Bellange armchair hangs a portrait of Andrew Jackson seated in one of the chairs from this set. It was painted by the itinerant portrait artist and close friend of Andrew Jackson, Ralph E. W. Earl (c. 1785-1838). Almost every important American artist in the first half of the nineteenth century painted Andrew Jackson’s portrait. The best known likenesses are those by Ralph E. W. Earl. This particular portrait is perhaps Earl's finest rendering of his beloved friend. Earl must have intended it as such. The choice of accessories in the portrait, the beautiful Bellange chair and the landscape view of the Capitol, leads one to believe that this was an official “presidential portrait,” perhaps painted for Jackson himself. The frame is the original.

John Quincy Adams 2
Letter from John Quincy Adams to William N. Packard, October 14, 1843.
It was with much regret that John Quincy Adams wrote from Quincy on October 14, 1843, declining the kind invitation of William N. Packard to attend the Monson Cattle Show and Agricultural Fair.
DAR Americana Collection 2745.

James Monroe 3
Land grant signed by President James Monroe, April 22, 1824.
On April 22, 1824, President James Monroe signed this paper authorizing a land grant in the Detroit area of Wayne County, in Michigan Territory to Hiram W. Johns.
DAR Americana Collection 1976.

James Madison 1
Army promotion paper signed by President James Madison, 1809.
President James Madison signed William Piatt's army promotion paper, advancing him to the rank of captain in 1809. I. (John) Draper engraved this army promotion certificate. Draper was a Pennsylvanian and a banknote engraver.
DAR Americana Collection 601-a.

Andrew Jackson 4
Appointment Certificate signed by President Andrew Jackson, 1834.
President Andrew Jackson signed William Piatt's appointment certificate as paymaster in August, 1834. This certificate was engraved by the brothers, J.V.N. (John Peter N. Van Ness, 1794-c. 1861) and O.H. (Orramel Hinckley, 1798-?) Throop of Washington.
DAR Americana Collection 601-d.

James Madison 2
Armchair, American, c. 1815.
This delicate armchair with its surface decoration, light outlines and caned seat is copied directly from English Regency design sources. Our chair came from the Octagon House, built for John Tayloe between 1798-1800 by William Thornton. President and Mrs. Madison rented the Octagon house following the burning of the White House in 1814 by the British.

James Madison 3
Hand forged steel knife and fork. English, late eighteenth century.
Metal wares had never been more plentiful or more popular than they were by the late eighteenth century. This knife and fork with silver mounted green stained ivory handles were given by Alexander Hamilton to James Madison. Madison and Hamilton, together with John Jay, had written the celebrated Federalist essays. The initials A. H., for Alexander Hamilton, are engraved on the handle end of the knife and fork. The donor received these through President Madison's heirs.
DAR Museum 64.144.1,2 Gift of Mr. Bedford Brown, IV.

Thomas Jefferson 5
This octagonal Rockingham plate in the "Woodman pattern," was one of a set owned by Thomas Jefferson and brought with him from Monticello to be used in the White House. This particular plate left the White House in the late nineteenth century during a house cleaning by Mrs. Rutherford B. Hayes. Although not designed for Thomas Jefferson, it is easy to see why this particular "Woodman pattern" appealed to him. The hard-working woodman re-turns to his humble cottage and happy wife and child. This depiction of simplicity and honest work speak well of Jefferson's ideals.
Blue and white wares were the most popular ceramics in America in the nineteenth century. They could be found on tables from the humblest of homes to the White House. Most, as our example, were imported from England.
DAR Museum 47.51 Gift of Miss Clorissa Collins.

Andrew Jackson 5
Staffordshire plate. English, c. 1830.
This Staffordshire plate with pink luster decoration and a transfer print of General Andrew Jackson bears the motto, "General Jackson The Hero of New Orleans." The plate was one of a set of twelve given by Andrew Jackson to his good friend Captain John Buchanan of Bristol, Virginia. Captain Buchanan fought in the Battle of New Orleans and entertained President Andrew Jackson in his home when the President was travelling to and from Washington to the Hermitage in Tennessee. Our plate is a gift from a great-granddaughter of the Captain.
DAR Museum 70.84 Gift of Mrs. Lucy McNeil Suong Clark in memory of Charles Claiborne Buchanan.

Thomas Jefferson 6
Pair of candlesticks. Sheffield plate, late eighteenth century.
While abroad, Thomas Jefferson purchased a great deal of French and English silver. These late eighteenth century candlesticks are silver on copper, and have a history of ownership by Thomas Jefferson at Monticello.

John Quincy Adams 3
John Quincy Adams, Lectures on Rhetoric on Oratory. Cambridge, Massachusetts, 2 vols, 1810.
In 1810 Hilliard and Metcalf of Cambridge, Massachusetts published the lectures on rhetoric and oratory which John Quincy Adams, as a Harvard professor, had delivered before his junior and senior students. In 1834 "Old Man Eloquent," as Adams was affectionately called, inscribed and presented these two volumes to his friend, Walter Hellen.
DAR Museum 63.164.1,2 Gift of Miss Adele Moody.
The Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution, Mrs. Walter Gresham Dick, read her report.

Report of Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution
The 1968-69 report to the Smithsonian Institution which was prepared by my predecessor, Mrs. Lawrence R. Andrus, has been received from the U.S. Government Printing Office and copies are for sale in the office of the Corresponding Secretary General. You will be pleased with the attractive appearance of the booklet and its interesting contents, especially with the narrative report of the DAR accomplishments for that year. My first report will be prepared in early fall of 1972.
Following the October Board Meeting I joined the 3-day bus tour to Yorktown to be present for ceremonies presided over by our President General, Mrs. Donald Spicer, on Yorktown Day, October 19. An added thrill was witnessing the dedication of a white marble cross given by the French people as a Memorial to unknown French soldiers who gave their lives at the Battle of Yorktown.
After the return to Washington I accompanied the President General to Kate Duncan Smith DAR School for Dedication Day activities. While there I was privileged to present a gift to the school made by Mrs. Edward R. Barrow.
I attended the December meetings of the Executive Committee and National Board and came again in January for similar meetings.

HATTIE MAY E. DICK,
Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution.
Mr. Paul Wagner, Public Relations Director, and his assistant, Mrs. Joseph H. Jordan, were presented to the Board.

The President General announced that Mrs. Donald J. Gonchar, National Chairman of the Junior Membership Committee, had been selected by the French Government as one of three of the most prominent young American women to visit France in the spring. Mrs. Gonchar was presented to the Board and expressed her desire and aim to be a worthy representative of the National Society on the occasion of her visit to France.

Miss Amanda A. Thomas, Chairman, read the report of the DAR School Committee.

**Report of DAR School Committee**

From September 1, 1971 through December 31, 1972, a total of $59,397.38 has been received in the office of the Treasurer General for Tamassee and Kate Duncan Smith DAR Schools. This amount includes contributions of $1,218 to the Board and expressed her desire and aim to be a worthy representative of the National Society on the occasion of her visit to France.

The President General announced that Mrs. Donald J. Gonchar, National Chairman of the Junior Membership Committee, had been selected by the French Government as one of three of the most prominent young American women to visit France in the spring. Mrs. Gonchar was presented to the Board and expressed her desire and aim to be a worthy representative of the National Society on the occasion of her visit to France.

As always Christmas, due to the generosity of individual members and chapters, was a time of joy at our schools. In answer to our inquiry Mr. W. L. Jones, Business Manager at Tamassee, wrote as follows:

“Christmas at Tamassee began when the newly organized arts and crafts classes made plans for decorating the OHIO-HOBART Dining Hall and the dormitories. These classes are taught by Mrs. Charles McCall who has a degree in art from Winthrop College and was an art editor of her college yearbook. The Junior Membership Committee of NSDAR is sponsoring these classes which are deeply appreciated by the children.

“On the night before the children went home, the traditional festivities were held. The dining room presented a beautiful scene. Children's hands from eight cottages had created decorations for the large Christmas tree. Bits of nothing with imagination and fun made these ornate decorations. Draping the windows were garlands and adorning the tables were delicate angels and miniature Christmas trees, all made by the children.

“After the delicious Christmas dinner, a trek was made from cottage to cottage by a large group of DAR including Mrs. C. Mower Singley, Regent of the State of South Carolina, and Mrs. Drake Rogers, Chairman of the Tamassee DAR School Board, along with faculty members.

“The littlest angels' (the girls from grades one through three) who occupy Groves Cottage delighted the group with Christmas songs and poems. A Christmas tree of dolls (gifts of the DAR) captured every one's attention upon entrance. Hours of work from small hands had been spent on a toothpick Christmas tree, an accomplishment to which these little girls pointed with pride. A Santa Claus created by the Mooney-Goddard boys was an 'eye-catcher' for visitors as they entered for their snappy program. Thread cones converted into fragile angels formed the focal point in the New York Cottage where the girls presented a brief skit centered around the story of The Little Drummer Boy, by Ezra Keats. Over the mantle in Pouch Cottage was a mural of copper sculpture of The Three Kings of Oriental which the boys had created. Their playlet, mysterious and impressive, drew exclamations from the audience.

“A ceramic nativity scene made by the girls in All States Hall was displayed on a table in the living room, and a large painting made by a student formed the backdrop for their program which emphasized what Christmas means to Tamassee students.

“The boys in Illinois Cottage combined talents, hard work, enthusiasm with tools, lumber and paint to make an outdoor nativity scene which brought Christmas peace to personnel, students and passersby during the day and night. Their program emphasized the peace which was brought by the babe in the manger.

“The last group to be visited was South Carolina Cottage whose girls were dressed as Southern Belles. A candy tree made by the girls was inspired by the 'Nutcracker's Suite' by Tchaikovsky. A Christmas letter was presented to each guest after their program. Delicious refreshments of ambrosia, cake, and coffee were served in this atmosphere of a colonial Christmas.

“DAR gifts from far and near were displayed in the cottages on this traditional evening. During the celebration Santa Claus distributed candies to every child, a gift from Seneca Grocery Company.

“After the programs in the dormitories, the students bade the guests goodnight as they gathered around the outdoor nativity scene and sang Christmas carols.

“On the last morning of school the student body was given bags of fruit and candies by Santa Claus (the DAR) for all day and boarding students.

“Yes, Christmas has a special meaning to each child at Tamassee, a true meaning of 'Peace on earth good will toward men' which is instilled by the Daughters of the American Revolution everywhere.
"One of the highlights of the year was the visit made by Mrs. Strom Thurmond and her daughter Nancy Moore Thurmond. Time was taken to greet each child individually by Mrs. Thurmond, the wife of the United States Senator.

"Miss Cheryl Ann Jones who has a degree in music has been added to the faculty of Tamassee DAR School through the generosity of the DAR. Grades one through eight have the benefits of a full-time music teacher during the school day. In the afternoons private music lessons are given, and in the evenings choral work is done with the high school students.

"Through the generosity of the Junior Membership Committee of the National Society, DAR many of our children have made trips to the dentist and have their teeth in excellent condition. Plans are being made for all children to have this benefit."

Concerning Christmas at Kate Duncan Smith, Mr. John P. Tyson, Executive Secretary wrote: "The celebration of Christmas at K.D.S. each year is very similar, though there are differences. As in every school, the Christmas spirit at K.D.S. builds up each year during the last few days prior to the Christmas holidays with the peak being reached on the final day of school. This day is usually a half day since school is dismissed at eleven o'clock.

"On this day all students and teachers and employees, as well as a number of parents, assemble in the Doris Pike White Auditorium-Gymnasium for a Christmas program. This past Christmas the program was presented by the Choral Club. A student read the traditional Christmas story from the Holy Scriptures. Following the reading of certain verses Christmas hymms appropriate to the verses read were then sung by the choir with the assembly joining.

"In addition to the religious Christmas songs, many other traditional songs such as JINGLE BELLS, I'M DREAMING OF A WHITE CHRISTMAS, etc., were sung. The program in all lasted approximately one hour. The students then returned to their respective homerooms where they had their class parties. These varied greatly. In some rooms they simply distributed gifts, candy and fruit. In others they again read from the Bible, sang carols and distributed gifts, etc., before going home for two weeks.

"The Christmas turkey dinner is traditionally served in the lunchroom the day prior to the school's dismissal for the holidays."

Mr. Tyson added, "Naturally, when you think in terms of between eight and nine hundred students, the giving of gifts for every child is a tremendous undertaking. In addition, we receive in cash each year five to eight or nine hundred dollars from DAR groups who request that we purchase the gifts since we are familiar with needs, etc. Mrs. Troup and one other employee usually spend the better part of a day purchasing gifts to 'even up' or according to a particular need."

A group of needs at Tamassee will comprise the National School Project money gifts to the General Fund of the DAR. Grades one through eight have the benefits of a full-time music teacher during the school day. In the afternoons private music lessons are given, and in the evenings choral work is done with the high school students.

The Junior Membership Committee under the leadership of Mrs. Donald J. Gonchar, National Chairman, is most active in providing the arts and crafts program and additional recreational and health programs. Our Juniors do magnificent work and we do appreciate them and their accomplishments.

State Organizations and chapters wishing to assume the financial responsibility for any of the needs included in the National School Program should notify Mr. Jones at once. We assure you proper marking of gifts will be provided.

In addition to the needs at Tamassee combined to form the National School Project money gifts to the General Fund of both K.D.S. and Tamassee are needed. It is from this fund that the General Fund pays for food, heat, light, repairs, insurance and many miscellaneous items are paid.

Our school program is a tremendous one, and as Daughters of the American Revolution we experience the satisfaction of sharing in a program so rewarding and productive of good. In closing I bring you another item to add to your pleasure and that is the full accreditation of Tamassee by the Southern Association of Elementary and Secondary Schools.

DAR has done so much for education but each day presents new demands on our time and financial resources. Knowing our membership we are positive we always will go forward in underwriting this great educational work.

AMANDA A. THOMAS, Chairman.

Mrs. James Edward Clyde, Chairman of the DAR Magazine Advertising Committee, read her report.

Report of DAR Magazine Advertising Committee

The DAR Magazine Advertising Committee reports with great pleasure an increase of $2697 over this same period in 1971.

Credit goes to 1000 chapters from 15 states assigned to the months of December, January and February, and to 131 chapters for their miscellaneous ads.

States reaching their goal of 100% participation are: California, Iowa, Oregon, North Carolina, Washington, and West Virginia.

The featuring of historic spots has been predominant during this period, making the advertising attractive as well as informative. The many ancestor pages are also of great value to those seeking genealogical data.

Fewer problems than anticipated have been experienced due to the transition period. The gratitude of the National Committee is extended to all State Regents for their cooperation.

Revenue received for this period came from the following states:

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TAMASSEE NEEDS

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<td>New Roof—old Administration Building</td>
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<td>Plastering and other work in old Admin.</td>
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<td>New Roof and guttering for Elementary School</td>
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<tr>
<td>Painting outside of Elementary School</td>
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<tr>
<td>Painting auditorium</td>
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The DAR Magazine Advertising Committee, read her report.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
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 Chairmen submitted to the Continental Congress shall be referred without debate to the Resolutions Committee.

RULE II.

Each motion offered during Continental Congress shall be in writing, signed by the maker and the seconder, 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 typewritten, ready for printing, and sent to the Recording Secretary General before the report is ready for 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 and in Mexico 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 1/4 resolutions, including Rededication and collective Reaffirmation, excluding the courtesy 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 adoption 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 offices of Vice President General and Honorary Vice President General 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, may 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 20th.

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

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

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

That the Museum Air Conditioning Fund be removed from the Honor Roll and that the Cataloguing of the Museum and Period Rooms Collections be included in the Honor Roll, with the receipts to be deposited in the Museum General Fund. Seconded by Mrs. Money. Adopted.

Adoption of the Friends of the Seimes Microfilm Center pin, available to members donating $100 to the Center. Seconded by Mrs. Maughan. Adopted.

To rescind the motion of April 18, 1970 pertaining to the American History "Fellowship reading as follows: "That the previous NSDAR American History Scholarship be changed to the NSDAR American History Fellowship, and be awarded for graduate study and research in the field of American History, leading to a Master's or Doctor of Philosophy degree. The award shall not exceed $2,000 per
year and may, upon progress satisfactory to the National Society and to the Student’s Graduate Committee, be renewed annually for not more than three consecutive years. The recipient shall be chosen according to regulations formulated by the Student Loan and Scholarship Committee. At the discretion of the National Society the award shall not be made if no qualified student has applied. The rules shall be reviewed annually by the Executive Committee." Seconded by Mrs. Howland. Adopted.

That a scholarship be established to be known as the NSDAR American History Scholarship in the amount of $8,000 to be awarded over a period of four years, $2,000 per year to a graduating high school senior who qualifies for said award according to rules set up by the Student Loan and Scholarship Committee; the student’s record to be reviewed annually. Seconded by Mrs. Biscoe. Adopted.

That the project known as the Grandparent Forms be reinstated as originally designed by the Genealogical Records Committee. Seconded by Mrs. Metteital. Adopted.

The President General reviewed the proposed changes in the Honor Roll Questionnaire.

Mrs. Pidgeon moved to approve Honor Roll Questionnaire 1972-73. Seconded by Mrs. Chambers. Adopted.

Mrs. Lempenau moved that the rules for awarding and governing the NSDAR American History Scholarship be presented to the Executive Committee at the April 1972 meeting for consideration and approval, and further that said rules be reviewed annually by the Executive Committee of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. Seconded by Mrs. Dodson. Adopted.

Mrs. Smith read the proposed Rules for Use of Voting Machines as follows:

Rules for Use of Voting Machines

1. Voting machines to be used in elections of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, shall be examined and checked as to mechanical condition and clearance by the permanent Tellers Committee together with one or more representatives of the company owning the machines and, in case of a general election, with the candidates for the office of President General and their personal tellers or representatives. Should a candidate desire to have also a specialist in such machines accompany her at the time of examination she may have such person at her own expense.

The machines shall be examined after registration has closed on the afternoon preceding the election and being found cleared shall be so certified in writing by the Chairman of the Tellers Committee and one other member of the permanent Committee, and in case of a general election, by the candidates for the office of President General. The room in which machines are installed shall then be locked and opened the following morning at a time specified in the presence of the Tellers and one other member of the permanent Committee deems it better so.

2. There shall be two or more representatives of the voting machine company in the voting room at all times to assist in any problem, mechanical or otherwise, that might develop. In case of malfunction use of that machine shall be discontinued.

3. Should an individual voter need assistance in the use of the voting machine, assistance shall be given by a representative of the Voting Machine Company and a member of the permanent Tellers Committee, both present at the same time.

4. Provisions shall be made for checking and recording the totals of all machines in the proper procedure. No total from any machine shall be officially recorded until the tellers present for the respective candidates have viewed the total on each machine.

5. After votes are recorded the machines shall not be cleared or dismantled until so ordered by the President General. After the report of the Tellers is received and, until such time, at least two members of the permanent Tellers Committee and at least one representative of the voting machine company shall remain in attendance to monitor that there is no tampering with the machines.

Mrs. Smith moved that the Rules for Use of Voting Machines be adopted by the National Board of Management as presented. Seconded by Mrs. Hamm. Adopted.

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

Report of Bylaws Committee

The Chairman of the Bylaws Committee has had an unusual amount of correspondence since November due to communications relating to two proposals for amendments, one to formulate rules for the use of Voting Machines and the other to establish an Ethics Committee.

The original communications were addressed to the Chairman at 1776 D Street, N.W. and unopened placed in other envelopes and mailed to the Chairman at her Florida address. After several had been received it became evident that their was a desire to adopt formally rules and procedures for the use of Voting Machines in National elections and also to a lesser degree a wish for an Ethics Committee or a Code of Ethics for the conduct of candidates and campaigns.

The Bylaws Committee receives communications and proposals for amendments, considers them and reports to the National Board of Management and the decision to submit the proposals to the Congress or disregard them is by vote of the Board. If approved by the Board for submission to the Congress, notice to the chapters is given by the Recording Secretary General.

In this case the proponents were intending to proceed under Article XIX, section 1, which provides that amendments may be proposed by a Chapter and endorsed by at least nine other Chapters, the ten being in five different States.

There were so many irregularities and deficiencies in the communications that the Committee deemed it desirable to proceed in its usual way to consider the wishes expressed and try to offer something which would accomplish the intent to establish binding rules for procedure in the use of Voting Machines and suggest the authorization by the National Board of Management of the appointment of a committee to present a proposed Code of Ethics to the Board at its meeting April 15 when the largest attendance of State Regents can be expected, the Code of Ethics to be the basis for forming the Ethics Committee with rules governing the conduct of candidates and campaigns in elections for National Executive Office.

Toward these objectives the Committee, using the material received, prepared "Rules For Use of Voting Machines" which the Committee recommends be adopted by the National Board of Management, thus making them completely effective without incorporation into the Bylaws. No reference to Voting Machines is now in the Bylaws and the Committee deems it better so.

A letter was prepared to send to all Chapter Regents heard from, if only an envelope with papers obviously intended to be kept had been received. Only one Regent added her address on the papers, only two typed name of Chapter, some not signed, some the only clue to State was the postmark on envelope. Six were sent from three States by third parties, in one instance no names on two envelopes, only the same address, later learned not that of either Regent, Voting Machines for one and Ethics Committee for other. A number sent Voting Machines only, fewer sent Ethics Committee only. However such clues as were available were sent to Washington and names and addresses of Regents obtained.

With the letter were enclosed copies of the proposed rules for procedure in the use of Voting Machines and form for a resolution authorizing the appointment of a Committee to
bring in a Code of Ethics. Stamped addressed envelopes were enclosed and reply requested indicating acceptance of methods of procedure suggested by the Committee. Ten replies were received promptly, all but one agreeing.

Several have seemed indefinite and it must be assumed that some others were unfamiliar with the proposals.

Copies of the Rules for Use of Voting Machines, a form of Resolution and letter sent to the Chapter Regents heard from are filed herewith.

The purported proposals contained statements termed "Background and Reasons" not appropriate to be included in a notice of proposed amendments.

It is evident that the Chapters intending to endorse the proposals acted upon the mistaken premise that they had been duly proposed by a chapter. The Ethics Committee proposal was never proposed.

The Committee in consideration of the idea of an Ethics Committee asserts that it should be based upon a Code of Ethics such as legal associations, and C.A.R. have adopted but not incorporated into the Bylaws, such a Code of Ethics to be duly adopted by the National Board of Management and providing for the establishment of an Ethics Committee.

Another proposal for amendment to the Bylaws has been prepared by request to specifically provide that one of the two application papers may be a "typed original" as required in Article IV, section 1 (a) and (b) and one a photocopy, provided that all signatures on both are original. In the opinion of some a photocopy of a typed original can be given the same authority as a typed original provided that all signatures are original. However it is deemed desirable to clarify the Bylaw and the following is submitted.

Amend Article IV, section 1 (a) by striking out the words "with signatures of two endorsers" in the last sentence and adding after "originals" the words "or one typed original and one photocopy with all signatures on both original" so that the sentence will read:

"Within one year, unless granted special extension by the chapter, the applicant shall return to the chapter the two completed application papers, both typed originals or one typed original and one photocopy, both signatures on both, including endorsers, original" so that the sentence will read:

"The two typed original or one typed original and one photocopy with all signatures on both original," so that the sentence will read:

"Within one year, unless granted special extension by the chapter, the applicant shall return to the chapter the two completed application papers, both typed originals or one typed original and one photocopy, with all signatures on both, including endorsers, original, together with the application fee and the required dues.

Seconded by Miss Cooper. Adopted.

The Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Heiser, read her supplemental report.

Supplemental Report of Organizing Secretary General

Your Organizing Secretary General herewith submits the following supplemental report:

The petition of Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, New York City, New York to incorporate under the laws of the State of New York was granted December 22, 1971 by the State of New York.

The following chapters have met all requirements according to the Bylaws and are now presented for confirmation:

Spoon River, Williamsfield, Illinois;
Captain William Wells, Bluffton, Indiana;
James Tull, Humble, Texas.

There are now 2939 chapters in the National Society.

MARIAN ROWE HEISER, Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Heiser moved confirmation of three chapters, provided necessary messages of organization are sent by 4:30 p.m. from place of origin. Seconded by Mrs. Grigsby. Adopted.

The Recording Secretary General Pro Tem, Mrs. Smith, read the minutes, which were approved as read.

The benediction was given by the Chaplain General, Mrs. Kemper.

The meeting adjourned at 3:45 p.m.

JANE FARWELL SMITH, Recording Secretary General Pro Tem
MAP of the upper part of the Peninsula, showing the location of the INDIAN FORTS, EARLY LAND GRANTS, BOUNDARY LINES.

Drawn by GEO. M. REESE, under the direction of the Author, and designed to illustrate the history of
CECIL COUNTY.

SCALE 8 MILES TO ONE INCH.
The first known white man to see the land now known as Cecil County, was Captain John Smith of the Virginia Colony at Jamestown. In 1608, he, and twelve men came in a long boat to explore the broad Chesapeake Bay. He sailed up until he came to a barrier of rocks, which he noted in his journal as “Smith Fales.” This rock formation is just north of the present town of Port Deposit. He noted that the banks were covered with thick green forest and that at least 600 natives—“the goodliest men I ever saw”—were along the shore. He described their dress in the following words, “They were attired in skinnes of beares and wolves, with a man’s head through the skinner neck and the ears and teeth hanging down his breast. One wore a wolf’s head on a chaine for a jewel and carried a tobacco pipe, three-quarters of a yard long, prettily carved with a bird and deare, sufficient to beat out ones braines.” These natives were called the Susquehannocks, so he noted on his map the name Susquehanna for the river.

He then sailed up a river to the south which he called Gunter’s Harbor, but which we know today as the North East River. He wrote of “a high mountain northward” which he called “Peregrine’s Mount.” No doubt, this is the high land known as Beacon Hill. Sailing on to the very winding channel and many twisting tributaries. On his map he noted this as “Elke River,” possibly because of the resemblance to the curving antlers of the elk, or because of the great herds of elk abounding at that time.

Another man from the Virginia Colony had come up the Chesapeake Bay and planted a trading post on what is known today as Kent Island. This man was William Claiborne. No doubt trappers and traders from this post travelled through the woodland of what is now Cecil County, but there are no records to prove this.

1634 saw the settlement of the Maryland Colony at St. Mary’s, under the Second Lord Baltimore, Cecilius Calvert. The Maryland colonists were more fortunate than some of the other colonists, for they were able to make and keep peace with the Indians. Within a few years colonists were leaving the settlement at St. Mary’s and moving northward, taking up large grants of land from Lord Baltimore.

Apparently a small village or trading post had formed at the head of the winding “Elke River,” for the records of Baltimore County for 1652 show the name “Head of Elk,” indicating that Baltimore County included all of the land in the northern end of Calvert’s colony. This is the first reference to the settlement that today is known as Elkton and is also most appropriate that the Elkton Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution should be called “Head of Elk Chapter.”

By 1661 Lord Baltimore was anxious to have a map made of his holdings in the New World, and one Augustin Herman offered his services. Herman had come with Peter Stuyvesant to settle the colony of New Amsterdam (now New York), but due to a clash of temperaments, he found it necessary to leave. Herman was a very able cartographer and he agreed to draw a map, accepting land in payment. This was satisfactory with Lord Baltimore, for land was what he had the most of at that time. Herman’s grant was for 22,000 acres of land in the northeastern part of Maryland. Augustin Herman, who was born in Prague, Bohemia, named the land “Bohemia Manor” and the wide river that bordered it on the south, the “Bohemia River.” He moved his wife, Jane, and their five children to their new home in 1662. It took him 12 years to complete the map, and it was on this map that he noted the
land north of his grant as “CECIL,” in honor of Cecilus Calvert, Second Lord Baltimore. This original map is preserved in London, but many copies have been made available to historical societies and libraries. The work was so accurate that it is considered to be as good as present day maps. It is interesting to note that Augustine Herman wanted to sever his ties with the Old World, and in 1676 applied to the Assembly at St. Mary’s for citizenship in Maryland, thus making him and his family the first naturalized citizens in the history of the colonies.

When this map was made public, many land grants were applied for in the new land of Cecil. In 1672 “Price’s Adventure” was patented in the fork of the Big and Little Elk Rivers. On November 20, 1735 this tract was purchased by Zebulon Hollingsworth and he renamed it “Elk Landing,” as it was only a mile from the village of Head of Elk. He built the small stone house near the shore, which is the oldest house in the area. Quite a little port grew up here, and in the records regarding shipments, etc., it is noted that boats took flour, bags of nails, bar iron, hoops, lumber, apples and pork to Baltimore; and on the return trip brought coal, coffee, molasses, rock salt, brandy, whiskey, candles, furniture and clothing. When the new chapter of the Children of the American Revolution was formed several years ago, it was most fitting that they should preserve the early port of the area by being named “Elk Landing Society.”

In 1681, 1400 acres were patented to Nicholas Painter under the name of “Friendship.” This grant included the land around the head waters of the Elk River and part of the village of Head of Elk. The southeast corner of this patent was marked by a stone with “F” on it, and this stone can still be seen in the meadow on the eastern end of Elkton.

Just to the west of “Friendship” a deed for “3 parcels of land, to ye tenement, known and called by ye name of old Simon—surname Johnson” is recorded. This is what we today know as the “Hollow.” At that time a stream which was called “Simon’s Gut,” ran through the land to Elk River. The deed further states that this tract goes to the bridge at the causeway to where Ben’s Gut empties into the river. Ben’s Gut is a small stream near the site of the old Cecil County High School on Mackall Street. From early records it is felt that “ye tenement” stood near the old depot lot—now the site of the Acme Store.

1706 saw the first mill put into operation at Head of Elk. It was built by John Smith. In 1784 he sold it to Zebulon and Levi Hollingsworth at which time they installed a pair of fine French millstones. This is what today we know as Vinsinger’s Mill.

In 1707 William Anderson petitioned the Assembly for leave to sell strong liquor at Head of Elk, on Queen’s Road, which he described as running from Lower Ferry (Perryville) to Bohemia River and called it “Elk Plains.”

Most of the buildings in early Head of Elk were of log, as one Isaac Weld wrote in his journal that “Head of Elk had about 90 indifferent habitations—some log with slits filled with clay.”

However, the merchants, farmers, inn keepers and boat owners were becoming quite prosperous, and so started the building of finer houses for their families.

Jacob Hollingsworth built “Holly Inn” (now known as Hollingsworth Tavern), about 1730. Tobias Rudolph, a merchant, built a large colonial house on Gay Street (now Main Street) in 1768.

Dr. Abraham Mitchell built a lovely home in 1769. He was a very fine doctor and was also a very loyal supporter of the colonies in their disagreement with King George III. In fact, this house was used as a hospital for wounded soldiers during the Revolutionary War. This lovely old home is beautifully restored and maintained by its present owners, Judge and Mrs. E. D. E. Rollins.

Henry Hollingsworth built his town house in 1768, on Partridge Hill. Outside of Head of Elk the manor house known as Gilpin Manor was built in 1760. Head of Elk was known far and wide, for in the records of Benjamin Franklin it is noted that the postmaster at Head of Elk was Jacob Hollingsworth for the year 1776.

Head of Elk was right in the heart of the dispute between William Penn and the Calverts over the boundary lines. This troublesome question was finally settled when Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon made a survey of the lines for both colonies between 1763 and 1787, and placed large granite stones marking the famous Mason and Dixon Line.

In 1735 Robert Alexander built the house on the east end of Head of Elk known as the “Hermitage.” He was a very highly respected citizen and active in the colony’s politics. However, when the Revolutionary War became a fact, he chose to put his allegiance with King George III, and when the British Army passed through Head of Elk, he left with them—abandoning his wife and children.

The years of the Revolutionary War were very important ones for Head of Elk. It was on the direct route from North to South. In August, 1777 both the British and Continental soldiers were in town. On August 25th the Continental Army camped on the edge of town and General George Washington stayed at Mr. Jacob Hollingsworth’s “Holly Inn.” On August 27th, the British Army marched through the town and General Howe stayed at the same Inn. The story is told that the same colored man served both of these gentlemen.

Following the Revolutionary War the confiscated lands of the Tories were sold and it was from a part of these lands that a market place was set up. Many private citizens bought up parcels of these lands, and Mr. Henry Hollingsworth gave one acre of ground to be used for a house of worship or for educational purposes. It was from this gift of land that the Academy got its start.

1787 saw the changing of the name of the little town to “Elkton,” when it was incorporated and made the county seat for Cecil. The first court was held on June 11, 1787 in the public house of John Barnaby, called “The Tavern on The Green.” This tavern was on the corner of Bridge and Main Streets, where the Elkton Supply Company is now located. The incorporation called for Seven Town

(Continued on page 515)
FINAL REMINDER: You are cordially invited to attend the U.S.A. Bicentennial-American Heritage Committee meeting on Monday, April 17 at 10 A.M. in the Banquet Hall, third floor, Memorial Continental Hall. Several "extras" are planned, previews of Bicentennial "firsts" and plans for 1972-73 will be presented. Awards from both committees will be given at this meeting. Come!

Your attention is directed toward Bicentennial commemoratives advertised in this issue of the DAR Magazine. The Steering Committee is proud to have these ready for you at Congress; they will be for sale in Constitution Hall foyer. In selecting the Haviland bonbon dish and the Medallic Art work, we have made available for DAR membership handsome workmanship in exclusive production. These two fine commemoratives, both works of art, will become collector's items as well as treasured mementoes of the 200th Anniversary of the United States of America. The third commemorative is an ornamental tile by Misceramic Tile Company, useful as a daily reminder of this historic occasion. The order blanks found in the advertising are for your convenience. Please remember that both the Haviland china and the Medallic Art medallions are strictly LIMITED issues. To assure your purchase, early placing of orders is urged. (Please make checks as indicated and observe the mailing address.)

NEW! NEW! New Bicentennial Certificates prepared for use during this Era are ready for purchase at Congress. There are many, many ways in which these special certificates may be used by chapters and states. Take advantage of the opportunity to secure these and use freely for appropriate occasions. (Cost to be announced. After Congress, order from the Corresponding Secretary General.) The official DAR logo observing the Bicentennial is making its first appearance on the Bicentennial certificates.

Attention: State Chairmen

Annual questionnaires and reports received from states reflect an enthusiastic leadership; those states making no report cannot be included in the report to Congress. Appreciation is expressed for the splendid accomplishments of chapters and states; many highly commendable projects are well under way. Those states who have not participated thus far are urgently requested to follow procedures sent to them so as to share in the exciting opportunities this Committee affords. A tremendous response to the Bicentennial program contest brought many, many excellent research papers and original manuscripts, skits, plays, etc. Several of these will be added to the Bicentennial Program file; announcement of the new programs will be made in the May issue of this Magazine.

A tip of the National Chairman's tricorne hat goes to the following: Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, New York City for their outstanding Bicentennial project, the Re-Dedication of the Whitehall Ferry Tablet on the 188th Anniversary of General George Washington's departure from that spot. Originally placed by the Chapter in 1904, the Tablet was lost, only to be located following intensive search. The Re-Dedication Ceremony also marked the 75th Anniversary of the Chapter, and included many City, and State Dignitaries. The list of cooperating organizations and patriotic organizations represented indicates the impact of the Chapter's success in completing this project. A full review of all markers placed by this Chapter, with complete map locations, was compiled by Mrs. E. James Gambaro. Mrs. J. Frank Wood is Chapter Regent.
Signer of the Declaration of Independence and of the Constitution, was a prosperous Philadelphia merchant, of extreme energy in the service of his state and country in their formative years.

Born March 16, 1739, descendant of an English immigrant great-grandfather (Richard Clymer), and father (Christopher Clymer) and a Philadelphia mother (Deborah Fitzwater). George Clymer was an only child who lost his parents in 1740, and was adopted by an uncle, William Coleman, and his wife Hannah (sister of Deborah Fitzwater Clymer).

Living in the Coleman home with its large library, he acquired an early taste for reading. He also formed a close friendship with Benjamin Franklin, who was a frequent visitor of the Coleman's.

After a business career with his uncle, he later became a partner with Reece Meredith and his son. He married Elizabeth Meredith, March 22, 1765, and it was in the Meredith home he became acquainted with George Washington.

An early and enthusiastic patriot, Clymer attended all revolutionary meetings. In 1773, he was chairman of the committee of the "Philadelphia Tea Party," forcing the resignation of the merchants appointed by the British to sell tea. He became a member of the Pennsylvania Council of Safety in 1775, and then entered Congress as a Pennsylvania delegate. It was while serving in this office that he signed the Declaration of Independence.

Because of his vast business acumen he was called upon to serve on many committees, in both the Continental and United States Congresses. He supported the continental loan and was one of the first subscribers to it. In September 1776, he was commissioned to inspect the Northern Army at Ticonderoga, and as a result recommended the expansion of Washington's powers.

He was serving on a committee for congressional business in December 1776, when the British advance drove the government from Philadelphia to Baltimore. He worked constantly and if he took time to visit his family, 25 miles away in Chester county, it was only for a night for he would be back at his desk early the next morning.

It was after the British victory at Brandywine, that they took a deliberate detour enroute to Philadelphia for the sole purpose of terrorizing the Clymer family and destroying their furniture and liquor supplies.

In 1780, George Clymer with Robert Morris, John Nixon, and others organized the Bank of Pennsylvania for the purpose of furnishing the Army with Supplies.

He retired from Congress in November 1782, then served four years (1785-1788) in the Pennsylvania Assembly. In October 1788, George Clymer was again elected to Congress, but soon withdrew entirely from public life.

Besides his interest and devotion to his country, he had other civic interests. He was the first president of the (Continued on page 485)
Docents, as Webster puts it, “are academic lecturers not on the regular staff.” In Washington, when the beautiful DAR Buildings are open, Docents act as guides from 10:00 a.m. to 3:00 o’clock, showing Museum visitors the Americana document exhibits, Constitution Hall, the Library and 28 Period Rooms. It is a stimulating activity for an outstanding, loyal group of members. The more they learn about the treasures housed here, the history of the buildings, and the Society itself, the more enthusiastic the Docents become, in turn this interest is conveyed to the visitors.

Memorial Continental Hall was built to house the historical documents and relics of our Country as, “A Tribute to the Patriots who achieved American Independence.” By showing these outstanding collections, the Docents provide a continuous living tribute to these patriots.

In January, 1971, the former Curator General, Mrs. Anna Ruth Kietzman, promoted the Docent program with a group of members from D.C., Maryland and Virginia. With vision, the President General, Mrs. Donald Spicer, and the present Curator General, Mrs. Walter Hughey King, sponsor the Docents as a Special National Committee, established by the National Board in October, 1971. This Docents Committee will report through the Curator General's office. In cooperation with the Museum and all other offices at DAR Headquarters, the Committee is to serve the whole Society. The Docents have an opportunity to help increase membership, and a responsibility of fostering good Public Relations with visiting guests and members from other parts of the country.

Encouraged by the action of the Board, the Committee has expanded. With the expert help of the new Director Curator, Miss Elisabeth Donaghy, and Mr. Robert Cato, Assistant Curator, a learning program is being established to acquaint our docents with every facet of our buildings, as well as the artifacts in the Period Rooms and Museum. All of DAR aims are being carried out by Docents learning about the Museum Collections and showing them to the public. They promote Education through the Patriotic Endeavor of sharing these Historical Preservations with the public.

Fourth Graders, after visiting the Museum, wrote as follows:

I thought your museum was great. It was better than the Stone House. I like the State Rooms best, Thanks for the Post Cards.

Yours truly
Kevin Ford

Your museum was the best place of all especially the rooms for the states. The Library was good two.

Yours truly
Marty Moon

I enjoyed the museum but I really liked the grandfather clock and the toy room. Although I really wish you would tell more about them.

Helen Anderson

Like these children, many visitors are amazed and delighted with the things they see in the rooms and hope to return when they have more time.

You will enjoy visiting your Period Rooms to see some of the outstanding items of historical interest. Please do come in April.

Members are invited with their guests on Sunday Afternoon, April 16th, after the Memorial Service before Congress. Come to the Open House in the Period Rooms in Memorial Continental Hall, and the Museum. It is hoped that each State Docent or State Regent will be present in their State Room as hostess. The local Docents here will be present to assist and be hostesses throughout the buildings as needed.

We will be looking forward to enjoying your Show Case with you.

Speaking of the Boston Tea Party

By Dorothy Taylor Gray
Beech Forest Chapter, Williamsburg, Ohio

Newton, Massachusetts, was represented by two or more of its citizens. One in particular who drove a load of wood to market that day stayed very late, and was not willing the next morning to explain the cause of his detention. But as tea was found in his shoes, it was easy to understand what he had been doing. This was Samuel Hammond, son of Ephraim Hammond, then a young man twenty-five years of age and ripe for such an expedition. Samuel was a private in the Revolutionary War.

Samuel told his son Peter of seeing George Washington review his troops on the Boston Commons for the last time in 1789.

In 1774 Samuel began a settlement near Otter Creek, New York, but the hostility of the Indians drove him to Wardsboro, Vermont. There he erected a saw and a grist mill at what was known for years as "Hammond Mills"—now called West Wardsboro. The mill is still there, as is his large house.

The old Hammond house, 9 Old Orchard Road, Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts, where Samuel was born, is still there. It was originally built in 1645, by Thomas Hammond, Samuel's great, great, grandfather, near Hammond's Pond and it is the oldest house in Newton. It was in the family for several generations.

Samuel married Mary Rogers in 1770. They had seven children: Samuel, born May 25, 1772; Mary, Peter, born April 9, 1776, died April 9, 1878, at the age of 102; Joel, born July 18, 1778, died August 15, 1859; Jemima, Artemas, born April 6, 1782, Nathaniel, born August 14, 1784.

Samuel died January 9, 1842 at Wardsboro, Vt., where he and Mary are buried in Smead Cemetery. There is a bronze tablet on monument saying he was a member of the "Boston Tea Party" and in the Revolutionary War, placed there by the Daughters of the Revolutionary War.

Only two of the original tea chests are known to be in existence. One is on display in the DAR Museum, Washington, D.C. and owned by the Boston Tea Party Chapter, and the other is in San Antonio, Texas.

There is a tea center in New York City to inform visitors of the tea's romantic history. At the opening of the center the Boston Tea Party chapter exhibited their tea chest, dumped into the Boston Harbor December 16, 1773. It is an heirloom descended from Hopestill Foster of Boston. It remained in the family and finally became the property of John Hancock Foster. The chest was presented to the Boston Tea Party Chapter by John Hancock Foster Estate on November 20th, 1902.
The Tea Party at Griffin's Wharf on that December 16th, 1773 led directly to Lexington and Concord, and finally to Independence. Neither Boston nor the world could ever forget those tea chests emptying into the stark tide, symbol of the real beginning of revolution. Estes Forbes, in his biography of Paul Revere, has recorded the song that the people of Boston sang:

Our Warren's there and bold Revere
With hands to do and words to cheer for liberty and law;
Our Country's "braves" and firm defenders
Shall ne'er be left by true Northenders
Fighting Freedom's call!
They rally, boys, and hasten on
To meet our chiefs at Green Dragon.

On April 19, 1775 the redcoats marched out of Boston to seize the stored arms of the colonial rebels. Minute-men answered the call of Paul Revere and William Dawes. On Lexington Green a volley mowed some of them down; more fell at Concord Bridge. Then from behind fences and trees the Minutemen fired and the British were harried to Boston with 273 casualties. The American Revolution was on.

Lt. John Rogers, Mary Rogers' father, marched in response to the alarm of April 19, 1775, to Lexington, according to his war record in Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War.

John Rogers, blacksmith, clockmaker, select man, and farmer was noted as an ingenious man. His most notable clock, presented to the Town in 1761, has hung since then in the First Church of Newton, Mass. and may be seen on the balcony in the present church edifice in Newton Center.

Three sons of John Rogers served in the Revolutionary War. John Jr., Isaac and Caleb. The last two aided in the capture of Burgoyne.

John built his colonial house in 1746, on 189 Washington Street, in Newton. From the front the house looked like the typical, small, early colonial homes which were one room deep. However, with its ell of five rooms on the ground level, the house extended back to the barn.

The front porch was added later, as were the glass panels flanking the door which led into a small hall with its turning, steep and narrow stairway. At the left was the old parlor and to the right was the living room with deep fireplace and wide floor boards.

Over the shed rooms were one long room, used as sleeping rooms for the farm workers, often up to fifteen.

Its 6-acre property extended from the old Roxbury Road, to the river, with much of it devoted to vegetable farming.

The house has been torn down for a highway.

John Rogers married Hannah Williams in 1745. She was the daughter of Isaac Williams and Martha Whitney.

They had seven children: John Jr., Nathaniel, Mary, Caleb, Ann, Althina, Isaac, and Martha.

John Rogers Sr. died in 1815 at Newton, Mass., and is buried in the old Newton Cemetery with Hannah, and other members of his family.
### New Records for February 1, 1972

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Editor's Note: The February feature, “Captain Molly,” contains the statement that the remains of Molly Corbin were brought to West Point and a monument to her erected by the National Society. This is incorrect; the action was accomplished by the Daughters of the American Revolution in New York who annually honor her memory with “Molly Corbin Day” at West Point. The Magazine regrets the error.
Pictured left to right are: Mrs. Benjamin J. Brooke, 50-year member; Mrs. Eloise Jenkins, State Regent; Mrs. Ryland C. Bryant, 50-year member; Mrs. Joseph N. Todd, Chapter Regent; Mrs. Walter E. Ward, Vice President General.

SUSAN RIVIERE HETZEL (District of Columbia). "A Salute To Our 50th State" was the theme of the 60th Anniversary Luncheon held at the Congressional Country Club in April 1971, with the Regent, Mrs. Joseph Newton Todd, presiding. The colorful flowers, gay posters, the guests and members in their leis and mu-mus made it a festive affair. Talented members of the Hawaii State Society of D.C. gave a delightful program of their native music and dances. Greetings were brought from the Regent of the Hawaii State Society, Mrs. Harold Mitchell, with a brief history of their DAR activities from 1897, when their first chapter, "Aloha," was organized.

A special feature of this occasion was the presentation of 50-year pins to Mrs. Ryland C. Bryant, and her sister, Mrs. Benjamin J. Brooks, both past Regents, and two of the Chapter's most distinguished Daughters.

Mrs. Bryant's interests extended to the Children of the American Revolution, which she served as National Vice President, and National Registrar, as well as chairman and vice chairman of many state committees.

Mrs. Brooks also served at the national level, on the President General's Reception Committee, the House Committee, the Auditing Committee, and as a state officer and chairman of many committees.

Honor guests who congratulated our 50-year members were: Mrs. Walter E. Ward, Vice President General, Mrs. Eloise T. Jenkins, State Regent, Mrs. Robert F. Tallman, State Librarian, and Mrs. John Morrison Kerr, Past Treasurer General.

PINELLAS CHAPTER (Belleair Bluffs, Fla.) celebrated its first birthday at a luncheon meeting on December 8, 1971 at Siple's famous Garden Seat Restaurant in Clearwater. Forty-four members and guests attended. A large cake decorated with birthday greetings in blue and one blue candle climaxed a delicious luncheon. The Registrar, Mrs. Charles C. Hood, reported that from the nineteen organizing members the chapter has grown to thirty-seven, three of whom are Juniors. Of the five Associate members, three hold appointments as National Vice Chairmen.

Although very young and small, Pinellas Chapter has given support to DAR projects on the State and National level, winning the Silver Honor Roll Ribbon in 1971.

The program for this occasion was a reading on "Christmas Legends, Old and New" given by Mrs. Agnes Mathis Cherry, nationally known author and dramatist, who has visited foreign countries under the auspices of the U.S. State Department. Mrs. Cherry, formerly an Illinois DAR, is a charter member of Pinellas Chapter. Guests at the luncheon included Mrs. Clarence W. Wacker, Past Vice President General from Michigan, and Mrs. Royce L. Beers, Past Regent, both members of Piety Hill Chapter, Birmingham, Michigan, who are winter residents in Sarasota; Mrs. George D. Nolan, National Vice Chairman of Lineage Research Committee, a member of Fort McHenry Chapter, Washington, D.C., now a resident of Dade City, Fla.—Mrs. Lesba Lewis Thompson.

Baltimore (Baltimore, Maryland). In an effort to ease tensions at the time of admission and create a relaxed home-like atmosphere for the new patient, the Staff of the VA Hospital on Loch Raven Boulevard, Baltimore, Maryland, has decided to serve coffee during the admission period.

To help initiate this new service the Maryland State Society, DAR has presented the Hospital with a deluxe model two-tier serving cart and thirty-two cup electric urn. The cart has a sturdy brass frame and two shelves of generous proportions in a rich walnut wood-grain finish, especially treated to withstand heat. The urn is finished in avocado enamel which provides color and avoids any hint of being Institutional equipment. Volunteers will serve coffee in the lobby twice each day. The Hospital has graciously attached a small copper plate bearing the inscription "Donated by the Maryland State Society, DAR" to the rail of the serving cart. It is hoped that our Chapters will send occasional gifts of coffee (regular grind) sugar and paper cups. Mr. Takos has offered to purchase the latter for us at a considerable saving. Baltimore Chapter has generously contributed the first gift of paper cups. The coffee service has already begun and the patients are most appreciative.

Mrs. Jacob Vorous, State Regent; Mrs. Arthur C. Hostler, National Vice Chairman, Service for Veteran Patients; Mrs. Samuel L. Greenawalt, State Treasurer and Mrs. Ralph Smith, State Vice Regent, present a serving cart to Mr. Steve S. Takos, Sr., of the VA Hospital.
PEGGY WARNE (Phillipsburg, N.J.).
The 70th anniversary of Peggy Warne Chapter was observed at a celebration Tuesday, April 13 in the Washington, N.J. Methodist Church. The organizing date was January 17, 1901.
State officers of the New Jersey State Society, Regents and members of neighboring chapters were guests. A booklet depicting some of the highlights of the chapter's accomplishments over the years was presented to each as a memento of the occasion.
The Rev. George Cole, pastor of the church, gave the invocation. Mrs. F. Benson Leedom, Regent, welcomed those attending and introduced the state officers and officers elect who were present. Mrs. John Griffin, State Regent elect gave a short address.
Mrs. Leedom presented the chapter with a Flag of the United States of America and members gave a chapter flag in memory of departed Regents. Mrs. Donald Hagerman, Flag chairman, accepted for the chapter. Rosemarie Sosnovik, President of the Peggy Warne Society, and Roger Snovel, state chairman of the Correct Use of the Flag, carried in the new flags and accepted the old ones in behalf of Peggy Warne Society, Children of the American Revolution.
Fifty-year certificates were presented, in absentia, to Miss Katharine Stryker, Chapter Regent 1921-26, and Mrs. H. Wilmot Eckel.
Mrs. Martin BryNildsen, Jr. of Washington, mezzo soprano, formerly soloist with the Robert Shaw Chorale and Miss Yvonne Folkner, organist of the Delaware Presbyterian Church and member of the Chapter, were introduced by Mrs. C. Edward Price, Vice Regent. Mrs. BryNildsen sang patriotic songs by 18th, 19th and 20th century composers with Miss Folkner as accompanist. The audience participated in the singing of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic."
Rev. Cole pronounced the benediction, after which refreshments were served.
The floral centerpiece was placed on the grave of Peggy Warne in the old Mansfield Woodhouse cemetery in Washington.

MATINEOCKOCK (Flushing, New York) recently presented the Americanism award to Mr. Haig K. Shiroyan. Mr. Shiroyan was born in Armenia of "well-to-do" parents. His mother died while he was still an infant, and his father was massacred on a "Black Friday the 13th" in that country. Left to die in a pool of blood, the young boy was rescued by American missionaries and taken to an American orphanage. After a high school education in Armenia, Mr. Shiroyan finally was able to come to America where he worked his way through Cornell University, earning a degree in electrical engineering. He has written five books, mostly about his love of America.
The presentation was made by the State Regent, Mrs. George U. Baylies, with more than 50 Chapter members and guests attending.

HENRY DOWNS (Waco, Texas) honored its past regents at the chapter's 70th birthday celebration.
Regents who told highlights of their terms of office were Mrs. Walter G. Lacy Sr., Mrs. T. A. Armstrong, Mrs. Marion Butler, Miss Doris Goodrich Jones, Mrs. Howel W. Woodfin, Mrs. T. Watkins Williams, Mrs. Robert W. Evans and Mrs. Hubert Johnson.
The Chapter was founded Dec. 5, 1901 in Waco by the late Josie Downs Marshall. The chapter was named for Henry Downs, signer of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence of 1775, ancestor of the founder who also became the Chapter's first Regent.
Early day activities were mostly social, but were later supplemented with emphasis on conservation efforts; preservation of historic sites and encouraging students' interest in the nation's history and in being good citizens.
Restoration interests of the chapter began 70 years ago by rescuing historic Waco Spring. Current project is to give a glass case to the Waco High School library in which to display four history books printed in 1820. The books are life histories of the signers of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.

GENERAL JAMES BRECKINRIDGE (Roanoke, Virginia) celebrated its 15th anniversary with a special meeting, including many of its charter members.
Named for the distinguished patriot of Revolutionary War, and War of 1812, it was chartered with 32 members.
It made history in 1958 receiving a press award for the best scrapbook compiled by a Chapter in Virginia.
It presented a chair to the National Cathedral in memory of General Breckinridge, with a special brass plate inscription. The Cathedral included the Botetourt native in the national roll of honor.
The Chapter was the first in Roanoke to bestow an Americanism Medal on an outstanding naturalized citizen, and has bestowed five others since that time.
It sponsored the first genealogical research workshop in Roanoke designed to assist persons in learning about their ancestors. Also it held the first of five antique shows in 1967, which became an annual event, raising $8,600 to assist in special projects, including the refurbishing of the Breckinridge law office, donating to DAR supported schools, assisting with naturalization ceremonies for new citizens, and giving prizes in local schools for good citizenship, and history awards.
The chapter donated $100.00 to Roanoke Historical Society for its work in preserving documents in the Fincastle

With the Henry Downs Anniversary cake are Mrs. Marian Butler, Mrs. Stephen Corwin, and Mrs. Robert W. Evans, Sr., Regent.
Charter members of the General James Breckinridge Chapter.

courthouse; also completed research on unpublished records from the archives of the Lutheran church house.

A 29-piece flat silver set was presented to the DAR museum. A special project was making of flags for the blind. The chapter has had five regents.

NOBLE WIMBERLY JONES (Shelbyman, Georgia). Mrs. J. T. Martin opened her lovely home Feb. 3 to members of the Noble Wimberly Jones Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and guests. Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Henry Jennings and Mrs. Truitt Martin greeted guests at the door. The meeting was called to order by the Regent, Mrs. R. S. Crittenden, and the invocation was given by the Chaplain, Mrs. J. T. Martin, followed by Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, led by the Flag Chairman, Mrs. Anna Lumpkin, after which the National Anthem was sung with Mrs. Ruby Aycock at the piano. The chapter was honored to have as guests the State Regent, Miss Martha Cooper, of Perry, Ga. Miss Cooper and other guests including Mrs. T. D. Wall, Regent of Dorothy Walton Chapter, Miss Bertha Cannon, Regent of Stone Castle Chapter, Mrs. J. W. Starr, Mrs. C. B. Strange and Mrs. T. N. Williams, were introduced and cordially welcomed by Mrs. Martin. Miss Cooper's address on "What it Means To Be a Georgia Daughter" was most inspiring and informative. Quoting Macaulay, "A people which takes no pride in the noble achievements of remote ancestors will never achieve anything worthy to be remembered by remote descendants."

GENERAL LAFAYETTE (Atlantic City, N. J.) is going to go on a history making trip. We are of the opinion that many friends would care to join with us.

The History Making Trip is to Paris, France. We are going to place a memorial plaque at the grave of our namesake. This grave has not been recognized by any group, person, or Chapter since World War I, when General J. J. Pershing placed a plaque from the U.S. Army. Our plaque is made of polished carrara marble and is being made by one of the most famous marble cutters in Europe, M. Manonviller of Paris.

This plaque is to be placed in Picpus Cemetery, Paris. This cemetery is in the extreme eastern section of Paris—all pre-French Revolutionary ground. It is a small convent cemetery that contains the remains of over 1,000 victims of the French Revolution.

The ceremony will take place on July 4, 1972. At this time, the SAR of Paris hold their annual ceremonies at the grave. The SAR of Paris are the lone custodians of this grave. Ambassador Watson of the U.S. Embassy is the Honorary President and Count de Chambrun, who is a direct descendant of General Lafayette, is the present president. Both of these men have congratulated the Chapter on their graciousness and generous offer. It was through the correspondence with Count de Chambrun that the date of July 4 was suggested for the dedication of this plaque.—Marion Faber.

SCHENECTADA (Schenectady, New York) dedicated a grave marker honoring Nicholas G. Veeder, last surviving Revolutionary soldier from Schenectady County. He died April 7, 1862 at the age of 101. Guests of honor were Mr. William Henry Sullivan, Honorary President General; Mrs. Lyle J. Howland, First Vice President General; New York State Officers and Chapter Regents.

Dedicating the marker in the First Reformed Church Cemetery are: Mrs. Harold Blase, Chaplain; Mrs. Dorothea E. Swits, Regent; Mrs. Edgar Snell, Historian.

PEAKS OF OTTER (Bedford, Va.). The quaint little Bedford Historic Meeting House on West Main Street was the setting of a most unusual Christmas program on Colonial Williamsburg sponsored jointly by the Peaks of Otter Chapter and the Bedford Historical Society.

The Meeting House, built in 1838 and now being restored by the Historical Society, was decorated in the spirit of the Colonial era, with a holiday wreath and a glowing candle in each window and flower arrangements and other decorations in keeping with this period. The modest brass service in the chancel and the small antique foot organ proclaimed the simple start of this former Methodist church.

As the guests entered, they were greeted by two attractive junior hostesses. Mrs. Jack Hayes, of the Historical Society, then pinned a sprig of holly on each guest, and all were invited to sign the register.

The tolling of the old church bell signaled the start of the meeting. After appropriate greetings from the Regent and the president of the Historical Society, the program was turned over to Mr. Campbell Johnson, a local choir director, who showed colored slides depicting a Colonial Christmas in old Williamsburg. Together with narration and song, he carried the group back in fancy along the streets of the old town, bringing to mind historic homes, noted people, and customs of a by-gone era. Assisted by his mother at the organ and Miss Karen Gough on guitar, he sang such cherished old carols as "God Rest Ye Merry Gentlemen" and "Silent Night."

Later, the guests were invited to gather around the Wassail Bowl in the vestibule for refreshments reminiscent of gay old Williamsburg.

OLD YORK (York Beach, Maine). November 1, 1971 was an eventful day in the town of New Vineyard, Maine, when a bit of neglected American history was revived by the placing of a bronze plaque and an S.A.R. marker at the front door of the Town Hall, that also houses the town Library, honoring the memory of Capt. Nathan Daggett, who was Chief Pilot of Comte de Grasse's French Fleet, that brought about the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, Virginia, October 19, 1781.

At the Captain Nathan Daggett plaque dedication are pictured: Mrs. Earl J. Heimbreck, State Regent, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Brown, Dr. Hilda Tife.
The plaque was given by Mrs. Effie M. Cole-Brown, a member of Presque Isle Chapter, Erie, Penna., and dedicating services were conducted by Mrs. Earl J. Helmbrick, Maine State Regent, assisted by Mrs. Lloyd W. Jordan, State Historian; Mrs. Joseph Rehler, Regent of Old York Chapter, Maine, and regents and members of nearby chapters.

Capt. Nathan Daggett was born at Tisbury, Mass., 1750—died after 1838 at New Vineyard, Maine, son of Seth and Elizabeth (West) Daggett. He married Anna Wilkins of Nantucket, May 1773 and moved to New Vineyard after completing his services in the Revolutionary War.

The original John Daggett, founder of this Daggett family, came from England to America in June 1630 with the John Winthrop Colony, landing at Salem, Mass. He became a freeman May 31, 1631, participating in the Fourth Great Division of lots, receiving 30 acres in Cambridge.

The Daggetts were seafaring men and whalers for generations, being familiar with the American waters along the Atlantic coast and elsewhere, and when the Colonies broke with the Mother country, the Daggetts gave an excellent account of themselves in our struggle for independence.

The service given by that man has gone unrecorded by our historians, for no mention of it is found in our school history books of today, although piloting the French fleet at the Seige of Yorktown was an outstanding event in our American history.

MALHEUR (Ontario, Oregon). Regent, Mrs. L. J. Kinney, unveiled the Chapter plaque for the grave of Jean Baptiste Charbonneau which reads as follows: 1805-1866; Jean Baptiste Charbonneau; As a baby was with his Mother Sacajawea a member of the Lewis and Clark expedition. As a man was a pioneer of the West of pleasant manner and esteem in the community. Placed by Malheur Chapter DAR, August 6, 1971.

Not until the last few years did we realize that Sacajawea's Papoose was buried in Malheur County at what was then the Inskip fortified way station on the route between the California and Idaho and Montana gold fields. He was traveling from California to Montana by horse back and died of pneumonia. In the plot are also the graves of two small children and two soldiers.

This grave site was dedicated August 6th with the combined efforts of interested individuals, the Idaho and Oregon Historical Societies, the Bureau of Land Management and the Malheur Chapter. It has been well marked, landscaped and fenced. The next project will be to restore the ruins of the way station. We feel in the not too distant future this will become a National Monument. With the grave of a fascinating historical character and because of its location in our beautiful, vast and awesome desert it is a vivid example of the way of life and the hardships endured by our early pioneers to travel and settle our West.

Today the Charbonneau gravesite is located one hundred miles from Ontario, fifteen miles from Jordan Valley a little community of 196 people and three miles from Route 95, a North and South transcontinental highway.

Mrs. Wayne Walton, Chaplain, conducted the impressive call to remembrance, using a centerpiece of white gladiola and mums, fronted by a brown cross and white taper, with a replica of the Madonna of the Trail in the foreground.

Mrs. White gained national recognition among DAR members when an article in the national magazine mentioned that she made replicas of the Madonna of the Trail. These replicas are now considered collector items since no provision has been made for further production.

Mrs. White, a charter member of the chapter, met an untimely death in an automobile accident near Manchester, Tennessee on July 25, 1971. At that time, she was serving as Vice Regent of the Old State Capital Chapter.

FINCASTLE (Louisville, Kentucky). A public-spirited citizen, identified with the growth of Louisville no less than the social life of his day, was Thomas Prather. Born in Maryland in 1770, of English extraction, he crossed the wilderness trail to seek his fortune in the new country. He was one of the city's first merchants, having opened a store here as early as 1794. He was the capitalist of his day and famed for his philanthropies.

Broadway was first named for him. He was President of the first bank in Louisville, the old Bank of Kentucky. He was instrumental in establishing the City Hospital, Fire Department and many other such projects.

While he was busy with this work, a brother, Captain Basil Prather, 1731-1803, from Maryland, was fighting throughout the Revolutionary War. He declined any pay for his services. He spent the winter at Valley Forge with Gen. Washington. Later he came to Louisville and located on a large tract of land on a branch of Beargrass Creek. He is numbered among the Commissioners of Louisville in 1790. He has been described as an exceedingly hand-
some man, 6 feet 3 inches tall and of cordial and engaging manner. He married Miss Frances Meriwether and built an 18-room mansion which now stands on land owned by Jefferson County and used for Parks and Recreation Area.

SEQUOIA (San Francisco, California) recently celebrated its 80th anniversary with a combined Christmas and birthday party.

This chapter, organized in 1891, was the first in California and the sixth in the nation. The name Sequoia was taken from the giant trees which belonged particularly to California, representing a firm link with the past and lasting throughout the years.

The first meeting was held at the home of General and Mrs. David D. Colton on December 10, 1891. Among those present were Senator and Mrs. Leland Stanford; (Mrs. Stanford, the former Jane Lathrop, was Honorary Regent), Mr. and Mrs. David Hewes (Anna Maria Lathrop), Mrs. Walter K. Watson (Jennie Lathrop), and Mrs. John Bidwell (Annie E. Kennedy). A message of congratulation was received from President and Mrs. Benjamin Harrison. Mrs. Harrison was President General of the National Society.

On April 19, 1894, 119 years after Paul Revere's Ride, the Sequoia Chapter planted a sequoia tree in Golden Gate Park. It was called "The Liberty Tree." Soil for the planting of this tree was sent from battlefields and tombs of patriotic men and women made memorable in the Revolutionary War. Soil from over two hundred battlefields and tombs was reverently deposited at the roots of the tree. The first trowel of earth was from Lexington battlefield. The second was from the old tomb at Mt. Vernon, where George and Martha Washington were first buried.


Another event of special interest in connection with the history of the Sequoia Chapter occurred on October 19, 1896, the 115th anniversary of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis. This was the planting of a Historic Arch of representative trees from historic places in the Thirteen Original States of the Union. There is a sugar maple from New Hampshire, and an elm from Massachusetts. Rhode Island sent a walnut tree, a white birch, and an elm. From Connecticut came an oak. New York sent a white oak and a hickory, New Jersey a linden, Pennsylvania a cedar, Delaware a red maple, Virginia a chestnut, North Carolina a hackberry oak, South Carolina a magnolia, Georgia a catalpa. These trees may be seen in back of Pioneer Log Cabin, near Stowe Lake, in Golden State Park.—Doris Carrier.

WILLIAM PENN (Glenside, Pa.). The five Craven sisters, members of the William Penn Chapter, returned to historic Keith House, Horsham, Pennsylvania, the childhood home of their father, William W. Craven, on August 27, 1971, to act as hostesses for the restored house on the occasion of Hatboro's Centennial Celebration.

The famous Keith House or "Fountain Low" as it was named by its designer and first owner, Sir William Keith, in 1721, then Governor of Pennsylvania, is now a State owned and operated property. The sisters are from left: Mrs. Virginia Smiley, Mrs. Anna Siddall, Mrs. Elva Ramsey, Mrs. Caroline Clarke, and Mrs. Lillian Hubbard.

PEARLS OF THE CONCHOS (San Angelo, Texas). At the January 5, 1972 Meeting, the Chapter heard a most interesting talk on the "Status of the Air Force ROTC Today," by Major Buford D. Graham, Detachment Commander, at Angelo State University. Major Graham is also Professor of Aerospace Science in the Department of Aerospace Studies. Major Graham explained that the mission of the Air Force ROTC is to help develop an Air Force Professional Officers Corps. This is accomplished by placing on active duty Second Lieutenants who are dedicated to their assignments and willing to accept responsibility, and have the ability to communicate with clarity and precision.

Major Graham pointed out that the anti-military sentiment as it was directed against the ROTC programs is diminish-
The Budget

The **budget** is a formal financial statement of the anticipated income and expenses of an organization for the ensuing fiscal year.

A Budget Committee is appointed by the organization according to the bylaws. It is the duty of this committee to prepare a budget as a financial guide for the organization.

Some organizations have a Finance Committee, as prescribed in their bylaws, whose duty is to prepare a budget for each year, based on current income or on receipts of the preceding year and provide for the expenses of the organization, to present to the Executive Board and/or to the organization for approval. The bylaws should state which body adopts the budget. Once the budget is adopted it becomes the guide of an organization as to its income and expenditures. All expenditures not approved in the budget must be ordered by the organization.

The Chairman calls a meeting of the committee to prepare the budget to be submitted in accordance with the bylaws. The estimated revenues should be based upon the number of members paying dues, amount of dues, changes in membership and other primary sources of funds, to determine the available revenues for the current year. The committee should use only the anticipated income from the current fiscal year. The reserve fund from the previous year should not be included in the new budget unless the committee is directed to do so. Naturally, the anticipated income must balance with the anticipated expenditures including the miscellaneous fund. The amount for each item under disbursement should be included, such as dues, printing, yearbook, program, contributions, expenses, and a miscellaneous fund, which should have a sufficient amount for emergencies. The amounts of expenditures will depend upon future plans, projects and expenses.

The Chairman submits the budget as compiled and approved by the committee to the proper group and moves its adoption.

While the motion to adopt the budget is pending, and before adoption, the budget may be amended by a majority vote, to include new items, increases or decreases in the amounts of proposed items, and the funds involved. A majority vote is required to adopt the budget, but after it has been adopted an amendment requires a two-thirds vote. When the adopted budget is amended, the amendment must state from which fund the amount is to be taken or to what item it is to be added. A two-thirds vote is required to amend an adopted budget, and to transfer any amount out of the miscellaneous fund. Budgeted amounts or bills are paid only upon a motion adopted by a majority vote, or by the methods as prescribed in the bylaws.

Any additional expenditures not included in the budget require that an amended budget must be presented for approval. Approving the budget is not the same as approving payments for expenditures, just because they are included in the budget. Robert’s says in Parliamentary Law, page 526, Question 47, “Approving a budget is very different from approving the bills for expenditures” —— The budget is approved in advance and the bills are approved after the expenditures.” Bills are allowed by a motion adopted by the organization unless otherwise provided for or in the bylaws. A budget is only adopted for the financial guidance of the organization.

At the end of the year all unused revenue in the budget may be added to the balance in the treasury, to be placed in the reserve or general fund.

(Roberts says very little about Budgets. Most of this information has been gleaned from effective, authoritative bylaws; from The National Parliamentarian, official Magazine of The National Association of Parliamentarians; from *Basic Rules of Parliamentary Law* and from other reliable sources.)
From the Desk of the National Chairman:

Individuals working through the Chapters, Chapter Chairmen of Genealogical Records and our State Chairmen of Genealogical Records, we thank you for the interest that you have shown by the collecting of many records, by organizing and indexing the material. You have spent many hours of hard work and we are truly appreciative.

Since the last listing the following material has been received. There will be more records given in the May issue. All material received by National that is postmarked March 1, 1972 will be accepted for the 1972 report.

**VOLUMES**

**Arkansas:**
- Daggett & Allied Families Vol. 70. Presented by L'Angville Chapter.
- Arkansas Land Records 1816-1823 Vol. 72. Presented by Prudence Hall Chapter.
- Records of Arkansas County 1804-1833 Vol. 76. Presented by Grand Prairie Chapter.
- Records of Clark County Vol. 77. Presented by Arkadelphia Chapter.

**District of Columbia:**
- Winger Family Records. Presented by the Monticello Chapter.

**Florida:**

**Idaho:**

**Indiana:**
- Warrick County, Ind. Marriages 1813-1854. Presented by Capt. Jacob Warrick Chapter.
- Cemetery Records of Marion Co., Ind. Presented by Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter.
- Knight Lineage. Presented by John Wallace Chapter.

**Iowa:**
- Hawkeye Heritage Vols. 5-6. Presented by Abigail Adams Chapter.
- Early Settlers of Iowa. Presented by Iowa State Chapter.
- A name index to the Year Books of “The Old Settlers’ Assoc. of Johnson Co., Iowa 1866-1925. Presented by Iowa State Society.

**Louisiana:**


Records compiled by Osage Chapter DAR 1971. Presented by Osage Chapter.

Bakerville Church of Christ. Presented by Missouri State Society.


Nebraska: McNaught—Franklin—Bartholomew Families. Presented by Deborah Avery Chapter.


Marriage Bonds of Orange County, N.C. 2 & 3 Series. Presented by Davie Poplar Chapter.

Old Lutheran Church Records 1757-1848. Presented by Elizabeth Maxwell Steele Chapter.

Cemetery Inscriptions Davidson (Old Rowan) Co. N.C. Presented by Elizabeth Maxwell Steele Chapter.


Wilkes Co., N.C. Presented by Elizabeth Maxwell Steele Chapter.


The Genealogy of Major Francis Logan. Presented by Griffith Rutherford Chapter.

Carolinas Genealogical Society. Presented by John Foster Chapter.


The Coan Family of America—Wiles. Presented by Bethia Southwick Chapter.

Early Vital Records, Clinton Co., Ohio. Presented by George Clinton Chapter.


Pioneers of Cleveland County 1889-1907. Presented by Black Beaver Chapter.

Ohio: The Doane Family Association of America.

Rhode Island:

South Carolina:

Tennessee:

Texas:

Virginia:

Washington:

Wisconsin:

PAMPHLETS


Ohio:

Rhode Island: Births and Deaths from Newport, Portsmouth, R.I. Presented by Col. Wm. Barton Chapter and Rhode Island Independence Chapter.


Texas: Texas County Court Records—Caldwell and Comal Counties. Presented by Alamo Chapter.


Notes on the Sanders Family. Presented by Samuel Sorrell Chapter.


Hoskins of Virginia and Related Families. Presented by Henochopis Chapter.

Marriage Records from The Hustings Court of the City of Richmond, Virginia 1800-1850. Presented by the Cobb Hall Chapter.


Wisconsin: George Rumbarger, Ancestors & Descendants. Presented by Oskschash Chapter.

Sages, Past & Present. Presented by George Reams Chapter.

MICROFILM


Massachusetts: Early Records—Births, marriages and deaths—of the Town of Amherst, Massachusetts Prior to 1843 to 1891. Presented by Mary Mattoon Chapter.


Vt. Sanders family Bible. Presented by Mrs. A. Wilfred Elliott (Blanche E.) through the Hannah Goddard Chapter, Wellesley, Massachusetts.

This bible was printed by the American Bible Society dated New York-1862. It is now in the possession of Mrs. Charles Gleason, Cavendish, Vermont.

Births: Lorenzo N. Sanders born April 19, 1814.

Lucy Ann Sanders " December 14, 1838

Susan E. Sanders " August 2, 1856

Myron N. Sanders " September 21, 1857

*Ella C. Sanders " June 14, 1860

James R. Sanders " June 18, 1863

Marriages: Lorenzo N. Sanders and Lucy Ann Sanders, were Married October 28, 1855

James R. Sanders of Cavendish, Vermont and Ida Flora Grimes of Wilmington, Vermont were married at Brattleboro, Vermont, March 30, 1892

Alfred Scott Allen of Reading, Vt. and Mabel Flora Sanders were married at Woodstock, Vt. November 10th, 1915

Mr. Charles J. Gleason of Manchester, Vt. and Edith Ella Sanders were married at Cavendish, Vt., July 10, 1919.

Verne Gleason of Manchester, Vt. married Lucy Ann Sanders, March 24, 1866.

Deaths: Lorenzo N. Sanders died January 3, 1865.

Lucy Ann Swift Sanders died October 30, 1905.

*Ella C. Sanders died June 5, 1915.

Myron N. Sanders died February 29, 1920.

Susan E. Sanders died February 12, 1929.

James R. Sanders died April 13, 1945.

*probably the same person

In this same Bible was a true copy of the will of Isaac Sanders dated 15 Dec. 1838.

He names his wife Susan Sanders and his son, Lorenzo Nelson Sanders (commonly called Nelson Sanders) as Executors.

He names four daughters, Rebekah W. Sanders

Harriet E. Sanders

Rosalinda Sanders

Mary Ann Baldwin (wife of Franklin Baldwin)

A grandson, Isaac Baldwin, son of said Mary Ann—their bequest—and in Indiana—where they lived, and another son Isaac L. Sanders.

The above Bible records and will were attested and affirmed.

I personally inspected the above Bible records and the copy of Isaac Sanders’s will and declare the above information to be correct.

Signed this fourth day of June, A. D. 1971 at Brookline, Mass. Notary.

(signed) Andrew Wilfred Elliott


To reach this cemetery, take Gilbert St., which runs off the north side of Toll Gate Rd., Apponaug. Before reaching junction with Tanner Ave., leave car and follow path east through woods to a clear field. The cemetery is in the woods just beyond, and slightly to the south.

The cemetery is divided into three sections, separated by stone walls.


Section in rear of above cemeteries:

In Memory of John Browning. Who died Feb. 27, 1838 in the 80th year of his age.

Nine field stops.

Thomas Remington. Died Nov. 25, 1835, aged 43 years, and 9 months. Patience, wife of Thomas Remington. Died May 2, 1842, aged 45 years, 1 mo. and 13 days.

The next stone is broken. Footstone is marked W. W. P. Ann Eliza, daughter of Thomas and Patience P. Remington. Died Dec. 11, 1853, aged 27 years, 9 mos. and 29 days. (2nd row):

Two fieldstones.


Im Memory of Rhodes Whipple. Son of Beriah and Mary Browning. Born June 27, 1880. Died March 29, 1883.
Warren B., son of Beriah and Mary Browning. Died April 15, 1872, aged 9 months and 4 days.
Infant son of Beriah and Mary Browning. Died Aug. 20, 1870.

Quadraple stone:
Job S., son of Stephen and Almy W. Browning. Died Sept. 11, 1853, aged 8 years, 9 mo. and 13 days.
Infant (rest of inscription buried).
Stephen W., son of Stephen and Almy W. Browning. Died Aug. 1, 1837, aged 8 years and 4 mos.

Edgar, Son of Robert and Ruth E. Knowles. Died Oct. 9, 1878, aged 24 years, 3 mos. and 15 d.
Reneselie S. Knowles. Died March 8, 1864, aged 16 years. Member of Co. C, 166 Regt. of N.Y. Vols. (No marker or flag).

QUERIES

Calkins: A reward of $15.00 will be given to the first person who locates a Calkins family Bible (Meth.) belonging to John (1785), Milo (1809), Warren (1838), and Morris Calkins. Warren Calkins had the Bible in his possession at the time of his death on July 30, 1930 in Hastings, Mich.—Frank L. Calkins, 5608 Bloomfield Dr., Alexandria, Va. 22312

Bale: Seek inf. of descendants of Mrs. William Bale (nee Florence Gratiot) b. 1864 and lived in Galena, Ill. Her grandparents were: Mary Jane Sherry; Wm. S. Sherry; Meade McK. Morris; David G. Morris; Marilyn G. Miller.—R. D. McPherson, 26 W. Maple St., Wabash, Indiana 46992.


Updegraff-Op den Graeff: Prove that my great-great-grandfather Henry Updegraff (married Margaret Gardner 1790) is a descendant of Op den Graeff family who came to America with William Penn (one trip) on the ship “Concord” in 1683.—Mrs. J. Ray Shike, 2503 No. 49 St., Lincoln, Nebr. 68504.

Wade: Need info. concerning parents of both James Wade, b. 12/21/1778, died 3/5/1819, and his wife, Susanna ?, born 11/9/1776 died 10/2/1816. Their children's names and birth dates were: Stephen Wade—1/21/1798. Job—9/29/1799, Benjamin P.—5/6/1801, Maria—5/2/03, married to J. B. Burnet, and Jonas—4/16/1805, married to Margaret Hutchings, who died in 1834.—Mrs. Dennis Pryor, 2354 Tanglewood Circle N.E., Atlanta, Georgia 30345.

Lee: Need parents of James Lee, b. 3-16-1793; d. 3-22-1824. m. Migua? Meche? Bailey 1814—b. 5-21-1794; d. 2-7-1866. Both buried Perkinsville, Ind.—Eileen A. Leach, 9031 N. West St., Manassas Va. 22110.

Byrd: Wish information concerning the ancestors of Nathan and Joshua Byrd, residing in Lenoir County, North Carolina, prior to 1820.—Dr. T. B. Magath, 1038 19th Ave. N.E., Rochester, Minn. 55901.

Coffield-Hunter: Thomas Hunter Coffield, b. 1765, d. 1821, Martin Co., N.C., was son of Mary Hunter (dau. of Thomas Hunter; gr. dau. of Thomas Whitmell) by her first marriage. Need name and ancestry of his father, and also of his wife, Christian (Reddiek?).—Charles Whitmel Coffield, 610 Coffield St., Bowie, Texas 76230.

Cushman: Where can I acquire a copy of “Cushman History” by Henry W. Cushman?—Mrs. Jas. Cushman, 1120 Wade, Bedford, Texas 76021.

Washburne-Belt-Peck: Need parents, ances. birthplaces of John C. Washburne b. 1799 Va., ma. 10-25-1857, Fleming Co., Ky. Margaret Belt, b. 11-18-1818, d. 7-30-1883. Issue: Wm. Belt Washburne b. 9-17-1861, d. 11-13-1933, ma. 4-5-1883, Virginia R. Peck, b. 11-12-1861, d. 2-28-1895, Fleming Co., Ky.—Alice Washburne Crabb, R #5, Box 84-L, Rushville, Indiana 46173.

Shillingford-Smith-Guernsey: Want parentage and all possible information concerning James Shillingford and wife Priscilla, res. Southwark Dist. Phila. 1730. Also, list of children (names, birthdates of Nehemiah Smith & wife, Hannah Guernsey, res. Delaware Co., N. Y., 1800.—Mrs. P. S. Hazlett, 614 Glenmont Avenue, Columbus, Ohio 43214.

Cole: $20.00 reward; Parentage, birthplace of Ephriam Cole, b. 3-2-1794 m. Nancy Hussey 4-13-1815 Albion, Maine. Had Joseph Sampson; Ephriam C.; George Wright; Sarah Hussey; Leonard Tuell Cole.—Mrs. J. R. Brown, Scotland Brdg. Rd., York, Maine 03909.

Howell-O'Daniel: want parents, ances. Margaret Ann Howell b. 13 July 1810 Ky., d. 29 March 1870 Ks. James Franklin O'Daniel b. 13 Sept. 1806 Ky., d. 10 April 1880 Ks. They m. 1829 in Ky., one time lived in Hodgenville, Ky.—Mrs. A. L. Casey, 915 Fremont, Manhattan, Ks. 66502.


Lingo-Dean: Desire parentage of Thomas M. Lingo b. Ky. m. Hannah Palmer.—Mrs. Eddie J. Simmons, 8618 Anacortes, Houston, Texas 77017.

Swing-Palmer: Desire parentage of Wm. Swing b. 1802, m. Hannah Palmer.—Mrs. Eddie J. Simmons, 8618 Anacortes, Houston, Texas 77017.

(Continued on page 496)
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George Clymer

(Continued from page 464)
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Pvt. Isaac Plehove
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Nash Belete
Robert C. Livingston
Nicholas Bittinger
Christopher Parrott

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Daniel Brodhead
William Williams
John Call
Frederick P. L. Duval
Nathanial Colver
Conrad Schneider
Benjamin Vaughan
Isaac Kellogg
Capt. John Daniels
William Williams
William Cremer
Isaac Burhans
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Genealogical Queries
(Continued from page 480)


Timmons: Any info, Timmons Bros. landed in Md. Thomas & Mary in Md., 1790.—Mrs. Gladys M. Roush, 1410 W. 42nd Ave., Albany, Oregon 97321.

King-Pease-Cuff: Inf. about family and ancestors of John Wesley King, born c. 1890 (in N.Y., N.J. or Pa.); believed orphaned at early age and raised in vic. of Lambertville, N.J.; parents, John & Mary King, dates unknown; (two sisters & brothers, resp. Elizabeth (m. Ernie Pease) and Mary (m. Cuff) and Thomas); m. Margaret Green, 11-27-13, Wilmington, Del.; d. 6-25-37. Five children, interested in Wm. Baker Frye, b. Va. 12-25-1832, m. Ann Parks, b. 2-6-1918, son Wm. Henry Frye, b. 7-18-1869, d. 10-1-1924, daughter Lillian V. Frye (Walsh Darwell) b. 11-6-1894. Want Frye ancestry—Mrs. Herbert Darwell, Fairmont Hotel, Apt. 616, Fairmont, W. Va. 26554.


Robards-Taylor: Who were parents of Polly (Mary) Robards? b. 1776, d. 1847, m. Edmund Taylor, (Jr.), (grandson of John Taylor and Catherine Pendleton T.). We believe Polly's parents were James Robards and Mary Massie R., of Granville Co., N. C. Need proof.—Mrs. J. J. Beverly, 709 Chambers Dr., N.E., Huntsville, Ala. 35801.

Shields: Want information on George Shields of Revolutionary era (my great great grandfather), also, info on his descendants. Would like to corres. with a descendant.—Mrs. Esther Taylor Bohanon, 2836 W. 102 St., Evergreen Pk., Chicago, Ill. 60642.
The Bicentennial Commemorative Medallion of The National Society, Daughters of The American Revolution.

In response to the President’s call for observance of America’s Bicentennial, the Society has commissioned the dramatic commemorative medallion illustrated here. It has been designed by Donald De Lue, one of the world’s most illustrious sculptors, past-President of the National Sculpture Society and Chairman of the Art Committee of the Hall of Fame for Great Americans at New York University.

This beautiful work of art in miniature epitomizes the traditional ideals and spirit of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Because it commemorates the Bicentennial, because it is such an inspired gift for children and grandchildren, because it will be a cherished keepsake for future generations, the medal promises to become a highly prized collector’s item in its limited edition of 1,000 pieces in pure silver and 5,000 in bronze.

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“Holten House,” home of one of the most illustrious patriots of the Revolution, Dr. Samuel Holten, dates back to 1670. The Chapter bought it in 1921, and with much enthusiastic work, restored it.

Betty Allen Chapter
Northampton
This lovely early New England house was the home of Mayflower and Revolutionary soldier descendants. Built about 1760, it is notable for its fine paneling, and its staircase copied from the pulpit stairs in King's Chapel, Boston. The Chapter purchased the house in 1926.

Col. Timothy Bigelow Chapter
Worcester
Begun in 1774, “The Oaks” was not completed until after the Revolution because its owner, Timothy Paine, was a Loyalist, and the people of Worcester were hostile to him! Several pieces of the original furniture, and a large part of the Paine library are still in the house.

Molly Varnum Chapter
Lowell
The Spalding House (1761) has a fascinating history which includes years as an “Underground Station” for harboring fugitive slaves. Acquired by the Chapter in 1906, it is richly furnished with antiques, including chinaware, bric-a-brac, and Revolutionary firearms—over 600 cataloged items.

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Attleboro Chapter
Attleboro
In the same family for many generations, this house (1728) was acquired by the Chapter in 1910. It has a hidden stairway to a second attic, and is a charming museum of antiques and early artifacts of the community.

Mansfield Chapter
Mansfield
Built over 150 years ago, the house contains antique chairs supplied individually by each member when the Chapter bought it in 1927. Gavel used at meetings is made of wood from Daniel Webster House in Washington, D. C., and from the keel of Old Ironsides.

Submit Clark Chapter
Easthampton
Built and furnished soon after the Civil War by William J. Lyman, whose daughter Sarah G. Lyman willed it to the Chapter. It is rented. The ell is made into attractive quarters for meetings, and for the display of many interesting antiques and utensils pertaining to the early days of the town.
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MASSACHUSETTS DAR PRESENTS HILLSIDE SCHOOL, INC.
MARLBOROUGH, MASSACHUSETTS • WINTER 1971

Hillside's library is a favorite project of Massachusetts State Regent, Mrs. George C. Houser, photographed left checking books with students and Mrs. Raymond Fleck, State Vice Regent. Lower left photo shows Mrs. Houser and Mrs. Fleck testing school's musical instruments with students. Current state project is to obtain pianos for the school's practice and recreation rooms. Center picture features Richard Mahoney, right, owner of Orton's Sporting Goods Store, Norwood, Mass., who for several years has donated winter sports equipment to DAR for Hillside School. Mrs. Fleck, center, and Anthony Orton, left, favor pair of selected skis. At right, students enthusiastically unload Mr. Mahoney's 1972 gifts, as Mrs. Fleck, Mrs. Houser, and Richard Whittemore, Hillside's headmaster, look on approvingly.
Chapter Reports
(Continued from page 474)

During July and August visit the other 17th century houses in the garden
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SHERATON HOTELS AND MOTOR INNS A WORLDWIDE SERVICE OF ITT

Judy Prince, Virginia Doering, Mary Chase Means at Altadena Old Fashioned Days Parade.

ALTADENA (Altadena, California) took part in the May 1971 Old Fashioned Days parade. Their entry, No. 44, in Section I, was a 1916 Ford Truck, in excellent condition. Four members rode on the back of the truck dressed in period costume. Judy Prince wore a gold-brown taffeta with long tight sleeves, a large bertha collar, and leghorn hat. Mary Chase Means wore a frontier-type dress with small field flowers. Mary Virginia Means wore a white blouse with ruffle banded skirt and leghorn hat. Virginia Doering wore the classic riding duster and veil. All waved merrily as they rode along the parade route, and heard many admiringly say, “You’re a beautiful picture.” The parade composed of almost 50 units ended at 5 p.m. with quite an outsized spirit of togetherness for a little town.—M. Virginia Means.

(Continued on page 514)
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AGAWAM — IPSWICH, MASS.

AMOS MILLS — WELLESLEY, MASS.

ATTLEBORO — ATTLEBORO, MASS.

AUSOTUNNOO — LEE, MASS.

BETSY ROSS — LAWRENCE, MASS.

BETTY ALLEN — NOTHAMPTON, MASS.

CAPE ANN — ROCKPORT, MASS.

CAPTAIN ISAAC DAVIS — ACTON, MASS.
MEMBER

Whitty, Catherine D.
Angeli, June Phelps
Meeke, Gertrude Alma
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Evans, Hester S.
Clough, Priscilla M.
Jacques, Mildred N.
Jacques, Mildred N.
Beal, Helen L.
Jacques, Mildred N.
McFieck, Susanne D. (Miss)
Perry, Elizabeth C.
Webster, Elizabeth F.

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Pendexter, Elia
Philips, Sigg, Robert
Pitney, Benjamin
Savory, William
Shurtleff, David
Simmons, 2nd. Lt. Noah
Spofford, Col. Daniel
Spofford, Moody
Spooner, Pvt. Samuel
Tennyson, Richard
Tucker, Harbert
Weston, Hannah Watts
Weston, Hannah Watts

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MEMBER
Pulver, Marion R. (Mrs. Jack E.)
Sena, Jean S. (Mrs. Sherwood H.)
Davis, Florence E. (Mrs. Albert W.)
Charles, Inez B. (Mrs. Harold J.)
Moore, Rhoda C. (Mrs. George M.)
Moore, Rhoda C. (Mrs. George M.)
Maxon, Laura E. (Mrs. David A.)
Long, Alberta E. (Mrs. John G.)
Pierce, Evelyn E. (Mrs. Charles C.)
Wiley, Evangeline B. (Mrs. Earl T.)
Danforth, Thelma B. (Mrs. Joseph W.)
Jeffers, Florence T.
Koehler, Emma S. (Mrs. Harry F.)
Poole, Frances L. (Mrs. Claude R.)
Moore, Rhoda C. (Mrs. George M.)
Ciocca, Camellia (Mrs. Donald A.)
Freeman, Estelle Reemie (Mrs. DanaId)
Brockelman, Nina E. (Mrs. Webster B.)
Brierly, Una B. (Miss)
Broekelman, Nina E. (Mrs. Webster B.)
Carey, Dorothy A. (Mrs. James H.)
Gale, Ruth L. (Mrs. Paul H.)
Freeman, DaneIle
Birley, Ada S. (Mrs. Webster B.)
Bloom, Thomas
Barnard, Daniel
Barrett, Jacob
Burnham, Thomas
Chase, Abraham
Coombs, John
Cotton, Thomas
Derevo, Abraham
Delvee, Peter
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Eames, Ezra
Griswold, John
Harding, Theodore
Harding, Theodore
Holbrook, Joshua
Lemont, Thomas
Lukens, David
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Merrill, Samuel
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Merrill, Stephen
Moore, William
Munro, Benjamin
Phinney, Edmund
Potter, John
Putnam, Lt. William
Stone, John
Sylvester, William Jr.
Sylvester, William Jr.
Robie, Nancy
Smith, John
Tapp, George

ANCESTOR
FRAMINGHAM — FRAMINGHAM, MASS.
Ballard, Daniel
Barrett, Jacob
Burnham, Thomas
Chase, Abraham
Coombs, John
Cotton, Thomas
Derevo, Abraham
Delvee, Peter
Delvee, Peter
Eames, Ezra
Griswold, John
Harding, Theodore
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Holbrook, Joshua
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Merrill, Samuel
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Potter, John
Putnam, Lt. William
Stone, John
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Baker, Arnold
Barnes, Jeremiah
Birge, Simeon
Cole, Israel
Davis, Sgt. Samuel
Dibble, Moses, Jr.
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Fairbanks, Jonas
Gleason, Benjamin
Haskins, Capt. Jacob
Holcomb, Elijah
Kellough, Benjamin
Leonard, George
Loomis, Capt. Noah
Prouty, Daniel
Ring, Elzear
Sawin, Augustus
Sawin, Ezekiel
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Searle, Zapher
Searle, Zapher
Shepard, General William
Shepard, General William
Smith, Sgt. Jedediah
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Webster, Ashkel
Wells, L. Bayze

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**MEMBER**

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**JEDEDIAH FOSTER — WEST BROOKFIELD, MASS.**

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**LEXINGTON — LEXINGTON, MASS.**

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**LUCY JACKSON — NEWTON, MASS.**

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**LYDIA COBB — TAUNTON, MASS.**

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**LYDIA PARTRIDGE WHITING — NEWTON HIGHLANDS, MASS.**

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**MAJOR SIMON WILLARD — HARVARD, MASS.**

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**MANSFIELD — MANSFIELD, MASS.**

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**MARGERY MORTON — ATHOL, MASS.**

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MEMBER

Dixon, Mrs. Stanley R.
Chilson, Isabell Hall
Batchelder, Margaret Bickford
Wanegar, Amanda Botkin
Jorey, Alma H.
Frost, Gladys Louise
Bayley, Grace M. (Mrs. Charles)
Macintyre, Alice E. (Miss)
Tirrell, Elizabeth Blodgett
Corry, Debra Ann K. (Mrs. Forrest J.)
Vestal, Doris Phelps
Oakes, Louise L. Smith
Nelson, Zilpha House
Rudfong, Maud Searles
Walker, Kathleen Thornton (Mrs. John H.)
Goodrich, Anna B. (Mrs. F. L.)
Aschenbach, Marion S. (Mrs. Henry C.)
Dixon, Mrs. Stanley R.
Crawford, Kate M. (Mrs. Forrest J.)
Batchelder, Margaret Bickford
Curry, Debora Ann K. (Miss)
Vester, Doris Phelps
Nelsson, Zilpha House
Frost, Gladys Louise
Wiggin, Emily N.
Thompson, Louise E. (Miss)
Chway, Viola H.
Carrier, Col. Uriah
Taylor, Dan
Burne, Dorothy (Mrs. C. J.)
Bixler, Elizabeth L.
Thackery, Elsie M.
Webb, George B.

Tirrell, Elizabeth Blodgett
Chenery, Lelia D. (Mrs. F. L.)
Dixon, Mrs. Stanley R.
Chandler, Ethel
Crawford, Kate M. (Mrs. Forrest J.)
Batchelder, Margaret Bickford
Curry, Debora Ann K. (Miss)
Vester, Doris Phelps
Nelsson, Zilpha House
Frost, Gladys Louise
Wiggin, Emily N.
Thompson, Louise E. (Miss)
Chway, Viola H.
Carrier, Col. Uriah
Taylor, Dan
Burne, Dorothy (Mrs. C. J.)
Bixler, Elizabeth L.
Thackery, Elsie M.
Webb, George B.

MOLLY VARNUM — LOWELL, MASS.

Brown, Major Abishai
Butterfield, Capt. Reuben
Clark, Lt. John
Brown, Moses
Davis, Moses
Dustin, Capt. Moses
Emerson, Lt. Col. Nathanial
Libby, Francis
Lyons, Moses
McGuffey, Lt. Neal
Otis, Joshua Sr.
Palmer, Capt. Ichabod
Penniman, Capt. Peter
Shedd, Joel
Thayer, Sgt. Christopher, Jr.
Webber, George B.
Wheeler, Phineas

NELLY CUSTIS LEWIS — WALPOLE, MASS.

Bonney, Ebenezer
Everett, Capt. William Jr.
Thompson, Elijah
Wight, Dr. Aaron

NEW BEDFORD — NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

Baker, Lt. Shubael
Beckwith, Ezekiel
Bliss, William Sr.
Bumpus, Jeremiah
Bumpus, Lot
Calder, Robert
Calder, Robert
Dempsey, John
Eldridge, Isaac Jr.
Freeborn, Thomas
Heald, Oliver
Holt, Dennis
Jones, Amos
Needham, Joseph
Perkins, Sgt. Isaac
Pierce, Isaac
Ship, Abraham
Simmons, Ichabod
Sparrow, Brig. Major Edward
Squier, Micah
Squier, Simon
Stadasdom, Zachariah
Wheeler, Phineas

OLD COLONY — HINGHAM, MASS.

Coffin, Nathanial
Dearborn, Pvt. James Jr.
Gould, Pvt. Amos
Heard, Lt. Jethro
Huntington, Pvt. Francis Jr.
Libby, Daniel
Mavin,Capt. Amos
Perley, Pvt. Benjamin
Remington, Pvt. Elihah Jr.
Ricker, Pvt. Ezekiel
Smith, Pvt. Josiah Sr.
Thompson, Pvt. Jonathan
Woodman, Pvt. Ableth

OLD MENDON — MILFORD, MASS.

Dean, Abel
Edwards, John Sr.
Humphrey, James
Logan, Caleb Esq.
Moore, Asa
Raymond, Enoch
Rogers, David
Sheldon, Zachariah
Thayer, Lt. Elias
Wood, Edmond
Ball, Samuel

OLD NEWBURY — NEWBURYPORT, MASS.

Littlehale, Abraham

OLD STATE HOUSE — MELROSE, MASS.

Drake, Simon
Dike, Calvin
Dike, Calvin
Woods, Solomon

A R I P 1972

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<th>MEMBER (MRS.)</th>
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<td>Estabrook, Ruth G. (Mrs. Harland B.)</td>
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<td>Wright, Helen (Mrs. Frederick, Jr.)</td>
<td>Thayer, Deacon Elphaz</td>
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Humphrey Courtney—Symbol of a Nation

(Continued from page 438)

pence owed by James Courtney. 4 Whether this sum was a small remainder he owed on his portraits has yet to be documented. There can be little question, however, that their son-in-law had to pay more for his portrait and that of his wife. The larger size of the canvas and the time expended on the bold display of mahogany, silver, leather and brocade assure us that James Earl received more payment for this portrait. It also tells us, however, subtly, that Humphrey was a wealthier man than his father-in-law. Though, if we can deduce anything from the open-hearted, good-natured, honest expressions of Mr. and Mrs. James Courtney, their son-in-law could not have been a better man.

The Humphrey Courtney portrait is a significant painting in the history of American art for several reasons. It is one of the finest known examples of the work of a rarely encountered artist. The great fire of 1861 and the ravages of time have claimed a high percentage of the achievements of Charleston's early artists, including the canvases of James Earl. Compounding these factors is the unfortunate fact that the artist worked in Charleston less than two years.

The three portraits considered together are of unparalleled significance in the oeuvre of James Earl. A low percentage of eighteenth century American portraits can be documented. The artist is often a challenged attribution, the sitters unknowns. We know the artist, we know the sitters, we know that they were painted within a two-year time span, that they were painted in Charleston, we know their line of descent, that within one generation the three portraits hung together and that since that time they have never gone out of family hands. In addition, the three portraits are superb statements on the height of achievements attained in eighteenth century American portraiture. There is to be a comprehensive exhibit in Connecticut this Fall of Earl family paintings, and it is inevitable that the importance of James Earl will increase with this recognition.

The three Courtney portraits once again hang together in the parlour section of the Museum Gallery. We hope and expect that further research with primary sources will reveal to us many more details about the Courtneys and their likenesses.

The portrait of Humphrey Courtney hangs as a bold endorsement of life in colonial America. There is the pride of the self-made man, surrounded with tangible manifestations of his success. Earl's vigorous handling of his subject, so plastic and physically real, transmits the solidity, the strength, the honesty of this early American and his way of life. Humphrey Courtney, handsome, successful, self-assured merchant gazes steadfastly from a canvas rich with a wealth of finery, a canvas which tells the story of colonial America, this "world of living and active men," 5 and one which I hope we will welcome into our collection as our own.

Footnotes

1 Inventory of the Effects and Debts belonging to the estate of James Earl Limner deceased, Charleston Probate Court: Inventories 1789-1800, 218.

2 "South Carolina State Gazette and Timothy and Mason's Daily Advertiser," August 20, 1796.

3 "South Carolina Gazette," March 1, 1777.

4 Inventory of the Effects and Debts belonging to the estate of James Earl Limner deceased, Charleston Probate Court: Inventories 1789-1800, 218.

The Maryland State House, (1779), oldest state capitol still in legislative use, has been the scene of events of great national significance. These include: General George Washington's resignation of his commission to the Continental Congress, December 23, 1783; the ratification of the Treaty of Paris by the Continental Congress, January 14, 1784; the appointment of Thomas Jefferson as Minister Plenipotentiary by the Congress, May 7, 1784; and the Annapolis Convention, September 17-14, 1786, which issued the call for the Constitutional Convention. From November 26, 1783 to August 13, 1784, the Congress met in Annapolis and thus the city was the first peacetime capital of the United States.

In recognition of the important role of the Maryland State House in the history of the founding of our nation, in 1960 the United States Department of the Interior designated the building a "Registered National Historic Landmark," and in 1965 the historic district of Annapolis was so honored.

In 1962, Governor J. Millard Tawes, aiming to focus public attention on Maryland's rich heritage, proclaimed January 14 as Ratification Day. This has become an annual custom, with appropriate patriotic commemorative ceremonies being held in the State House. In January 1966, the original Treaty of Paris was exhibited there, through the courtesy of the National Archives.

Sponsored by The Maryland State Society NSDAR
THE MARYLAND STATE SOCIETY
National Society Daughters of the American Revolution

PROUDLY PRESENTS

With affection and appreciation of her leadership

Mrs. Jacob W. Vorous

State Regent

APRIL 1972
Chapter Reports

(Continued from page 502)

BATTLE PASS (Brooklyn, New York) celebrated Constitution Week with a pilgrimage to two Brooklyn landmarks; The Erasmus Hall building and the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Flatbush.

The church, first in all Long Island, at the corner of Flatbush and Church Avenues, was organized in 1654, Governor Peter Stuyvesant contributing to the building. The church records are complete from the year of its organization. A second building on the same site was erected in 1699. The burial ground, as was then the custom, was under the church and it is believed that graves of some American Revolutionary soldiers are there now. The present structure of beautiful dark grey stone was built in 1796. Except for a small extension added later, it is preserved exactly as it was 175 years ago. The large church bell is said to have warned of the approach of the British at the time of the battle of Long Island. It has tolled the death of every president, in or out of office, beginning with George Washington. The church grounds include a burial ground of many old Dutch settlers, a modern church activities building, and the parsonage. It is an oasis of quiet beauty at a busy Brooklyn corner.

Erasmus Hall High School is directly across the avenue. Its origins go back to 1658. Dutch settlers, members of the church, knew the importance of education and started the school named for the Dutch scholar, Desiderius Erasmus. The Erasmus Hall building, erected in 1787, is preserved intact in the parklike quadrangle of the school and is still in use. Since 1896 the school has been part of the New York public school system. Their archives preserve much of the history of the early settlers and activities of the community. We thus saw a happy melding of tradition into an ongoing religious and educational program which gives us hope for the future.

SAN DIEGO CHAPTER (San Diego, California). The 10th historical marker to be placed in San Diego County by the San Diego Chapter was dedicated at 2 p.m., November 13, at Mission San Diego de Alcala, Mission Valley.

The mission, built under the direction of Father Junipero Serra in 1769, was the first to be established in California.

Mrs. Donald L. Lewis, Chapter Regent, presented a bronze plaque to Msgr. I. B. Eagen, Chancellor of the San Diego Roman Catholic Diocese.

Children of the mission school and members of the San Diego Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution participated in the program.
Attention Regents

After March 1, 1972, new subscription lists will be sent to each Chapter Regent. Please forward this List to Your Magazine Chairman so that it may be checked for accuracy and the corrections returned to the Magazine Office.

Head of Elk

(Continued from page 462)

Commissioners, and each had to own at least 300 pounds of real estate. Elections were set to be held on Easter Monday and money was appropriated for a court house to be built on Gay Street. This courthouse was completed in 1791.

These are a few of the highlights having to do with the founding of the town of Head of Elk and its progress for over a hundred years. The present Main Street was known as Gay Street, and Bow Street was originally called Beau Street. The names of some of the early townspeople and their efforts should make us all realize that their work and loyalty made the Head of Elk grow and become the county seat. It is now up to our generation to try and preserve the homes, Inns and historic sites that were the beginning of this area.
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Fort Keogh Museum

The Fort Keogh Museum was one of the original buildings constructed by the U. S. Government for a permanent army post in 1877. In 1967 this duplex type officers’ quarters was moved from the site of old Fort Keogh, two miles above the confluence of the Tongue and Yellowstone Rivers, to the triangle formed by the meeting of these two waters. This was the location of the Tongue River Cantonment No. 1, a temporary outpost of logs and mud, across the Tongue River from the present site of Miles City. The restoration was a community project under the guidance of the Eastern Montana Historical Society. The furnishings and memorabilia are authentic examples of those originally used during the period from 1877 to 1908.

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Mrs. La Cauza was photographed in the living room of the Casa Serrano Adobe in Monterey. She is a Director of the Monterey History and Art Association, which among its many services, preserves and restores early California adobes. Casa Serrano is also the headquarters of the Association. Furniture in this house was brought from Spain and Mexico, and by wagon train across the plains.

In addition, Mrs. La Cauza is a member of the Board of Trustees of the Colton Hall Museum, and a committee member of the Library of History in Monterey.

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DAR Magazine Advertising Committee

(Continued from page 435)

eralization that China is in both torment and in ferment, and that her torment is critical to the world.

I hope the picture I have projected through the eyes and lips of others, gives meaning to those words.

I hope I have been able to underscore truths that we cannot—that we dare not—elude.

First, the peace of the world—the tranquility of the United States of America—is at stake in Asia.

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Whether we like it or not, whether we want it or not, the United States of America has a role to play in Asia.

Ming Yun I Ting—(It is decreed.)

If Americans believe in their Country and their future, they will heed this ancient counsel.

Reprinted from Congressional Record, June 16, 1971
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**Account No:** 51-0048

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