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The President General’s Message

DEAR MEMBERS:

IN A few weeks the hallowed season celebrating the birth of Christ will be with us. It is also a joyous time for family reunions. Young and old never tire of hearing the narrative of Christmas and its story of the shepherds in the field watching over their flocks by night, when the angel of the Lord came upon them, and the story of the Wise Men following the star and seeing the Babe in the manger.

Happy memories also crowd into our thoughts as we think of other Christmases when loved ones have been with us. For each of us Christmas opens a Memory Book and brings a kind feeling to our hearts.

In this blessed season, Americans need to rededicate their lives to the work which is ahead of us, work which must be done for our country, our homes, our children.

“With God, all things are possible.” We are a people with a faith in God. These faiths are the inheritance from the men and women who made America, their strength, their courage, their perseverance against mighty odds. Can we do less now than keep faith with them? We, who carry on, shall not forget those early patriots who gave us our land and our government or the loved ones within our memory who have done their part to preserve our country, nor shall we fail them in the battles of what we think is just and right.

Christmas is a time when we think of Peace on Earth, Goodwill toward men. Our prayers will be that the day will soon come when there will be a just and a righteous peace among men all over the face of the earth. Yes, we need to have faith but I have always believed that the Lord intends that we should help ourselves. Nothing is accomplished or comes to him who sits by with his hands folded. At this time of turmoil throughout the world, we must be on guard twenty-four hours a day, as are our enemies, who wish to overthrow our government and subject us to their will.

Again this year instead of sending Christmas cards to Chapters I shall give the sum of two hundred dollars to be divided between our two D.A.R. schools, Tamassee and Kate Duncan Smith.

Instead of on a card, may I wish each one of you now a blessed and a happy Christmas.

May you have

“The Gladness of Christmas
Which is Hope;
The Spirit of Christmas
Which is Peace;
The Heart of Christmas
Which is Love.”

Affectionately,

MARGUERITE C. PATTON,
President General, N. S. D. A. R.
A MODERN CHRISTMAS

It was a week before Christmas,
In a home where wealth held sway—
They were dancing to the radio,
With faces bright and gay.
Father and Mother, Jim, John and Jerry—
The girls in gay dresses,
Edith, Ruth and Mary.

They were looking forward to Christmas,
With all things good for the feast,
With thoughts of expensive presents,
What they expected at least.
Jim and John wanted a plane;
They were stuck on aviation,
And if they got it, they would
Fly to all creation.
Edith wanted a diamond dinner ring
To reach way to her knuckle.
Jerry said, in an aside, "Sis, why not
Wear it for a buckle?"
Ruth was asking for a roadster,
The latest model in a sport.
Mary didn't want much—
Just an ermine coat.
Father wanted new golf balls,
And hose so bright and gay.
Mother, the latest Frigidaire
To store the food away.

Grandmother was silent,
She had nothing much to say.
She didn't want to be a wet blanket
When they were all so happy and gay.
But her expression was sort of troubled,
And her eyes were a little misty.
"Hurry, Grandmother, speak up—
We will get you something nifty."
"Well, I feel we are all very selfish,
When there is so much suffering and sorrow
We have plenty—we don't have to think of tomorrow.
You have all been planning for such a wonderful feast,
I am afraid you have forgotten our Dear Savior—
And the bright Star in the East."

When out of the air at midnight—
Hark! What is that we hear?
Little children's voices singing, sweet and clear—
"Oh come, let us adore Him,
Oh come, let us adore Him,
Oh come, let us adore Him,
Christ—our Lord."
And as the sweet voices died away, on the clear, crisp midnight air,
They all sat in awesome silence.

Well, the Morgans had the happiest Christmas
They had had for many a year.
They gave and gave and gave—to the poor, both far and near.
And this is how it happened—children's voices, sweet and clear:
"Oh come, let us adore Him,
Oh come, let us adore Him,
Oh come, let us adore Him,
Christ—our Lord."

—Mrs. Ella F. Wells,
Aged 83
Member Whittier, Cal., Chapter
Charter Member of McKean Chapter, Pennsylvania
IN recent years various proposals to curb freedom of the press have met only isolated and passive resistance. Strange to say, many American newspapers have been apathetic toward attempts to undermine the First Amendment of the Constitution. This dangerous complacency may be explained by the fact that freedom of the press is generally regarded as an immutable rule of law, at least in non-communist countries. In my judgment, however, freedom of the press, even outside the Iron Curtain, has never been in greater peril.

It should not be necessary for me to remind the American people of the importance of freedom of the press. No form of totalitarianism can tolerate a free press. In the perpetuation of absolute political power, it is necessary that the press be controlled. History should have taught us many times that a dictator who wishes to consolidate his power must seize control of all media for the communication of facts and ideas. The world has witnessed the suppression of many independent newspapers and radios in the past 20 years as countries have fallen either to communism or to some native brand of tyranny. As the power of government increases it becomes correspondingly more vulnerable to attack and increasingly sensitive to criticism.

If a potential dictator were given the right to infringe upon only one of the unalienable rights of man, it is likely that he would choose to restrict freedom of the press, including radio and television. It is conceivable that a dictator could survive freedom of speech which did not extend beyond a speaker’s personal audience. A dictator might be able to run the risk of permitting freedom of religion. A dictator might also be able to allow persons accused of crime to have a fair and public trial. In the absence of an electorate informed by a free press, it is possible that a dictator could afford to risk his tenure at the ballot box. It is certain, however, that no dictator, cruel or benevolent, can ever tolerate the wide dissemination and evaluation of facts and opinions concerning his own regime. The maintenance of a free press demands constant effort and everlasting determination.

The American press today is the best and freest in the entire world. It has become so by virtue of the fact that the Constitution of the United States has prohibited governmental control and supervision. For many years, however, self-styled “liberals,” at heart reactionaries, have dedicated themselves to the task of redefining press freedom and in making their definition the universal standard. Their efforts have finally met with success in the so-called draft Covenant on Human Rights.

This document would be more appropriately entitled as a Covenant on Human Slavery. This blueprint for slavery is sponsored by the State Department and its representatives at the United Nations. If the authors of this monstrous document were honestly concerned with extending the area of press freedom, they would have adopted the language of the First Amendment. Both logic and experience prove that liberty of the press is impossible where the press is subject to duties and responsibilities which are imposed and enforced by the government. Nevertheless, those who drafted the Covenant on Human Rights repudiated the underlying theory of the Bill of Rights—freedom to be let alone. Instead, they qualified freedom of the press with a host of vaguely defined duties and responsibilities enforceable by the government. The Covenant on Human Rights, in regard to freedom of the press, would legalize the most vicious restrictions of dictators both past and present.

First, it should be noted that political control of the press is not merely coextensive with communist rule. The fate of the great Argentine newspaper, La Prensa, is proof that no dictator, whatever his particular ideology, can permit the functioning of a free press. In this case at least, American newspapers did not permit the infringement on freedom of the press to go unchallenged.

On April 6, 1951, independent newspapers of the Western Hemisphere staged a day of mourning for La Prensa. Flags
flew at half-mast on the National Press Building here in Washington and at newspaper offices throughout North and South America. This act of mourning was an inspiring tribute to the principle of freedom of the press.

Freedom of the press is also under severe attack in many of the so-called democratic nations of the world. Only recently, the Indian press was shackled. Although Prime Minister Nehru is an avowed socialist, his powers have not yet reached dictatorial proportions. Recently, however, Nehru moved to place constitutional restrictions on India's press.

The Covenant on Human Rights is the instrument for destroying freedom of the press in America. This proposed Covenant has been drafted under the immediate direction of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, the United States representative on the United Nations Commission on Human Rights. She has been assisted by Zechariah Chafee, Jr., Professor of Law at Harvard University, who served as the American delegate on a sub-committee of the Human Rights Commission on freedom of the press.

Article 14 (3) of the Covenant dealing with freedom of speech and of the press reads as follows:

"The right to seek, receive and impart information and ideas carries with it special duties and responsibilities and may therefore be subject to certain penalties, liabilities, and restrictions, but these shall be such only as are provided by law and are necessary for the protection of national security, public order, safety, health or morals, or of the rights, freedoms or reputations of others."

The Constitution of the United States recognizes that freedom of the press is one of the unalienable rights of man referred to in the Declaration of Independence. The guarantee of a free press is stated without qualification in just eleven words.

"Congress shall make no law ... abridging the freedom ... of the press . . . ."

Similar language may be found in the Constitutions of the several States. In any event, however, the Supreme Court has reinforced the purpose of the Founding Fathers by incorporating the prohibitions of the First Amendment within the due process clause of the 14th Amendment.

The Constitution of the United States repudiates the doctrine that freedom of the press may be limited by responsibilities and obligations owed to and enforced by the government. The subtle merger of rights and duties is the outstanding characteristic of the draft Covenant. We may now consider what responsibilities, duties, and penalties are planned for the American press and the extent to which they are at variance with the Bill of Rights.

The effort of the United Nations to write a universal standard of press freedom began in 1946 with the establishment of a sub-committee of the UN Commission on Human Rights. The sole American representative on that sub-committee was Zechariah Chafee, Jr., Professor of Law at Harvard University. The draft prepared by the sub-committee on freedom of the press was superior to, but in general similar to, the recently completed draft of the full commission. The sub-committee on which Professor Chafee served came to this conclusion in February, 1948:

"The right to freedom of expression carries with it duties and responsibilities. Penalties, liabilities, or restrictions limiting this right may therefore be imposed for causes which have been clearly defined by law, but only in regard to . . . (seven types of expressions which are named)."

Less than a year prior to this report of the UN sub-committee, Professor Chafee joined in the report of the so-called Hutchins Commission on Freedom of the Press on which he served as Vice-Chairman.
It is fair to assume, therefore, that the duties, responsibilities, penalties, liabilities, and restrictions which are described in the Hutchins report, "A Free and Responsible Press," are the same as those contemplated by the UN Commission on Human Rights.

We come now to the problem of reconciling those duties, obligations, responsibilities, penalties and restrictions found in both the Hutchins Commission report and in the draft Covenant on Human Rights with the unconditional protection afforded by the First Amendment. A short answer to the problem is that no such reconciliation is possible.

Here is the cornerstone on which the Covenant on Human Rights is based. It is impossible to imagine a more perfect legal basis for the most repressive measures of atheistic tyranny. Contrary to the Declaration of Independence, the Hutchins Report denies that men have unalienable rights conferred upon them by the Creator. The Covenant on Human Rights is devoid of any reference to God. Men should no longer be allowed to insist on the maintenance of their unalienable rights, according to the philosophy in these two documents, because arbitrary governments are a thing of the past "in the context of an achieved political freedom."

This is an astonishing conclusion in view of the fact the world has been moving toward slavery rather than freedom. Finally, this report says that "the one natural right" is that of duty which conditions all other rights "so far as they are valid." The conversion of God-given unalienable rights into governmentally established duties appears to have been drawn undiluted from Communist and Nazi doctrine. The Soviet Constitution speaks of the "Fundamental Rights and Duties of the Citizen." The only "right" recognized in Nazi Germany was the duty of obeying the government. It will be the only right recognized in the United States if the Senate ever ratifies the proposed Covenant on Human Rights.

We may now proceed to trace this attempt to repeal the Bill of Rights from its inception. The story began in San Francisco in the year 1945 at the conference to establish the United Nations. At that time, it was generally believed that the primary purpose of the UN would be to maintain peace through diplomatic negotiation and collective military security. Representatives of the State Department at San Francisco did not confine themselves to creating an organization limited to the problems of maintaining peace. They established for themselves the more ambitious goal of creating a universal standard of social and economic justice. In this project, the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference, Alger Hiss, played a leading role. The United Nations Charter, of course, was ratified by the Senate, but only because of the Senate's reliance on Article 2 which provides that nothing contained in the Charter should be construed to alter the domestic law of any member nation. Since then, however, the United Nations has devoted most of its time and money to projects intended to provide everyone in the world with a common social, economic, and cultural way of life.

The scene now shifts to Washington, D. C., and the year 1946. On May 8, 1946, Mrs. Roosevelt submitted to the Human Rights Commission a document which called for a sub-commission to "determine what rights, obligations, and practices should . . . be included in the concept, freedom of information." The part played by Alger Hiss and others in the State Department in writing these instructions and in securing the appointment of Professor Chafee as the American delegate to the sub-commission is described in "Prejudice and the Press" by Frank Hughes, pages 406-409. Professor Chafee then embarked on his mission to write a universal definition of liberty of the press. Between the initial and the final drafts of the Covenant on Human Rights, the United Nations considered a separate treaty deceptively described as the Convention on Freedom of Information.

Several of Professor Chafee's recommendations were incorporated in the Convention on Freedom of Information. This convention was concerned primarily with the gathering and international transmission of news. This convention, as approved at a conference held in Geneva in 1948, would permit members of the convention to restrict the flow of information between nations in the interest of maintaining national security and of protecting the feelings of nationals of a state. Penalties were prescribed for the dissemination of false or distorted reports which undermine friendly relations between peoples or states. This
provision was apparently accepted in response to demands of the Soviet Union which at the time was accusing the American press of war-mongering. One of the American delegates to the Geneva Conference was Professor Chafee.

It is appropriate to ask at this point whether or not any political censor can be trusted with the job of distinguishing between reports which are false and distorted and those which are true. The answer must be a resounding “no.”

The State Department has announced that the draft Convention on Freedom of Information is not acceptable to the United States. Its rejection of this Convention is meaningless, however, because the same restrictions on press freedom could be imposed under the language of the draft Covenant on Human Rights.

Article 14 (3) of the draft Covenant on Human Rights menaces freedom of the press even more than the earlier sub-committee report in which Professor Chafee participated. Professor Chafee and his colleagues provided that penalties imposed on the press must be “clearly defined by law.” The final draft of the full commission merely provides that these penalties must be only those “as are provided by law.”

The sub-committee on which Chafee served recommended that the press might be penalized for “expressions which are obscene.” This proposal did not, of course, weaken the First Amendment. The draft Covenant would permit penalties to be imposed whenever necessary to protect “morals.” It requires no training in constitutional law to appreciate the fact the Government would be empowered to censor and prevent the publication of almost anything. The word “morals” is far too elastic to be of value in limiting restrictive legislation.

Professor Chafee’s group recommended a specific prohibition against “previous censorship” of written and printed matter. The Supreme Court has held that prior censorship of news is forbidden by the Constitution. In the final draft of the proposed Covenant, however, this guarantee is conspicuously absent. We cannot assume that if the Covenant were ratified the Supreme Court would not attribute some significance to this omission.

Professor Chafee’s group recognized that penalties might be imposed with respect to “expressions about other persons which defame their reputations . . . without benefiting the public.” This is a fairly satisfactory definition of the law of libel. The Covenant as finally drafted by the full commission permits penalties to be imposed merely to protect the “reputations of others.” Since the trial of John Peter Zenger in New York in the year 1735 American newspapers have not been required to deal gingerly with the reputations of government officials. I will not be a party to turning back the clock 216 years to protect my own political reputation or that of any other public official.

Perhaps the most shocking feature of Article 14 (3) of the proposed Covenant is that it would authorize penalties to be placed on the press in order to protect the rights and freedoms of others. On its face, this provision does not appear to be unduly alarming. However, Part III of the proposed Covenant is devoted to listing the so-called economic rights of every human being in the world. Bear in mind that American newspapers could be shut down in order to protect the rights of others, and that the following is only a partial listing of the so-called economic rights recognized in Part III of the Covenant:

Article 21—the right of everyone to “fair wages,” “a decent living,” and “periodic holidays with pay.”

Article 23—the right of everyone to “adequate housing.”

Article 24—the right of everyone to “continuous improvement of living conditions.” (Does this outlaw the economic sacrifices required to prevent Communist aggression?)

Article 25—the right of everyone to “the highest standard of health obtainable,” and, by inference, compulsory health insurance.

Article 28—the right of everyone to education, including higher education which “shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit and shall be made progressively free.”

Article 30—the right of everyone “to enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and its applications.” (Does this mean automobiles, television sets, or the right of all human beings to satisfy all their material wants?)

The economic rights detailed in Part III of the Covenant are not rights or freedoms in any true sense. Most of them are as-
pirations to which few Americans will take exception. But they are not constitutional rights which Americans may assert against their government. The attempt to satisfy all these aspirations through governmental action would require the Federal Government to assume absolute control over the lives of all its citizens.

Our Constitution was designed in the belief that mankind's aspirations can best be achieved through individual initiative. The Founding Fathers recognized that the common characteristic of all forms of tyranny is the centralization of vast power in government. The history of the past 160 years is sufficient proof that our forefathers made no mistake when they heeded the principle that, “power corrupts, and absolute power corrupts absolutely.” Global dreamers would have Americans march under the slogan, “Give me security or give me death.” It is individual liberty, however, which must remain paramount to all other considerations if freedom in America is to survive.

Article 14 (3) of the proposed Covenant on Human Rights would also permit criticism of the Administration's foreign policy to be suppressed. The Covenant provides that the press may be subjected to penalties in order to protect “national security” and “safety.” President Truman and Secretary Acheson have claimed on hundreds of occasions that their military and foreign policies are essential to the maintenance of national security. They have criticized some American newspapers, as is their right, for misrepresenting Administration policy. The Covenant on Human Rights is a convenient weapon for protecting what they deem to be the national security against what they consider to be irresponsible criticism.

The American people have been advised by State Department spokesmen and by Attorney-General McGrath that the Covenant does not weaken the protection of freedoms secured by the Bill of Rights. In my judgment, no high public official has ever given the American people a more misleading or dangerous statement. To repeat, the First Amendment provides that Congress shall pass no law abridging freedom of the press. The Covenant, on the other hand, provides in effect that Congress is justified in abridging freedom of the press in a host of vaguely described circumstances. The words describing the circumstances under which liberty of the press may be curbed have not received any settled judicial interpretation.

The argument has been made that if the proposed Covenant detracted from the freedoms secured by the Bill of Rights it would be invalid. However, at least three potent arguments can be advanced for the proposition that a treaty may be valid even though it allows legislative destruction of freedom of the press and other freedoms expressed in the Bill of Rights and the Constitutions of the several States.

First, Article VI of the Constitution places the Constitution and treaties on an equal plane of supremacy. In almost every other country of the world treaties do not become part of domestic law except to the extent that they are implemented by legislation. Other nations, therefore, do not assume the same risks we do in ratifying a treaty. They have the opportunity for a second look. We do not. State Department officials have displayed a callous disregard of this fact in their treaty negotiations. It is undisputed that a treaty ratified by the Senate overrides inconsistent provisions of federal law, State Constitutions, State statutes and State judicial decisions.

Secondly, the Supreme Court indicated in Missouri v. Holland, 252 U. S. 416, that a treaty is valid even though its subject matter, if enacted as domestic legislation, would be contrary to the provisions of the Tenth Amendment. In that case Mr. Justice Holmes pointed out that while Article VI requires laws of the United States to be made pursuant to the Constitution, treaties may be made “under the authority of the United States.” He suggested that “under the authority of the United States” might mean nothing more than the formal acts required to make a treaty.

Finally, it may be argued that the treaty-making power can never be legally inconsistent with the freedoms protected by the Bill of Rights. Freedom of speech and of the press, for example, are protected by prohibitions on the power of Congress and of the States. The Supreme Court might decide that action by the President and the Senate which authorized destruction of freedom of the press is not action by the “Congress” within the meaning of the First Amendment or by any State within the meaning of the 14th Amendment. It is, of
course, impossible to obtain from the Supreme Court an advisory opinion as to the effect of a treaty or any other proposed legislation.

There are no doubt some who will describe my fears in regard to the proposed Covenant on Human Rights as imaginary. Let us assume, therefore, that Article 14 (3) of the Covenant is identical in meaning with the words, “Congress (and the States) shall make no law abridging the freedom of the press.” Freedom of the press would still have only a tenuous legal basis because Article 2 (1) of the Covenant provides:

“In the case of a state of emergency officially proclaimed by the authorities or in the case of public disaster, a State may take measures derogating, to the extent strictly limited by the exigencies of the situation, from its obligations under Article 1, paragraph 1, and Part II of this Covenant.” (Article 14 (3) of the Covenant is found in Part II of the Covenant.)

The American people in the past twenty years have experienced nothing but emergencies. First there was the depression which President Roosevelt called an “emergency greater than war.” This emergency was followed by the prewar emergency, the World War II emergency, the postwar emergency, and now the Korean War emergency. President Truman has already indicated that the present emergency proclaimed by him will continue even though hostilities in Korea should cease. In other words, the Covenant on Human Rights, even under the most optimistic interpretation, guarantees freedom of the press only during those abnormal periods which a President cannot describe as “emergency.”

Those who advocate adoption of the Covenant on Human Rights stress the fact that the provisions relating to freedom of speech and of the press are not self-executing. They contend, therefore, that any legislative curbs on freedom of the press not now permitted under the Constitution would be invalid by reason of the safeguard provided in Article 18 (2) of the Covenant. That article reads as follows:

“Nothing in this Covenant may be interpreted as limiting or derogating from any of the rights and freedoms which may be guaranteed under the laws of any Contracting State or any conventions to which it is a party.”

There are many reasons why the alleged safeguard is meaningless, at least under our laws. I have already explained why a treaty which permitted abolition of freedom of the press might be constitutional since it is action by the President and the Senate rather than action by Congress or the States. Moreover, the so-called safeguard could be suspended during any emergency officially proclaimed by the authorities. In other words, whenever the President declared the existence of a national emergency, Article 2 (1) of the Covenant expressly authorizes a State to take measures derogating from its obligation to maintain freedom of the press. Moreover, these emergency restrictions on freedom of the press could be imposed solely by the President and without benefit of an Act of Congress. Many articles of the Covenant provide that various freedoms may be restricted only on certain conditions “as are provided by law.” However, the article which authorizes derogation from those freedoms refers to emergencies “proclaimed by authorities” and does not refer to legislative action.

Finally, the intended safeguard in Article 18 (2) refers to “rights and freedoms which may be guaranteed under the laws of any Contracting State.” A distinction between the Constitution and the laws of the United States is expressed many times in the Constitution itself. Neither the Constitution of the United States nor any of its laws affirmatively guarantees freedom of the press. They are not the source of that freedom. The Constitution simply recognizes the existence of freedom of the press as one of man’s unalienable rights and provides that it shall not be abridged. There is a wide gulf between the legal philosophy found in our Constitution and that represented in the Covenant on Human Rights. It is implicit from reading the Covenant that the fundamental rights of man must be expressed in legislation to be worthy of recognition. The Constitution of the United States was based on Natural Law principles. The framers of our Constitution felt that our basic freedoms were unalienable and could not be delegated to any governmental authority. Therefore, freedom of press is treated as a right which the American people retained when the Union was

(Continued on page 1014)
Christmas Plants in Legend and Song

By Bernice B. Wyman

At this season of the year, our minds are filled with thoughts of the birth of the Christ-child, with its significant symbols—stars, angels, the manger, the shepherds and their sheep, the magi, bells, and a host of others. Intermingled with these symbols of Christmas are others which are of an unmistakably pagan origin, but which help to create for the majority of the world an atmosphere for that most glorious festival of the calendar.

This has come about from the fact that the ancient Roman Saturnalia was celebrated [December 21st many, many years before the Christian Era] at a time which corresponded to our Christmas. This feast honored Saturn, the god of agriculture and harvests, on the day of the winter solstice—the shortest day of the year. After a period of great hardships and suffering from cold, it is not surprising that the ancients joyfully greeted this day when the sun turned back on his journey to the earth and they could look forward to warmth and plenty once again.

The Saturnalia was celebrated with feasting and jollity in palaces and huts decorated with the boughs of the holly which was sacred to its patron god. He it was who was believed to cause this gay bit of plant-life to grow at a time when other trees and bushes were distressingly bare. Holly branches with their bright red berries were sent to friends as good luck omens and with good wishes for the future.

After the birth of Christ, this use of holly, particularly in wreaths, was carried over into church celebrations with the significant meaning of the crown of thorns and the drops of blood. It is referred to as Christ-thorn, its sharp points and berries being keen reminders that Mary's Child was born to wear a crown of thorns.

Holly has no doubt still retained the first place among plants for use as Christmas decorations, and from it comes the traditional holiday colors of red and green. It is the special flower for the month of December.

Two well-known carols have holly as their theme—the one associated with its use in early pre-Christian festivities, and the second with its Christian significance: "Deck the hall with boughs of holly," and "The Holly and the Ivy."

Perhaps next in our thought comes the mistletoe with its dull green leaves and white berries, as a traditional Christmas plant. This is a parasitic plant which has been known for thousands of years. Its use has likewise a pagan origin and it is frequently mentioned as an object of veneration by the old Druids—those out-door worshipers of the forests. They attributed to it special healing powers and called it "all-heal." The Saxons named it misteltow. Its use was likewise taken over into the Christian tradition and dedicated to the Christ-child. An old rhyme says:

"The mistletoe bough
At our Christmas board
Shall hang to the honor
Of Christ our Lord."

The idea of the healing powers of the plant was retained to be symbolic of the healing touch of the Christ and was used by the early church to adorn the altars at Christmas. An early writer describes the mistletoe thus:

"Whose leaves resemble wings
With a pearl in the middle."

Our modern custom of hanging a spray of the plant above a doorway or on a chandelier as the signal for a premeditated or unpremeditated kiss has its origin in those early years of the Christian era. It was beneath the pearl berries of the mistletoe that those early Christians gave each other the sacred kiss of peace and goodwill as a token of conciliation before receiving
the holy Sacrament of the altar. Song—
"O, the Mistletoe Bough."

The hawthorn tree or bush, having pure
white fragrant blossoms on a thorny stalk,
has also played a part in Christmas legend.
It is connected with Joseph of Arimathea,
who is credited with having brought the
Christ message to Britain about the year
70 A.D., when he built the first Christian
church in Glastonbury. According to tra-
dition, this was built of "twisted twigs."
It is said that when he stuck his staff in the
ground on top of a hill, it grew into a beau-
tiful tree which was the Glastonbury thorn
or hawthorn. Its lovely white blossoms
appeared just at Christmas time.

An old rhyme about the hawthorn says:

"The staff het budded and het grew
And at Christmas bloomed the whaldaroo.
And still het blooms at Christmas bright,
But best they say at dark midnight."

The Christmas rose has its place in the
Christmas celebration as an honor to our
Lord who is called the Rose of Sharon.
There are many interesting legends about
various kinds of roses in connection with
His birth and life, and many Christmas
carols center about the theme of the Christ-
mas Rose. One legend is of the rose and
the little shepherd girl of Bethlehem. She
followed the shepherds who had received
the Christmas message to the manger in
Bethlehem. Her heart was torn, because,
when the shepherds were offering gifts to
the Babe, she had nothing to give. As she
lagged sadly behind her brothers, there
appeared to her a glowing angel who scat-
tered before her, beautiful white roses.
Quickly she gathered them and laid them
in the manger as her gift to the Little Lord
Jesus.

Appropriate carols are: "Lo, a Fair Rose
Is Blooming"; "A Legend"; and "Blossom
as a Rose Shall Here."

The two herbs, bay and rosemary, have
been associated with the church and Jewish
religion from earliest times, and were later
transferred into Christmas symbolism much
as the other Christmas plants have been.

An ancient writer says: "Rosemarie & Baies
that are most faire were stuck about the
houses and the churches at the tyme of
Christmas."

The legends that have come down to us
about these herbs are beautiful. Tradition
says it was the bay tree with its pointed
leaves and purple berries that sheltered the
holy family during a thunderstorm. This
gave rise to the idea that lightning can
never strike a bay tree, and so the people
took its branches and leaves into their
homes at Christmas as a protection against
misfortune.

The association of the rosemary plant
with Christmas goes back to the early child-
hood of Jesus also, when he was taken by
his parents to Egypt to escape King Herod.
The branches of this shrub are said to have
held the little garments of the Christ-child
when placed upon them by Mary. Orig-
inally, its flowers were supposed to have
been white, but at that time the blossoms
changed to lavender so that they might have
the same color of the cloak Mary was
wearing at the time.

The same herbs were in fact ingredients
in the Christmas foods partaken of in the
early feasts of the church as were the aro-
matic spices which have been retained in
our Christmas dishes — symbols of the
spices brought by the Magi to the Christ-
child’s manger.

In contrast to the other plants, the flowers
and shrubs of the Christmas season, which
had their origin in far times and far places,
the poinsettia is a strictly American Christ-
mas symbol. It has been grown in America
for about 100 years and was named for
Dr. Joel Poinsett who in 1829 brought
cuttings of the plant from Mexico where he
was Ambassador for transplanting to his
own garden, "Casa Bianca," in Charleston,
South Carolina. This plant, which grows
wild in Mexico over all the hillsides, has
taken well to foreign transplanting and now
blooms to a height of six feet in our South-
ern States. The gorgeous scarlet plant
cannot rightly be called a flower, for its
flowers are really the small yellow centers
of the plant surrounded by the red bracts.
By special care from cuttings, it comes to
its best bloom for commercial trade at
Christmas time, and in its outdoor state
reaches its peak at the same season.

One of the best known and perhaps the
oldest of the old Christmas carols was based
on an old legend of the Christ-child. It was
taken from the apocryphal book called
Pseudo-Matthew, dating from the 8th or
9th Century. In that version the story was
of a date palm tree, but in the 15th century
in the Coventry Mystery Plays it became
the cherry tree. The carol has perhaps more versions than any other carol and has many titles: “Joseph Was an Old Man,” “The Lord’s Song,” “When Joseph Was a-Walking,” “Joseph and Mary,” and “Cherry Tree Carol.”

In some versions, the incident happened as Joseph and Mary were going to Bethlehem, and in others on their flight into Egypt. One of the legends runs thus: “Mary and Joseph on their way to Bethlehem passed a tree loaded with cherries. Mary was hungry for some of the fruit and asked Joseph to pick some of the cherries for her, but he curtly refused to do so. The tree had heard Mary’s request and bowed down so she could pick the fruit herself.

“The uppermost sprig then
Bowed down to her knee:
Thus you may see, Joseph,
Those cherries are for me.

“Oh, eat your cherries, Mary,
Oh, eat your cherries now.
Oh, eat your cherries, Mary,
That grow upon the bow.”

It has been the custom of some of the Balkan Peoples to force cherry branches in water in a warm place in order that they may bloom at Christmas time. They believe that, if the sprig blossoms then, the girl who has tended it will marry during the next year.

The decoration for the holiday season with evergreens in the forms of ropes, branches, swags, wreaths, or the tree itself, is universal wherever it is possible to obtain these symbols that are so interwoven with the thoughts of Christmas that even the odor of the branches at other times has the power to bring back memories of the joyous season. Perhaps the greatest deprivation of those living in tropical countries at the Christmas time is the absence of greens.

The Christmas tree—spruce or fir—has a host of traditions clustered about its origin. Its use may first have come from the worship of the Druids—another intermingleing of pagan with Christian customs.

St. Francis of Assisi is pictured as feeding his bird friends from a well-laden tree. Legend also connects it with St. Boniface of Britain who went into Germany as a missionary in the 8th century. The story is that when Boniface found the pagans in the open, crowded before a great oak tree sacred to the god Thor and saw the warriors, the high priest before the lighted altars, and a kneeling child doomed to die by a blow of the hammer as a sacrifice to Thor, he quickly rescued the boy, told the story of Jesus who asked for service not life as a sacrifice, and cut down the oak. Then he told them, as he noticed a young fir tree straight and green amid the ruins of the fallen oak:

“This is the living tree with no stain of blood upon it, that shall be the sign of your new worship. It points to the sky. Let us call it the tree of the Christ-child. Carry it to the chieftain’s hall, for this is the birth night of the Christ. You shall go no more into the shadows of the forest to keep your feasts with secret rites of shame. You shall keep them at home with laughter and song and rites of love.”

Martin Luther is credited with having introduced the Christmas tree into the home during the first half of the 16th Century in Europe. It can be traced with certainty from the year 1604. The Puritans considered the custom to be of such pagan origin that it was banned for many years, and in both England and America the tree was in disfavor until the middle of the 19th Century when it was restored to its rightful place. In 1840 it was introduced into the Court of St. James by Prince Consort Albert, and the custom spread among the aristocratic families of London and was soon adopted by all classes.

Another story of the Christmas tree is that the little pine trees of the forest wept because they were obliged to spend their days in snow when their bird friends flew to the warm south. The North Wind heard their complaint and went to tell the Little Lord Jesus at Bethlehem. And the Lord of All Life, who wanted all things happy, sent back word to the sad little evergreens that if they would be happy they must do some kind thing. So the trees listened and spread out their branches to shelter the little plants at their feet; they called to the snow birds to take refuge from the cold in their fragrant branches. Their good friend, the Wind, went back to tell the Lord Jesus what the pines had done for love of Him, so He came to them and blessed them and hung gifts for the little ones on their branches.

(Continued on page 1030)
Songs of the War Between the States

By Naomi Atkins Keast
Florida State Chairman, American Music

Wars have always produced songs and people keep on singing them after thoughts of war have gone from their minds. The War Between the States produced hundreds of songs that could be arranged in proper sequence to form an actual history of the conflict: its events, its principal characters and the ideals and principles of the opposing sides.

Dixie was written by a Northerner—Daniel Decatur Emmett—in New York in 1859. It made a sensation—Southerners loved it. In New Orleans one publisher used it as a political song in the campaign of 1860. When the war broke out, the Southern troops caught it up. The North tried to save Dixie for themselves but it was too late. Dixie was of the South and the mere fact of Northern authorship could never make it a Northern song.

Dixie has come to be something more than just a song of one section of our country. There is something indefinably American about the tune—a jauntiness, an impertinence, a carefree spirit that seems to be one of our characteristics as a people. Dixie is one of the few pieces that can be said to be truly American—it represents a state of mind common to all parts of the nation. Dan Emmett lived to be 89 years old—died in Ohio in 1904.

The melody of the Battle Hymn of the Republic was first popular around Charleston, S. C. The tune was easily remembered, and since it was rousing, made a good marching song. No date has been set for this song, but it is believed William Steffe wrote it in 1856.

In December 1861, Julia Ward Howe visited Washington, D. C., and with her husband, Dr. Howe, she saw a skirmish a few miles from the city and heard the troops singing this song. That night she wrote the lines beginning, “Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord.”

Another of the war songs was Maryland, My Maryland, sung to the old German song, O Tannenbaum. Maryland actually stayed in the Union but she was a slave-holding state and Southern sentiment was strong. The words were written by James Ryder Randall.

In 1862 when Lincoln issued a call for 300,000 more troops, James Sloan Gibbons wrote We Are Coming Father Abraham, 300,000 More.

In the first year of the war General Beauregard ordered all plantation and church bells in Louisianna melted into cannon. This gave birth to a song, Melt The Bells.

Except for Dixie, the most popular Southern song was The Bonnie Blue Flag, written by Henry McCarth.

Tenting on the Old Camp Ground was written by Walter Kittredge and is one of the songs of both sides.

Stephen Collins Foster wrote a dozen war songs, none of them good.

These are some of the songs associated with the War Between the States. They occupy a unique place in song literature and in our national history. In many ways the songs are historical documents, for they afford a study of the contemporary state of mind of both sides in a conflict that was probably inevitable.

For a December Meeting

Since this is December and Christmas is just around the corner, it is fitting that we learn about three carols that are of American origin. If you will examine a vast store of carols, you will find them to be Traditional English, or Traditional French, or Traditional German—or of another origin except American.

When you hear O Little Town of Bethlehem, It Came Upon the Midnight Clear, and We Three Kings of Orient Are—will you swell with pride the joy to know that American composers have taken their place with the Christmas carol composers?

Through his whole life more than anything else Phillips Brooks wanted to go to Bethlehem to see the place where the Christ Child was born. One day his dearest wish

(Continued on page 1016)
Historic Christmas Days in Montana

BY ROSE MAIN WARDEN

AN account of a memorable Christmas, perhaps the most interesting of which we have any record, and certainly the very earliest ever to be celebrated in Montana, is found in the book, "Following Old Trails," by Dean A. L. Stone, of the University of Montana at Missoula. It carries us back to the year 1813. Montana is so comparatively young that we don't often have an opportunity to talk of events more than a century removed; so this Christmas of 138 years ago, is a novel theme.

In the midst of the beauty of Paradise Valley, rightly named, if ever a spot upon earth were so named, the Missoula River mingles its waters with those of the Pend d'Oreille or Lower Flathead. The union of these splendid streams, gives Clark's Fork of the Columbia River, through which the drainage of the western slope of Montana finds its way into the Pacific.

It appears to be a correct statement that the first buildings to be erected by white men in the territory included within the present boundaries of Montana were constructed in the spring of 1813 at the point of land between these two rivers. The builder was Factor McMillan, of the Astor fur traders, who had been sent inland from Astoria to establish trade relations with the Flathead Indians.

For years before he came, the Flatheads had been getting the worst of it in their annual engagements with the Blackfeet, the latter having been able to obtain rifles and ammunition from the nomadic traders along the Missouri, while the Flatheads were yet primitively armed. The advent of McMillan brought a supply of arms and powder, which restored the prestige of the west-slope Indians and enabled them to wreak vengeance upon their foes, for on equal footing they were better fighters and braver men than their east-side enemies.

In the autumn following the establishment of McMillan's trading post, Cox, a young Englishman, was placed in command of an expedition which was ordered to proceed from Astoria to the post, with a general stock of trading supplies to replenish the store and bring back the furs taken in trade from the Indians.

It was the day before Christmas when they arrived at their destination, their journey being without incident, except that, while traveling through a country abounding in game, they had felt the necessity of butchering some of their best horses for meat. They had not lost track of the date, and their English habits called for a proper observance of the holiday. They had the Christmas spirit, and they had brought with them, also, some of the Christmas spirits, which in those days were considered an indispensable feature to the celebration of the great holiday.

This was almost forty years before the Jesuit Missionaries came to Montana with the true message of Christmas. Possibly there was a Bible in the McMillan camp, but it isn't likely that it entered to any great extent into the first Christmas celebration, and the affair at McMillan's camp was probably a celebration rather than an observance. We know that rum played an important part in the program, though it was not evidently conspicuous enough to cause the celebration to become anything like an orgy as far as the white men were concerned.

When Cox and his companions reached the fort, they found a great camp of Indians there. These were warriors of the Flathead tribes who had just come back from the buffalo country, where they got a loot of hides, and won a decided victory over the Blackfeet, thus avenging a disastrous defeat of the year before. They had brought back a lot of Blackfeet captives, men and women. The Flatheads had been in camp for a few days when Cox came with supplies to replenish the depleted stock of McMillan.

It was a welcome arrival on that account, as the tobacco had been entirely exhausted, and the Indians had learned to like the weed. It was a coincidence that shaped matters so that the Flatheads had planned the torture of their prisoners for Christmas Day. The captives expected nothing else for they had tortured Flatheads and they
knew that torture was the inevitable sequel to capture.

In his book, "Cox's Adventures on the Columbia River," the author describes the remarkable experiences of that first Montana Christmas. He tells how his expected pleasure was spoiled by the Indians. His account is entirely too harrowing to admit repeating. But forbearance of the white men inured to hardship and heartlessness though they were, at last reached a limit. They remonstrated against such horrible cruelties.

The Flatheads responded by saying the Blackfeet treated their prisoners in the same manner; that it was the course adopted by all red warriors, and they could not think of giving up the gratification of their revenge to the foolish and womanish feeling of white men.

Continuing in Cox's own words: "Finding them inflexible, and wishing to adopt every means in our power consistent with safety, in the cause of humanity, we ordered our interpreter to acquaint them that, highly as we valued their friendship and much as we esteemed their furs, we would quit their country forever unless they discontinued their unmanly and disgraceful cruelties to their prisoners. This had the desired effect and the chief promised faithfully that no more tortures would be inflicted upon the prisoners, which I believe was rigidly adhered to during the Winter of 1814."

Thus there was something of the real spirit of Christmas in the first Montana celebration after all. Cox appears to have acquired some influence over the Flatheads by his square dealing with them. Later in the winter, he persuaded the war chief to return a part of the Blackfeet men and women to their own country. The captives were furnished with horses and dried meat, for which Cox paid, and were told to go home.

The Blackfeet did not understand it, but they went. The Flatheads were not enthusiastic over the decision of the chief, but they wanted to be sure of the supply of arms and ammunition and they did not dare antagonize the men who furnished them. The first lesson was thus taught to the Flatheads on Christmas Day 138 years ago.

Thinking it over, we might recall what was said about this incident, and to speak of Cox's Christmas as an observance after all, and not as a celebration.

Mrs. Martha Edgerton Plassman, daughter of Montana's first Governor is authority for the following facts:

A little above the present town of Fort Benton, once stood Fort Lewis, named for Meriwether Lewis. It was the property of the American Fur Company and here came the Indians with furs and game to barter for the trading goods of the white man. The location was soon found to be undesirable; the floating ice of the Missouri River making it difficult for the Indians to cross, so the present site of Fort Benton was chosen.

Major Alexander Culbertson conceived the idea that the earth in that locality would make good adobe, such as he had seen in the southwest where timber is scarce.

With this in mind he set his men to work to carry out his plans. At length the work was completed and the company moved in, this historical event taking place on Christmas Day, 1850. That night the fort was dedicated with a big ball. In the midst of the festivities Major Culbertson proposed that the fort be named for Thomas B. Benton in consideration of his warm friendship for the partners of the American Fur Company. The proposition was received with acclamation, and thus the post was first called by the name it still bears.

Mrs. Plassman further writes:

"Christmas of 1863 is memorable to me as being my first Christmas in Montana. For the children of the household it was a disappointing day. The weather was intensely cold; the ground covered with snow, and that may have been the reason that Santa Claus brought none of the usual gifts to the mining town of Bannack. Whatever celebrations occurred took the form of drinks at the numerous saloons on either side of Main Street. We children hung our stockings near the stove, to find them next morning filled with needed articles, to be sure, but neither toys nor books.

"I have no recollection of Christmas, 1864; but it was too near the hanging of Plummer, Buck Stinson and Ned Ray, and a tense feeling of uncertainty prevailed among those of us who knew what was planned. We were in a better mood for celebrating after the hanging had been accomplished."

The New York Tribune of January 4,
1868, carried an account of Christmas in Virginia City, from which I quote: “The day was one of the balmiest I ever witnessed in any climate. I sat most of the day in an office with the windows and doors open, and a fire would have been uncomfortable.

“In the evening the hotel management gave a ball and 100 jolly people responded. Tickets were $20.00 each, but the supply was not equal to the demand. For the first time in the Far West, I found nearly as many ladies as men at the ball; but they were varied rather more in their ages than is usual in eastern gatherings of the kind, being anywhere between ten and sixty.

“Supper came at midnight and it would have done credit to any eastern town of thrice our population. Oyster soup opened the course, the oysters having been shipped 3,000 miles; elegant salads, delicious jellies, game of all kinds, candies, almost every kind of fruit, and sparkling wines, combined to tempt the appetite. Altogether it was one of the most enjoyable gatherings I ever witnessed.”

From the Argus, December 25, 1901:

In 1880 the district now covered by the city of Lewistown and its environment was but a feeding ground for limitless herds of buffalo and antelope, and its population consisted of a small settlement of hardy frontiersmen and half-breed hunters, with their families who composed the vanguard of the present civilization.

John and Dan Crowley had located on Big Spring Creek the year before, living in a small cabin near the present site of the Lewistown fair grounds and were then laying the foundations of what is now a valuable and prosperous ranch.

W. E. Cameron was living in the vicinity, who with Benjamin Dexter and “Shang” Gibson, a gambler and prospector, composed the population of what is now known as Lewistown.

On the ground which is now occupied by the Power Mercantile Co. was then located the stockade and trading post which was owned and run by F. A. Janeaux, a French Canadian who, with his family, had been living there for several years.

The enclosure was about 200 feet square and was constructed for the purpose of defense against any hostile bands of Indians who might happen to stray into the neighborhood, and was arranged so that the trader could drive his stock inside if he found it necessary.

A stout bastion was erected at each corner of the enclosure for the purpose of defending the structure; these bastions were double-decked towers furnished with loopholes for the use of riflemen both above and below, and furnished a formidable obstacle when tenanted by hardy frontiersmen, for the purpose of overcoming bands of reds.

The Christmas season then was not the highly decorous and civilized celebration of the present time, but was observed by hilarious dances and feasting among the half-breeds dwelling in the immediate neighborhood, and trappers who happened to return to the settlement in time for the celebration.

Two weeks before the approach of the festive season, hunters would arrive at the trading post with strings of Indian ponies heavily laden with pelts and meat, which they would exchange with the trader for groceries and supplies of “firewater” or alcohol, which was always kept in stock. With these supplies, earned in many a long and arduous hunt, in conjunction with large quantities of buffalo meat they would repair to the nearest half-breed settlement there to pass the time away in a season of boisterous festivity.

A rather embarrassing custom was observed among the breeds on New Year’s Day, at which time they traveled around the settlement wishing everyone they met a Happy New Year, and bestowing a kiss upon those who were not too fractious.

The Janeaux stockade during Christmas time was a scene of unusual activity and excitement. Half-breed hunters, intermingled with a few white frontiersmen, were there bartering with the trader for their winter supplies, giving in exchange the furs and pelts procured during the fall hunt.

Alcohol was consumed in large quantities and an air of boisterous welcome and festivity prevailed. The breed girls and women would congregate at one of the larger cabins and a general invitation would be extended to the “boys” to attend a dance; an old fiddle was produced and after the musicians had been primed to the proper pitch by generous applications of fire water, the dance would proceed, and many an old-timer will tell at this later day
of the enjoyable spirit of those Christmas dances, where etiquette was an unknown quantity and good fellowship prevailed.

In 1880 General Ruger passed through where Lewistown now stands, in search of a location for an army post, and shortly afterwards old Fort McGinnis was built, and occupied by a detachment of Uncle Sam's army. In 1881 F. A. Janeaux tore down the old stockade and built the log building formerly occupied by the Lewistown Commercial Co., which many of us still remember, and which is now the site of the Montana building. In this log house Janeaux ran a trader's store for several years.

James Fergus was already located on Armells Creek and had a bunch of cattle there, while the D.H.S. outfit, owned by Granville Stuart, turned loose a big herd in 1880 about 2 1/2 miles below Fort McGinnis. From that time on settlers arrived in large numbers.

Nearly all the old landmarks have disappeared and the old-timer, instead of eating buffalo meat at the tepee fire, sits this Christmastide at a table filled with the comforts of a modern home. Substantial business blocks and fine residences have been erected on the lands formerly grazed over by the vanished buffalo and antelope and the smoke of a prosperous city rises where fifty years ago a thin blue cloud indicated a few tepee fires.

**Freedom of Press Endangered**
(Continued from page 1006)

formed. The Bill of Rights simply forbids Congress to interfere with rights which are not derived from constitutional or statutory “guarantees,” but from God.

Thus far I have spoken only of the danger which the draft Covenant on Human Rights presents to freedom of the press. If this were the only liberty threatened by the Covenant, it might be possible to consider ratification with appropriate reservations. However, the other freedoms named in the Bill of Rights are also threatened. Freedom of religion could be destroyed under this language contained in Article 13 (2) of the Covenant:

“Freedom to manifest one's religion or beliefs shall be subject only to such limitations as are pursuant to law and are reasonable and necessary to protect public safety, order, health, or morals or the fundamental rights and freedoms of others.”

Tito and Stalin may truthfully say that freedom of religion in their countries is subject only to such limitations as are pursuant to their laws, and that those restrictions are reasonable and necessary to protect their conception of public safety, order, or morals. The Federal Government would be empowered to place comparable restrictions on freedom of religion if the language of the covenant became part of our law. At the present time Congress has no power to pass on the validity of religious beliefs. If the proposed Covenant were ratified Congress would necessarily have the power to determine the validity of religious beliefs in order to protect “morals” and the “reputations of others.”

The power to determine the validity of religious beliefs is the power to destroy religion.

In conclusion, let me repeat my conviction that the Covenant on Human Rights would repeal a substantial part of the Constitution of the United States. We may make the charitable assumption that One-World colleagues are blissfully ignorant of the fact that the United States is a Constitutional Republic and not a democracy.

I respectfully submit the following from Thomas Jefferson:

“Were it left to me to decide whether we should have a government without newspapers or newspapers without a government, I should not hesitate a moment to prefer the latter.”

“Our liberty depends on the freedom of the press and that cannot be limited without being lost.”

When government becomes too big to watch, too big to control, abuse of power and position is a natural corollary.—D. A. HULCY, President, U. S. Chamber of Commerce
THOUGH apotheosized by the Nation, Fred M. Vinson, Chief Justice of the United States, could receive no greater tribute than that bestowed upon him when he returned to his home town, Louisa, Kentucky, July 11, to receive the accolade of his own townspeople.

The citizens of Louisa had erected on the Courthouse Square a granite monument bearing a bronze plaque upon which was a likeness in bas-relief and a suitable tribute inscribed thereon to the Chief Justice. As he faced the Square, memories must have crowded in upon him; for it was there when his father was County Jailer that he first saw the light of day; it was there that he first practiced law in the beautiful old Courthouse; it was there that as City Attorney, and later as Commonwealth's Attorney for the 32nd Judicial District, that he launched a career as a public servant in the law that has led him to the Nation's highest judicial post. It was there on another corner of the Square that he worshiped his God to which he paid such fitting tribute, saying, with deep reverence, that he had done his best to carry on the democratic traditions of his country with the light and ability God had given him.

The episodes of his early years were ably related by State Senator Ira W. See and Kit C. Elswick, District Attorney for the United States Department of Justice, both lifelong friends of the Chief Justice. Senator See told how as schoolmates together they had learned the principles and precepts which went to enrich their lives from such texts as the McGuffey Readers. Mr. Elswick reminisced upon his career as a young lawyer and told that he was a friend to all and that the rights of his clients, either in civil or criminal actions, were his chief concern until they had been properly adjudicated.

The Hon. Lawrence Wetherby, Governor of Kentucky, delivered an address in which he reviewed the numerous governmental honors that have carried the Chief Justice to the pinnacle of success.

The dedicatory address was delivered by the Hon. Stanley F. Reed, Justice of the Supreme Court. He prefaced his remarks with a glowing tribute to Mrs. Vinson who, regretfully, could not be there. He went on to say that Fred Vinson had rendered a magnificent service during his years upon the bench. The plaque was then unveiled by L. Byron Young and Karl M. Davis.

Mr. Charles O'Connell, Clerk of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, was Master of Ceremonies. Mr. Charles K. Vantilburg, President of the Louisa Business Men's Association, extended the welcome. Among the distinguished guests were Justice Tom Clark and Justice Sherman Minton, Chief Justice James W. Cammack with other members of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, and the Hon. Simeon S. Willis, former Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

In his speech of acceptance, the Chief Justice, drawing inspiration from the throng of friends about him, reached the histrionic height which has made him such an inspirational speaker. With assurance and simplicity he related his philosophy in regard to government to the immediate environment of the Court House Square. He reassured his audience that, even with the uncertain future before them, without fear they could proceed and not be afraid.

The Chief Justice holds his A.B. and LL.B. degrees from Centre College at Danville, Ky. There not only was he star athlete, but he also maintained the highest scholastic standing in the history of the College—a standing that is yet to be rivaled.

He holds the American Legion's Distinguished Service Medal and was presented on July 11th with a Life Membership in the W. O. Johnson Post #89, American Legion of Louisa, Ky. It is fitting that his birthplace should have been taken over by this Post of the American Legion for its home and headquarters.

Other services he has rendered in public office have been: member of the United States House of Representatives, an Associate Justice of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, Director of Economic Stabilization, Federal Loan Administrator, Chief Justice
of the Emergency Court of Appeals, War Mobilization and Reconversion Director, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and Chief Justice of the United States, to which office he was appointed June 6, 1946. The Senate unanimously confirmed his appointment and on June 24, 1946, he took the oath of his exalted office. In 1928, he established a law office at Ashland, Kentucky, and is a member of the Boyd County Bar Association.

He is a charter member of the Ashland Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution. Mrs. Vinson, the former Roberta Dixon, and his sister, Miss Lou Vinson, are members of the Louisa Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. His eldest son, Fred M. Vinson, Jr., graduated in June, 1951, from the Washington and Lee University Law School. His other son, James Robert, attends Centre College at Danville, Ky.

Fred Vinson, the son of James and Virginia Ferguson Vinson, was descended from the pioneers who, many years ago, came into the Valley of the Big Sandy. As early as 1757 we find historical data recorded for this section of eastern Kentucky, for it was then that an expedition came that way to quell an uprising of the Shawnee Indians. In 1772 a royal deed was granted to John Fry, for this land, by the Governor of Virginia. Charles Vancouver established a blockhouse at the spot where Louisa now stands and the settlement was called Vancouver. This earlier settlement was wiped out by Indian uprisings.

Following one of the objects of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, which is to mark historical spots, the Louisa Chapter, D. A. R., erected the Vancouver Fort Monument and it was on August 10, 1947, that Chief Justice Vinson delivered the dedicatory address and joined with those who did honor to the heroic efforts of those early settlers.

Songs of the War Between the States

(Continued from page 1010)

was written by Richard Willis of Boston. WE THREE KINGS OF ORIENT ARE was written by J. H. Hopkins, an American minister.

Suggested Programs

1. Singing of War Between the States songs, of both the North and the South.
2. Detailed study of songs originating in your locality or by a D. A. R. ancestor or ancestry line.
3. Singing of the American Christmas Carols.

I do not seek the peace that passeth all understanding, but the understanding that bringeth peace.—HELEN KELLER
Letter from Baroness von Steuben
Merits Aid from D. A. R.

THROUGH Miss Ann Singleton, 1810 K Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., Chaplain of the E Pluribus Unum Chapter, D. A. R., the following letter to her written by Baroness von Steuben has been made available to the D. A. R. Magazine and will show that gifts of clothing to her will be acceptable from D. A. R. members, who may thus wish to show their appreciation to the wife of a descendant of the Baron von Steuben who did so much to help American patriots during the Revolutionary War.

If packages are sent directly to the Baroness, they should be marked, "U.S.A. gift parcel." No export license is required. The parcels must not weigh over 22 pounds, and the declared value must not exceed $25.

1½ Bahnstr., Stockdorf near Munich, Germany
Sept. 4, 1951

My dear Miss Singleton:

Many thanks for your kind letter. I am very glad you are willing to help us. As I have already written you, the organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution is well known to us. We have been guests of Mrs. Eichberg, President of the D. A. R. ladies in Berlin, Tiergartenstreet. My husband and I agree that you may publish this letter. I am sorry my English is not better—but I lack the opportunity to practice. I shall tell you of our trip to America on the occasion of the 150th anniversary of the Battle of Yorktown.

In 1931 we received as representatives of the family von Steuben through the American Embassy an invitation from President Hoover to take part in the celebration as honorary guests of the United States. This was in grateful acknowledgment of what General von Steuben had done during the Revolution. The American Embassy made reservations for us on the SS "Europa," and attended to all the preparations for the trip. Together with the French delegation we took part in the splendid festivities. The late Fritz von Steuben, my husband’s father had been a guest of the American Government at the 100th anniversary.

Our journey was wonderful. We look back on it now as a fairy tale. Often since then we have enjoyed looking at the photographs and newspaper clippings from the New York Times and other papers. We visited New York, and were presented with a wealth of the loveliest flowers. Under the auspices of the State Department, and escorted by the police, we drove across the East River to our hotel, the St. Pierre, on Fifth Avenue near Central Park. Some days later we left New York for Old Point Comfort, where we stayed at the Hotel Chamberlin, a beautiful place on Chesapeake Bay. We were most cordially received by the Governor of Virginia, John Garland Pollard, and Senator A. Swanson, the President’s representative. Among other distinguished personalities we were introduced to President Wilson’s widow, who met us with great amiability. During the next three days the festivities took place at Yorktown. We were particularly impressed by the performance (in antique uniforms) of the battle which had been fought 150 years before. General von Steuben also appeared on Washington’s staff.

We then journeyed to Washington via Richmond. We stopped at the Hotel Mayflower, where the German flag was hoisted in our honor. We were personal guests of the President at the White House. Secretary of State Stimson invited us to a great dinner in our honor at the Pan American Building. We also received many invitations from other high-ranking personalities of the United States. My husband was greatly impressed by a dinner at the White House where he had an opportunity to talk to the President and other leading gentlemen. As this was a stag affair, I accepted the invitation of Mrs. Hoover. We took tea with the Sons of the Revolution at Mount Vernon with the ladies of the Mount Vernon Association. At this time we met Mrs. Washington, who is a relative of the old General. Mr. Gardner invited my husband to become a member of the “American Friends of Lafayette Association.”

Returning to New York, we were enter-
tained in Baltimore and Philadelphia. A very impressive celebration was held in the School of Zion Community. We visited the church and hall of Glory and were honored at a reception given by the Mayor of the city. In Philadelphia, Mr. Hausman organized a dinner for us. In Utica, when en route to Chicago, we laid a wreath of flowers on General von Steuben’s grave. The last day of our stay in America was celebrated by a dinner in our honor at the Hotel Astor under the auspices of the Steuben Society. The Mayor, James Walker, made a most impressive speech on our beautiful country. In all the cities through which we passed we were welcomed and entertained by the Steuben Society. The memory of the honors paid us and of the most cordial reception by the American authorities and the American people in general during our three weeks’ stay in the United States has to this very day kept alive our warm affection and unlimited respect for your country.

After this splendid time another life began for us. In May 1945 we were expelled by the Russians from our leasehold estate, Helmshagen (Pomerania). We lost all we had: farm, house, property, and our beloved home to which we are attached with all the fibres of our heart. My husband, owing to his well-known anti-Nazi attitude, was very confident about the future and stayed with me as the Red Army marched in. It was his intention to share all difficulties with the workers on the farm. The estate was divided up and newly settled within the Land Reform. My good husband was soon deported by the Russians and held in captivity far behind Moscow. He was imprisoned four and a half years. My first news of him came after three long years of waiting. Homesickness and sorrow and anxiety as to my welfare were expressed in his letter. You can imagine what a hard fate this was for him and what distress was mine.

As a refugee, poorly dressed, with knapsack on my back, I finally reached Bavaria, the American Zone of Occupation. In the absence of my husband I was living under the most difficult circumstances and in very great poverty. I had to earn my livelihood by hard work, regardless of my former social position. I cannot tell you all the tragic things I have passed through. I cannot. Besides, I am not one of those people who incessantly complain. It is all much too painful and bitter. My life’s motto still holds true: “Unfrightened and brave I will follow the path of my destiny, knowing that by God’s grace and love I won’t drown in the darkness and misery of this world and that light will brighten again my life.” These words are so significant in the English and German languages, and were my hope and my faith during the hard times. I have already written you this. Your answer is wonderful—“we must all follow the path of our destiny. Christ himself said: ‘For this end came I into the world.’”

Here in Bavaria for four years I was a charwoman. I also had this employment in the TB Hospital at Gauting near Munich, where foreigners, mostly Polish, Lettish, Tschechoslovakian and Ucranian people were stationed. My work was manual labor—such as scrubbing floors and lavatories. In my indescribable need my thoughts were going to the unknown distance, especially at Christmas-Eve. My heartache was too great. My last hopes were with my beloved husband, whom I knew free of personal guilt. According to age-old traditions as chairman of the Steuben family he always was a straight character, firmly standing for justice. He returned to me at Christmas 1949, in wretched condition, clothed in rags. He is now 70 years old. I am much younger. Before his return I got a job as cashier through the Americans in the American Way at Munich. Some months later, I got employment through the Munich Military Post, Civilian Personnel Office, as Post Control Clerk. That was a very good place for me, and I was sorry to leave, but I could not do this work and the housekeeping together and take care of my husband. The ride from Stockdorf to my office in Munich took an hour and a half. My husband is too old for a job. He has a small revenue and we live very modestly.

Here at Stockdorf, a suburb of Munich, we reside in a small damp room, very primitive, with a little kitchen. My husband sleeps in the kitchen. Our great longing is to have a little apartment consisting of two rooms and a kitchen in the mountains of Bavaria, where my husband can pass the evening of his life with me after all the hard fatal blows. We have not the funds to realize our wish. We love Nature (Continued on page 1021)
Preservation of Pocahontas' Grave

MRS. G. B. RACKSTRAW, of Clewiston, Fla., has called attention of the D. A. R. Magazine to the current movement to preserve St. George's Church at Gravesend, England, the shrine of the American Indian Princess Pocahontas.

This church, built in 1627, with records dating back to 1547, is threatened with demolition unless a plan suggested by Sir Evelyn Wrench can be adopted. This plan is to make this parish church a Chapel of Unity. It could also be used for displaced persons and for the deaf and dumb.

The ancient edifice is in need of repairs before such use can be made of it, and funds of approximately 10,000 pounds will be required, according to the Rev. Dr. R. D. Daunton-Fear, Rector, who planned a visit to the United States this Fall to try to raise the money for the purpose.

The body of Pocahontas was entombed in a vault beneath the tiles of the church chancel. A tablet there was unveiled by the American Ambassador in 1914. Church records of 1617 may still be deciphered.

A letter from Dr. Daunton-Fear states that due to the shortage of manpower in the ministry in England, the severe bombing of the Thames Estuary, the bad conditions of the fabric of the church and the vast new housing areas which have sprung up at a considerable distance from the church, the Reorganization Committee decided to demolish the historic building.

For more than three and a half years he strenuously opposed this decision and at first fought a lone battle, until aided by Sir Evelyn Wrench. He asks the interest and aid of D. A. R. members in the effort to present "a united front to meet the very real menace and challenge of atheistic communism."

The original parish church of Gravesend is mentioned in the Domesday Book. King George II and Queen Caroline contributed toward the cost of the present edifice, which was erected on the site of an older structure. The tower contains a fine peal of eight bells. The Pocahontas Memorial Windows are a feature of the church.

Pocahontas is said to be the first American woman to marry an Englishman, the first American woman to set foot on English soil and the first American woman to be buried in England. Her courage in saving the life of Capt. John Smith at Jamestown, Va., is well known in history. Daughter of the Indian Chief Powhatan, she became the wife of Thomas Rolfe, a settler in Virginia. She died at Gravesend while preparing to revisit her native country.

Gravesend has many other historic links with America and the spread of English (Continued on page 1021)
George Catlin
Indian Painter, Traveler and Lecturer

By M. Louise Catlin Cleaver

George Catlin, born at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., in 1796, was the fifth child of a family of 14 children of Putnam and Polly (Sutton) Catlin. The father was a soldier of the Revolutionary War, as also was the grandfather, Eli Catlin. The mother, Polly Sutton Catlin, when a small girl, was captured along with her mother and a little girl playmate by the Indians in the Wyoming Massacre. Polly and her mother were returned but the little playmate lived 59 years with the Indians.

So George Catlin heard many, many stories of the hardships with the Indians in his early boyhood. When about one year old, the family moved just over the line from Pennsylvania, into Broome Co., N.Y. The Indians by this time had been driven north and west, but they returned once in a while to the salt-licks, so George had not seen an Indian. In the “Pursuit of the Horizon,” by Loyd Haberly, the author tells of a ten-year-old boy, very fond of fishing and hunting, but told only to use his single-barreled gun and not the rifles of his father and brothers. However, the temptation was too great for him. One night he hid one of the rifles and planned how the next night he would hunt deer.

The next afternoon he recovered the rifle from the bushes and crept down to the abandoned road to the ruins of an old saw-mill, near the salt-lick. He concealed himself on the bank to watch for his prey to appear. He was frightened at the thought that a man, a great hunter, had killed a panther on this very spot. George heard footsteps—a huge buck was approaching. It was an exciting moment. The boy waited breathlessly, scared to death. The deer entered the pool and commenced licking. Here was the young hunter’s chance—but he fumbled several times and the deer disappeared. The boy’s disappointment was bitter. However, he waited, gaining his courage, preparing to shoot should the deer return. The happy moment came—but with a crack and a flash of a rifle and a dead deer. What followed altered the entire life of George Catlin. Out of the opening stepped a tall and graceful form—an Indian. He was the man who shot the deer.

The boy, scared out of his wits, saw the Indian dress the deer and disappear into the woods. No one but his mother believed his story but the next morning his story was vindicated. The Catlin hired man saw the campfire, the Indian, his squaw and their ten-year-old daughter. Squire Catlin, the hired man and George went out to meet the family. The Indians stayed in the neighborhood for some time and became great friends of the Catlin family, especially George. It was through this friendship that George was fired with a love for the Indians which became a passion until the day of his death in 1872.

The Catlins left Broome County and moved to Susquehanna County, Pa., settling at Hop Bottom. The experience that George Catlin had in Hop Bottom became a part of his training that fitted him for his career as painter and world traveler.

He studied law and was admitted to the bar but finally gave it up and then developed his love for painting. He did beautiful work. In 1824 he visited Washington and painted the famous Dolly Madison miniature which has been copied many times.

In 1829 when 33 years of age he painted (and not a miniature) a portrait of Gov. DeWitt Clinton which hangs in the City Hall at Albany, N.Y.

He conceived the idea of making a great collection of Indian portraits since he foresaw the disappearance of the American Indian as he was then. He traveled eight years in the west among the tribes, painting portraits, groups and landscapes—collecting beautiful robes, etc. So valuable were the latter that the name of G. Catlin on a box caused it to be a prey to thieves at once.

In 1837 he began exhibiting his collection. He was then 41. In 1839, with hundreds of portraits and other paintings,
making eight tons of freight, and two grizzlies, he sailed for London, taking his wife and two little girls. The voyage took six weeks.

He had tremendous success in London and also in Paris. When the French Revolution broke out, Catlin managed to escape to England with his pictures. Meanwhile his wife and son had died and their bodies shipped to New York City and his three little girls to their mother's brothers by the name of Gregory in New York City.

In London, being influenced in speculation, which resulted in failure, his pictures and collection were seized for debt. However, Mr. Joseph Harrison of Philadelphia, a great admirer of George Catlin and his art, paid off the debt, and thus saved the pictures and collection, which were given him as security and shipped to Philadelphia in 1852.

That same year, he traveled to South America to paint Indians so as to make money to buy back his American collection. In 1855 he returned from Patagonia to Germany and there painted the celebrated portrait of his friend, Baron von Humboldt, who was in his 87th year. This portrait now hangs in Berlin and is believed to be the only authenticated likeness of von Humboldt.

Catlin was always a most accomplished conversationalist, but in 1860 he became so very deaf that he had to resort to writing to a great extent. He secluded himself in Brussels and for ten years labored incessantly to finish from memory some of the early incompleted originals of North and South American subjects.

He hoped some day to bring all of his works together into the hands of the U. S. Government. He had offered them to Congress in 1846 and to Philadelphia. Both refused the offer. An English collector tried to purchase them but he still cherished the hope of their being kept together in America. His last words when he died in 1872 were, "What is to become of my Gallery?"

In 1879, Mr. Donaldson of Smithsonian Institution heard of the whereabouts of the collection in Philadelphia, and hastened there to persuade the Joseph Harrison Estate and the widow to give the collection to the Government in whose possession he felt it belonged. They were found in different places throughout the city and in extremely dilapidated condition. There are a great number of these portraits on display in the Smithsonian Institution now. There was also a beautiful miniature of Polly Sutton Catlin, perhaps done by her son George. Two or three years ago a great-grandson, Bradford Wickes, brought a self-painted portrait of George Catlin when 28 years old to the Rochester Museum of Art for exhibition.

And thus we find that, although this man's work was begun more than one hundred years ago, we are reminded of it in recent years.

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Baroness von Steuben
(Continued from page 1018)

so much, the sun and the flowers, and we like to hear the ringing of the bells of the cows in the mountains.

I shall be very happy to get a package of clothing from you. You are helping in a great Christian deed for the poor people here. Your letter was a sunbeam in our sad fugitive fate. You ask what kind of clothes we desire. We need winter coats, mackintosh; a dress would be a great pleasure for me. My favorite colors are black and blue. My husband is 5 ft. 5 in. tall; I am 5 ft. 2½ in. Many thanks for all your kindness. I am sorry I can't make your acquaintance, because the distant ocean separates us. Many greetings from my dear husband.

With kindest regards,

Your sincerely,

(Signed) Herta von Steuben

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Pocahontas' Grave
(Continued from page 1019)

civilization across the Atlantic, so it is considered a symbolic link in Anglo-American relationship. Donations toward preservation of its church may be sent to Dr. Daunton-Fear, The Rectory, Gravesend, England; or to Paul Green, Chapel Hill, N. C., the famed American playwright.
QUESTION. If the By-Laws require thirty days' notice given for all proposed amendments, may a member offer an amendment to an article during the time the revision is being presented?

ANSWER. No, if the By-Laws state thirty days' notice must be given for all proposed amendments, then it would not be in order to propose an amendment to that article at that time.

QUESTION. Do you think it better for the States to hold their State Conferences in the Spring or the Fall?

ANSWER. This is a decidedly difficult question to answer as the States have very good reasons why they wish to meet at either time. But your Parliamentarian feels that where it is possible to conveniently do so they should meet in the Spring, preferably March, but the National Society does not have a rule saying when they shall meet.

Let's consider some of the good reasons for either time to meet. When a Conference meets in the Fall, the newly-elected State Regent and State Vice Regents must wait at least six months before Continental Congress meets the next April when they can be confirmed. Then, too, the other State Officers find it difficult to hold over in their respective offices until the new State Regent is confirmed; each has presented her annual report, the State Treasurer, her audited report, so that she could not very well open up her accounts again. Of course, if all officers except the State Regent and State Vice Regent go out of office after their election in the Fall, there is this problem of the retiring State Regent having to work with the new officers the last six or seven months of her administration. Taking the problem though from the viewpoint of which is better for the States, it does seem better for the Conferences to be held in the Spring.

This is one of the objections given so often to meeting in the Spring: the States feel they have so little time to present their State Regents as candidates for a National office. Well, that is a problem, but a lot of electioneering can be done in a few weeks, and a whirlwind campaign is better sometimes than a long-drawn-out one, besides within a few weeks there won't be so much time for deciding why that candidate should not be elected.

QUESTION. Do you think it a good policy to give the chairmanships of key committees to past Chapter Regents?

ANSWER. Now your Parliamentarian is very sorry you asked that question, as she has such decided views regarding past Regents, but as all questions asked must be answered, here goes. NO. A member serving as a State or a Chapter Regent should give the very best service she can render while in that office, but when she retires, RETIRE. Past Regents would be surprised how many fine women there are in the organization besides themselves. Give those members a chance, for probably in a few years you can stage a comeback.

QUESTION. At one of our Chapter meetings a very unpleasant matter occurred, and many of our members would like to know the correct procedure that should have followed this incident. We have a rule limiting debate and the member who was speaking had already used up her privileges of debate, but when she rose the third time to claim the floor the Regent recognized her and she proceeded to debate again. Some one called, "out of order", but it was disregarded, and the Regent took that member to task after the meeting for interrupting; now please give us the correct way in which to call an offending member "down".

ANSWER. If the member debating for the third time was wrong, you should have risen and said "Madame Regent, I rise to a parliamentary inquiry". Of course, the member speaking should stop, and the Regent should allow you to state your inquiry. If the member was out of order as you say, the Regent took that member to task after the meeting for interrupting; now please give us the correct way in which to call an offending member "down".
Reminders

By Mrs. Guy V. Williams

While the minds of our people are occupied and confused with war and rumors of war, a peril is creeping upon us which we can not ignore. So, I would like to remind you, FIRST, that your country is a Constitutional Republic, NOT a democracy, as we are so often called.

This word democracy is bandied around rather carelessly these days. Great Britain is called a democracy, when it is Fabian Socialist. France, supposed to be a Republic, has been for a long time unstable, toppling one way, then another, and Italy always facing communism. So let us get this clearly in our minds and place ourselves on the right side of the ledger. We are a Constitutional Republic.

I would like to remind you, that few if any, of the countries with which we seem to be allied have free speech, freedom of religion or a free press. Our Republic was built upon the rock of freedom, Plymouth Rock, and it must be preserved as the way to the peace for which all men yearn. And it must continue to grow in the attainment of its OWN ideals. The real idea of our Republic, from its founding, is not that every man shall be on a level one with the other, but that every man shall have liberty without hindrance. To be as God intended him to be, forever FREE.

I would like to remind you, that every day should be a day of accounting by all loyal Americans. To thank God for all our privileges. That we live in a Republic where we walk with pride and dignity and speak freely, where we have a free enterprise economy, and a high standard of living. Where we have our individual liberties and, above all, just to be an AMERICAN, who is proud of his citizenship and who is unwilling to sacrifice this citizenship and freedom for the mere whims of a few leftists, dreamers and propagandists.

I would like to remind you now that the plan to amend the Constitution of the United States so as to create a World Government is being rebuffed everywhere by an awakened people; the communists and their fellow-travelers are stepping up the pace to destroy us, by misuse of Article VI of our Constitution, relating to the making of treaties. This is a grave and present danger and you should be ever mindful of this danger.

Now as to treaties the word Genocide is a coined word by Dr. Raphael Lemkin and means literally the destruction of GROUPS of human beings. This definition is greatly distorted in the articles which appear in the Genocide Convention or Treaty. It is drawn up under the title of “Genocide Convention.” The booklet on this Treaty, issued by the United Nations, has this statement on page 2: “Convention, in international law, is an agreement between sovereign nations. It is NOT just a resolution or an expression of opinion. It is a legal compact, which PLEDGES EVERY SIGNATORY COUNTRY TO ACCEPT CERTAIN OBLIGATIONS. Broadly speaking, it is a treaty between nations.”

On page 3 we find: “What are the acts? First, of course, actual killing. But it is possible to destroy a group of human beings without direct physical massacre. So, the Convention includes in the definition of Genocide, the acts of causing serious BODILY or MENTAL harm . . .” “The first thing that the Convention does is to declare that GENOCIDE, whether committed in time of PEACE or WAR, is a CRIME under INTERNATIONAL LAW, which the contracting countries undertake to punish . . .” “But the Convention also envisages trial by an international penal tribunal . . .” On page 4, with the Caption, “Who may be punished?” is this explanation: “One simple article in the Convention answers this question, which is all-important; because Genocide is not usually committed by private individuals, but by persons who hold authority and influence.”

Article IV of the Convention declares that those guilty of genocide and the OTHER acts listed shall be punished, “whether they are constitutionally responsible rulers, public officials or PRIVATE
INDIVIDUALS.” On page 6: It says, “The Convention will come into effect 90 days after 20 countries have ratified or acceded to it.” Twenty-six countries have adopted Genocide and it is now approved by the United Nations.

Now, I wish to remind you that President Truman, asking for ratification, introduced this Convention or Treaty to our Senate. It is now under consideration by a sub-committee of the Foreign Relations Committee. Of course, you know that all bills die with the old Congress and must be reintroduced to a new Congress; but not so with Treaties; they stand until they have been acted upon. So, this danger will carry over to the next Congress.

Under Article VI, section 2, of our Constitution of the United States it reads, “All Treaties . . . shall become the SUPREME LAW OF THE LAND.” Thus, all of our State and Federal laws would be superseded by this Treaty or any other Treaty, if adopted. One of a group of communists could claim that you had called him a “communist” or a “Red” or a “Fellow Traveler” and have you brought before an international court for trial and punishment without recourse; even through your own constitution; because, as I said before, an international Treaty supersedes the law of your own land.

I would suggest that each and every one of you contact your Congressmen and Senators, stating that you are definitely against the Genocide Convention. An amendment to the Constitution should be adopted whereby no treaty can rescind our Constitutional rights.

Now another tasty (?) dish is being “cooked up” for us known as “The Declaration of Human Rights.” It offers no protection to the citizens of the United States, who already have the best BILL of RIGHTS ever written. But it offers to everybody, everywhere, social security, among other guarantees which seem impossible to carry out. It would give freedom to all people to move, unrestricted, from one country to another, and to adopt any nationality they wished. Neither the State nor the Church would be able to make rules or laws regulating marriage if this “Declaration of Human Rights” Treaty is adopted. If either of these treaties should be adopted our own Constitution will be of little value, and it would endanger the historic rights and liberties of our people.

In the last little while it seems that many of our politicians are seeing eye to eye with thousands of American voters in regard to our endless and unreasonable demands in the field of foreign spending. Some members of Congress are actually beginning to show their teeth in opposition to the conspiracy that is being unfolded for the first time. The question is, just how far can the United States go in giving additional assistance to the military and economical aid of foreign countries and remain solvent? I do not believe we all approved or were in favor of the Marshall Plan, most of us I think were willing to give it a trial; but none of us, I am sure, ever dreamed our country would turn over billions and billions and billions of dollars to foreign aid, without expecting something in return. In exchange we have not even obtained the foreign bases vital to resistance of Soviet Russian aggression. You can not buy love or friends or respect with money. To gain them we must appeal to the minds and hearts of the people of the world and thereby gain the everlasting respect of the people of the world.

I wish to remind you that much of this money was dissipated through faulty administration and the foreign governments were unwilling to face their problems in a realistic manner. And while we have continued to pour the billions into these underdeveloped countries, I do not believe you have noticed the drying up of this ideology and its “withering on the vine” as some predicted it would.

And I wish to remind you if European economic recovery is as pronounced as the State Department would have us believe, then why should the United States labor under this burden of supplying additional assistance? The self-help plan in Europe does not seem to be progressing. In fact, it is moving along quite slowly and no one in Europe seems to be alarmed over the wars and rumors of war. They do not seem to be in a hurry for a European recovery. Of course not, as long as the United States provides their economic and military needs. The other day I heard a friend say, “Well, you know there will always be an England.” And another friend said, “Yes, always there will be an

(Continued on page 1088)
HOLIDAY GREETINGS

YESTERDAY was Constitution Day. When you read this, Christmas will be drawing near. May your Christmas Day be a happy one, spent with those you love—free, under our Constitutional Government, to worship at what altar you wish. May our Christmases always be thus!

SO—“WE NEED IMMIGRANTS!”

When the Displaced Persons Act was passed, permitting an increase in the number of persons admitted for citizenship in this country, provision was made for the completion of that program this year. But now, a member of United States Congress from the Manhattan District (21st) of New York, the Honorable Jacob K. Javits, announces that he will offer the proposal of “a goal of not fewer than 10,000,000 (10 million) new immigrants during the next twenty years at the rate of 500,000 a year.”

Mr. Javits calls us a “conglomerate nation, drawn from every race of men.” What seems to be unappreciated is, that this great nation of ours was drawn from roots primarily originating in Western Europe; that other stocks are minorities.

The present immigration laws are on a quota basis, the quota for each country being determined by the number of persons born in that country who were living here in 1920, making possible the admission of over 153,000 immigrants yearly.

Mr. Javits seems deeply concerned that this law works ... “hardship and misery to millions abroad” and suggests that “no preferential arrangements should favor one nationality over another”; and that, guarding against admitting the chronically ill, incompetent, or irresponsible, our gates ... “should be open to the oppressed and uprooted people of the world, who are willing to work and sacrifice to make a home in America!”

Sacrifice what? and will not such a program make of our present “conglomerate nation, an oppressed people? In times of unemployment, who will pay the unemployment benefits to these newcomers? Many would come who had but a relatively few working years left when they might build up their Old Age Assistance—more taxation for us poor “conglomerates.”

Mr. Javits states that serious labor shortages are already showing up in some areas; that there are demands for engineers, draftsmen, machinists, etc., and suggests the International Refuge Organization’s estimates for consideration: at present there are from three to four million workers and members of their families in Europe anxious and ready to emigrate, “Some eight hundred thousand to a million can be moved for immigration in a year.” Why can’t some of these be used to make up the international army of Europe and let the American citizens now serving in Europe, come home and take the jobs? Why must we furnish the money and machinery, and then the manpower to fight, to protect foreign soil from invasion by some potential enemy and then import foreigners to make up the shortage of labor in America?

We need farm laborers. But, we admitted D.P.’s under agreements to serve on farms. Many of these left the farms after working on them but a short while. Where did they go? They just quit, and left, and those who had contracted to give these D.P.’s work weren’t even given notice.
Experts are quoted as stating that the United States can support a population of 200,000,000 and that at the present ratio of births and deaths, this level will not be reached until the year 2000. But—this date is only 48 years away! We entered World War I just a little over 33 years ago. Should we hasten the attainment of the maximum population point by importing more "conglomeration"? Now that we are in an Asiatic war, will the International Refugee Organization soon be listing the unemployed Asiatics who will be willing to "work and sacrifice to make a home in America"?

Mr. Javits announced his intention to propose that not fewer than ten million new immigrants be admitted to America within the next twenty years in an address which appears on p. A 5762 of the Congressional Record of September 6th. Look out for more propaganda re immigration.

Katharine G. Reynolds

QUOTATION FOR COMPARISON

President Calvin Coolidge on Teapot Dome, January 26, 1925: "If there has been any crime it must be prosecuted. If there has been any property of the United States illegally transferred or leased, it must be recovered. . . . Counsel will be instructed to prosecute these cases in the courts so that if there is any guilt it will be punished; if there is any civil liability it will be enforced; if there is any fraud, it will be revealed; and if there are any contracts that are illegal, they will be cancelled. Every law will be enforced, and every right of the people and the government protected."

The present attitude seems to be accusation of the courageous men who are trying desperately to expose those who would undermine our Constitutional Republic from within. Many files have been refused to Senator Pat McCarran, a patriotic American, now investigating communist activities as Chairman of the Internal Security Committee. Reprints of the Senator's fine statement on the floor of Congress October 12, 1951, are available from this Committee, 1¢ each.

COVENANT ON HUMAN RIGHTS

This Covenant could restrict the religion of the American people and stifle criticism of communism. In "time of emergency" the press would be subject to the dictates of the federal government—or perhaps the United Nations.

Since the "emergency" for World War II has never been terminated the covenant could be invoked upon its adoption. Our reporters could then be held personally accountable for what they write, as in the case of William Oatis who was doing what any honorable reporter does—seeking out the truth for his public to read.

HONOR AND RESPECT

Where is the honor and respect which were always given by foreign nations to this United States of America? We have appeased and appeased, listened to threats and paid bribes as in the case of Robert Vogeler. We have handed out charity through the United Nations, ECA, the Marshall Plan, Point Four and the international corollaries of the United Nations, in 1950 alone to the sum of TWENTY-FIVE BILLIONS OF DOLLARS,—$25,000,000,000—Congressional Record, page 9872, August 8, Congressman Wood, Idaho. We have raised the taxes of Americans until our standard of living is being lowered. The explanation to obtain funds for this prolific expenditure was that if we GAVE money, food and material to foreign nations they could protect themselves and our men would not have to fight foreign wars. Have you forgotten this? Perhaps with all the international propaganda now published at the instigation of the internationalists it would not be surprising if you have.

Think of the tremendous burden to YOU these international charities have become. What have we gained by our charities? And there's a new raise in income tax under consideration. There'd have been quite a sizable amount added to the take-home pay of each of us if that TWENTY-FIVE BILLION HADN'T BEEN HANDED OUT on the false premise that it would be used by foreign nations to build up their defenses and arm their own forces so that Americans would not have to fight and die on foreign soil.

OUR DEFENSES

If those billions had been used to fortify the United States of America with a radar
screen as impenetrable as that of the Soviet Union perhaps all this appeasement would not be necessary. We should have the strongest Army, Navy and Air Force in the world with the most modern weapons available. We are the last bulwark against international communism and must not through our international charities weaken this nation to the point that we cannot defend the United States. If we bankrupt ourselves in MEN and MONEY on international schemes, who will defend us?

OUR CONSTITUTIONAL REPUBLIC

The United States of America is a Constitutional Republic,—as Benjamin Franklin remarked, “... if you can keep it.” A Republic is governed BY THE PEOPLE with the duly elected legislators responsible TO THE PEOPLE.

In order to protect our Republic we must return to the established precedents which have made America the richest and most desirable nation in which to live on the face of the earth. The three branches of government, legislative, judicial and executive, must assume their respective responsibilities as set forth in the Constitution, not encroach one upon the other, nor be ruled by governmental decree.

EXECUTIVE RESTRICTIONS

The Senate Investigating Committee, so-called McCarran Committee, is laboring under tremendous odds. By executive order some files of the State Department and the FBI have been closed even when there are records in both departments on those who are being questioned. Thus our duly elected legislators are refused records of those before this Committee. Why are these files unavailable when they were compiled by employees paid with American taxes supposedly for protection of American principles? Our security is most insidiously jeopardized by those who bore from within, whose aims are unrecognized, so the claim cannot be that it is for “security reasons.”

SECURITY

Having been shocked by the casualty figure, 141,963, which General Omar Bradley gave in his testimony at the MacArthur hearing, your Executive Secretary called the Department of Defense and asked for the present casualty figure. Each bureau would only give the “combat” casualties, and at last one department said, “We cannot expose the non-combat figures ‘for security reasons.’” What SECURITY when the entire number of our fighting troops is given continually to the press and radio? As Senator Styles Bridges of New Hampshire stated firmly and with vigor, “A man who loses a hand by frostbite is just as much a battle casualty as the fellow who gets a bullet in battle.” You are correct, Senator. Non-combat amputees receive the purple heart, yet an American who dies in battle in Korea cannot have “Killed in Action” on his grave. We who furnish the men for this “police action” are entitled to the truth, the whole truth, on the casualty figures of Americans.

EISENHOWER'S ARMY

The American soldier is the best paid in the world, receiving §2.63 a day while the British private receives 98¢; Norwegian 15¢; and the French 5¢. Thus an American private receives more in a MONTH than a French soldier of equal rank would earn in FOUR YEARS. General Eisenhower’s staff is working out “adjustments.” Which brings to mind a plan now underway to increase income taxes in the United States by about 11%—in the name of NATIONAL defense.

Under a Senate Resolution adopted last spring not more than 200,000 troops were to be sent by the United States for General Eisenhower, but in a statement before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee General Marshall said that there will be 400,000 troops in Europe by the end of 1952. Again, our duly elected representatives are being overruled.

JAPANESE TREATY

Fred L. Crawford, Congressman from Michigan, pointed out to the House of Representatives that the Japanese Treaty may allow Formosa to fall into the hands of the Chinese Communists. At her discretion, Japan may sign a peace treaty with either Communist China or the regime under Chiang Kai-shek. With Russia, under former secret agreements entered into by the State Department, now in control of Manchuria, Outer Mongolia, Port Arthur, Dairen and the Sakhalin and Kuril Islands,
all surrounding Japan, fear of Russia may force Japan to recognize the Red Chinese.

The Soviet was invited to the Japanese Peace Treaty meeting but Nationalist China who stemmed the tide of aggression against us for four and a half years was ignored.

IRAN

A near Marxian government in Iran has confiscated the British oil holdings. Britain claims this was prompted by “socialists” but since she has adopted the Fabian Socialist government by confiscating the industrial might of her own people and insisted at the United Nations that she must carry on trade with Communist countries, one cannot sympathize with her loud cries. But, the serious aspect to Americans is that Britain will now turn to the United States for oil and Americans will be deprived, since Britain usually receives what she demands from those now in authority.

CHRISTMAS

The shining fragile ornaments which break so easily bring to mind the illusions of youth which have been shattered. But we have learned that it is not the glitter which causes the radiant Christmas glow but the Giver who has taught us reverence and the exquisite pleasure of giving to those whom we love, and bringing joy to our families and cherished friends. Happy Yuletide.

FROM OHIO STATE JOURNAL, October 25, 1951

Excerpt of a letter to the editor written to a world government proponent who is in the Congress of the United States: “You are playing right into the Communists’ hands by milking this country dry and playing Santa Claus to the rest of the world. I was particularly burned up about this foreign aid bill by reason of personal experience. Last April our baby, Marilyn, arrived six weeks early and Mary, my wife, and Marilyn were rushed to Grant Hospital. Marilyn was immediately placed in an incubator with constant heat and oxygen. In a few days I was told that she could not stay more than one week because of lack of incubators at the hospital. By means of a heated oxygen-equipped ambulance Marilyn was removed from Grant to Children’s Hospital.

“Last Thursday, while going through the Berger Manufacturing Division of the Republic Steel Corporation at Canton, Ohio, I discovered that this company manufactures baby incubators. They are the most elaborate and modern incubators I have ever seen. Automatic heat controls the temperature to \( \frac{3}{100} \) of a degree, with very elaborate oxygen controls. The incubators at Grant and Children’s Hospitals are obsolete by comparison to these new ones. I was informed that the week before the company had shipped, on Government orders, back of the IRON CURTAIN, 500 incubators to Czechoslovakia and 500 incubators to Poland. . . .” So, our Government sends incubators to the Communists.

LOSS OF PERSPECTIVE

Through the propaganda being circulated by the United Nations for THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS and the promotional efforts of many clubs, some people are losing their perspective. IF MORE MONEY WERE LEFT IN THE STATES, IF STATES’ RIGHTS WERE AGAIN RESUMED AND THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WERE NOT PERMITTED TO DEMAND TREMENDOUS TAXES FOR OUR INTERNATIONAL INVOLVEMENTS, our own children and taxpayers would receive their just benefits. Then the TAXPAYERS in the LOCALITY would decide how the TAXES should be spent for LOCAL improvement, for better pay for teachers, for better hospitals, for more schools and OUR OWN AMERICAN CHILDREN WOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED.

While my husband was in Africa, I taught school in a basement room without windows, and in a school the third floor of which had been condemned.

We all believe in charity and give to our utmost ability, but isn’t it time that AMERICANS wake up to the fact that this United States will become a collectivistic, socialist government and fall under Communist domination unless we STOP THESE INTERNATIONAL CHARITIES BEING PROMOTED THROUGH THE UNITED NATIONS AND ITS COROLLARIES? Remember that the United Nations and these corollaries cost us $25 billion in 1950 alone (Congressional Record, Aug. 8, 1951, p. 9782).

Frances Barrett Lucas
NO HIGHWAY IN THE SKY (20th Century Fox). Cast: James Stewart, Marlene Dietrich, Glynis Johns.

This dryly amusing fable of a conscientious, eccentric, somewhat mousy scientist, so sure of his own carefully worked out theory that he has the courage of a lion when aroused, is cumulative sort of entertainment. It grows on one as it goes along. Though some of the technical details may seem preposterous, it contains a great deal of suspense, romance, human warmth and gentle comedy.

Conducting his research with thoroughness and infinite patience, the scientist works on an experiment he hopes will prove his theory that the tail of a newly designed airship will disintegrate after a certain number of hours. When sent to Labrador aboard a plane to investigate a mysterious crash of this design type, he discovers he himself, along with a full passenger load, is aboard a ship of the fateful design.

How he compels the grounding of the plane and events following this incident, with tragedy seemingly inevitable, make for exciting suspense. Though scorned at first by the pilot, attempting to prove his own theory to be correct, he takes successful steps to prevent the catastrophe.

In the uncertain hours aloft, there are varying reactions to a seemingly disastrous situation. Though absorbed in scientific effects of his research, our absent-minded professor shows his real human feelings. Under stress of danger, he attempts to save the stewardess and a movie actress on her way to Hollywood. Impressed by his sincerity, both fall in love with him. His tender fatherly devotion to his adolescent lovely daughter is heart warming.

A fascinating study of character and an unusual plot make this good entertainment for the family.


After accepting its basic premise, with an open mind, this science-fiction fantasy, full of suspense and imagination, appears to be perfectly credible. Sensitively and eloquently directed, a distinct lesson may be learned from this parable. A visitor from outer space, who comes to Earth, seeks to warn the inhabitants that they must seek peace, that inhabitants of the other planets will not tolerate their experiments of atomic destruction, experiments that threaten to destroy the universe. The theme is the seeking of peaceful settlement of differences for the preservation of mankind. The inference is that inhabitants of other planets have progressed to this advanced stage.

A space-ship lands in Washington, D. C. In it is an Ambassador, Klattu, bearing messages of goodwill and peace, from the outer space. With him is a powerful robot, to do his bidding.

Hoping that scientists will help him to show the way to the people of Earth, he seeks out a world-renowned scientist, pleading for a world meeting of scientists to hear his plan for devoting atomic inventions for peaceful pursuits, or be destroyed by inhabitants of the outer planets.

When proving such power exists, by a demonstration neutralizing all the Earth's electrical power for thirty minutes, the people in a frenzy of fear and without understanding seek out Klattu to kill him. Pursued and even shot, and unable to convince government representatives of his good intentions, he is rescued by his robot and they take off for outer space.

Thought provoking, appealing to the imagination and well acted, this extraordinary space story is to be recommended for children and the family.

RED BADGE OF COURAGE (M.G.M.). Cast: Audie Murphy, Bill Mauldin.

Stephen Crane's famous novel of the Civil War is brought vividly and beautifully to the screen in this version of the beloved story. Without a real plot, this soul-searching drama concerns itself with inner conflicts and their outward manifestations. We are convinced that the fine (Continued on page 1090)

Dedicated to “the memory of those pioneers who braved the dangers of an unknown wilderness and paved the way for the families and homes of today,” this book is an historical chronicle of the settlement and development of this Kentucky County, interwoven with brief accounts of early families.

Formed from Mason County in June, 1803, Greenup County extended from the Mason County line on the west to the Big Sandy River on the east, along the Ohio River for 40 miles. It had an average width of twelve miles, including the following Counties later formed from it: Lewis, 1806; Lawrence, 1821; Carter, 1838; and Boyd, 1860.

When the Revolutionary War ended in Virginia, many who had received land grants went that way or sold their grants to other persons. Arriving overland on horseback or in wagons, or down the river on flatboats, many of these colonists made their way up the Little Sandy River and Tygart Creek. They found an abundance of timber, as oak, poplar, beech, sycamore, pine, chestnut and hickory, as well as coal and iron ore.

Farming and running of early charcoal furnaces are described as early industries. There are mentions of early newspapers, banks, homes, buildings, churches, schools, cemeteries, court records and other phases of professional, industrial and social life. Lists of the soldiers during the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, the War Between the States and the Spanish-American War are given as valuable references. There are valuable illustrations, some from rare old plates.

The authors have made a valuable contribution to the history of that section of Kentucky, of interest also to outsiders who like to get genealogical records and know of the early lives and careers of the pioneers. A copy of the volume has been placed in our D. A. R. Library. Miss Mackoy is Registrar of the Joseph Spencer Chapter, D. A. R., of Portsmouth, Ohio.

Christmas Plants in Legend and Song

(Continued from page 1009)

branches and said that they should be forever the special trees of the children at Christmastime. Appropriate songs: “O, Tannenbaum,” and “Gather Round the Christmas Tree.”

England was the home of the Yule log—an extremely large stump or log of the oak tree which was used in Druid worship. It was hauled from the woods on Christmas eve with a festive song, such as:

“Come, bring with a noise,
My merry, merry boys,
The Christmas log to the firing.”

This Yule log went back in origin to the Saxons who delighted in this as an emblem of warmth and light, and before it was laid on the hearth it was the custom to stop with it on the kitchen floor that all in turn might take a seat upon it, and that all might have a portion of the good fortune for the next year. The fireplace occupying most of the end of the hall gave place for all in the house. In the fireplace, a bit of the last Christmas Yule log, carefully preserved for the purpose, was brought in to receive the fire from tapers held to it with great ceremony. The last year’s remnant would light the new log while those in the household would sing:

“Welcome be ye that are here.
Welcome all, and make good cheer.
Welcome all, another year,
Welcome, Yule.”

It must have been a beautiful ceremony. We of smaller fireplaces may not have a Yule log, but we can still kindle the Christmas spirit by various means, not the least of which is with the use of our simple native greens.
Merry Christmas, D. A. R.

BY MRS. EDWARD J. POOLEY, Vice Chairman
Northern Division, Building Completion Committee

HOW fortunate we who are privileged to belong to the Daughters of the American Revolution! And doubly fortunate we who have been able to visit our buildings in Washington, to browse around the Library gathering genealogical material, and to see all the old and valuable treasures in our wonderful new Museum.

These buildings belong to us as Daughters and we each have a responsibility in taking care of them. It should be our solemn duty to see that the debt owed on them is cancelled.

As Christmas approaches and we are thinking of gifts to our loved ones and friends, would it not be nice if we, as individuals or Chapters, would send a Christmas gift to the Building Completion Fund—through our Chapter and State Treasurers? Even the smallest gift will be appreciated and will make Christmas merrier for all who have at heart the welfare of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Season's Greetings to all, and best wishes for the New Year.

Additions to
National Honor Roll of Chapters

Continued through September 30, 1951

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
* Mary Desha

PENNSYLVANIA
Bethlehem, Pa.
Doctor Benjamin Rush

GOLD BADGES for previously-listed Chapters

CALIFORNIA
* Major Pierson B Reading
162 SILVER BADGE Honor Roll Chapters
1,013 GOLD BADGE Honor Roll Chapters
1,175 Total HONOR ROLL Chapters as of September 30, 1951

NORTH DAKOTA
* Bad Lands

BLUE STARS on GOLD BADGES

One Blue Star—$1 per member
CALIFORNIA
Pasadena
NEW JERSEY
Tennent

NEW YORK
Suffolk
RHODE ISLAND
Woonsocket

Two Blue Stars—$2 per member—# indicates previously listed as 1-Blue Star
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
# American Eagle

NEW YORK
# New Netherland

Three Blue Stars—$3 per member—# indicates previously listed as 1-Blue Star and 2-Blue Star
PENNSYLVANIA
# Peter Muhlenberg

255 Chapters have 1 BLUE STAR
28 Chapters have 2 BLUE STARS
15 Chapters have 3 BLUE STARS
298 Chapters have BLUE STARS as of September 30, 1951

STATES with BLUE STARS
One Blue Star for State—DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, FLORIDA, RHODE ISLAND
Two Blue Stars for State—NEW MEXICO
State Activities

WASHINGTON

The visit of Mrs. James B. Patton, President General, and Miss Jeanette Dentler of Oregon, Vice President General and National Chairman American Music, combined with the worst snowstorm in 47 years marked the Golden Jubilee Washington State Conference held in March at Olympic Hotel, Seattle. Hostess Chapters were Sarah Buchanan, Lady Stirling, Mary Morris of Seattle and Marcus Whitman, Everett; with Mrs. Armond Taylor, Seattle, General Chairman. A candlelight memorial service, arranged by State Chaplain Mrs. S. R. Boynton, honored 32 members.

Good Citizenship Pilgrim Robin VanderGriend of Lynden, snowbound and with her mother taken in highway motorcycle sidecar to Bellingham and the train for Seattle, had been selected by questionnaire from 142 entries, largest number ever entered in Washington, Miss Cyrena Maw, Chairman. Robin was presented her bond by President General.

National Defense breakfast for 71 was arranged by Mrs. Calvin Stewart, Chairman, and Press breakfast for 45 sponsored by Mrs. Leon Hoff, Chairman. Several Chairmen demonstrated their work; Mrs. W. H. Boice, Building Completion, had large map, Regents placing gold or silver star on Chapter name. Mrs. Alexander Britton had 60 Girl Home Makers’ dresses modeled and gave cash prizes. Mrs. Calvin Davidson, National Vice Chairman and State Chairman, had two members demonstrate JAC and reported 4,060 members in State. Washington 200 Magazine subscriptions, Mrs. John Troeh, Chairman. One member gave $1,000 to Crossnore.

Mrs. Patton’s inspiring address, colored slides of National Headquarters, addresses by Supreme Court Judge Matthew Hill, Dr. Franklin Thompson, President of College of Puget Sound, Mrs. Ruth Peeler, Vice Chairman State Parks and Recreation Commission, and excellent music arranged by State Chairman Mrs. Charles Black, filled the program, with C. A. R. members presenting a delightful puppet show at one luncheon.

The Conference voted to endorse State Regent Mrs. James Greig Walker, Jr., for Vice President General in 1952.

Amy G. L. Walker
State Regent

IDAHO

The thirty-ninth annual Conference of Idaho State Society was held March 1, 2 and 3 at Payette, on the Snake River Boundary of western Idaho. Not very far north of here is Hell’s Canyon, prominent in the controversy over the proposed dam—a question of federal versus private control of natural resources. The hostess Chapter bears the name Dorian, commemorating the wife of Pierre Dorian, guide of the Wilson Price Hunt party of pioneers. The tragic tale of the Indian woman is one of the thrilling stories of the Oregon Trail.

Without the resources of a city to draw upon, the small membership of the Chapter arranged a Conference that all attending will long remember for the friendly hospitality and the thoughtful consideration of each one’s comfort and pleasure, from Chapter delegate to President General. For the highlight of this Conference was the gracious presence of Mrs. James B. Patton, our beloved President General. The writer believes that Daughters in attendance at Conferences of many times the number who gathered at Payette would envy the spirit of camaraderie there. Mrs. Patton endeared herself to each one, and made all feel that she was eager to help with her counsel and advice and that no Chapter was too small to be of importance.

At the last session of the Conference Mrs. Patton was presented with a silver bar from the mines of northern Idaho, set with a plume agate from the Snake River Valley in the southwest.

Reports from State Officers and Committee Chairmen showed that all ten Chapters had been active in the work of the organization, national and local. Three
Chapters were reported as being on the Gold Star Honor Roll of the National Building Completion fund: Eedahow of Nampa, Alice Whitman of Lewiston, and Pioneer of Boise. Wyeth Chapter of Pocatello and Harewood of Kellogg were reported on the Silver Star Roll. Mrs. Samuel C. Skillern of Lewiston, State Chairman of the fund, announced with pride that the floor of the north wing of the new library bears a plaque stating that it is the gift of Idaho Daughters.

Outstanding work is being done among the Indians in Northern and Eastern Idaho. Showing interest in the educational work of the National Society were the announcements that Mrs. Lila Beyers of Moscow had made a gift of $1000 to Crossnore School; and that the State Society had voted to give a $100 scholarship to Tamassee, honoring Mrs. P. C. Feddersen, retiring State Regent. A gift of Mrs. Skillern, Past State Regent, was the revised edition of the State Constitution and By-Laws in printed form.

In attendance at the Conference were two national officers, Mrs. Patton and Miss Mabel Cooper Gupton, Vice President General, four past State Regents, nine State Officers, nine Chapter Regents and delegates from all ten Chapters. Mrs. Feddersen presided in her usual gracious and efficient manner.

New officers elected for the ensuing biennium are: Mrs. D. L. Fourt, Moscow, Regent; Mrs. C. G. Allen, Twin Falls, Vice Regent; Mrs. Raleigh Albright, Julietta, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Wayne Smith, Moscow, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Jay J. Smith, Idaho Falls, Treasurer; Mrs. John Cupples, Caldwell, Registrar; Mrs. C. J. Hershey, Boise, Historian; Mrs. Ed Patton, Payette, Librarian; Mrs. James Walton, Pocatello, Chaplain; Mrs. R. N. Gilbert, Nampa, Auditor.

Mrs. C. J. Hershey
State Historian

MISSOURI

THE Fifty-second Missouri State Conference was held in Joplin, Mo., at the Connor Hotel, March 14, 15, 16 and 17, with Mrs. Frederic A. Groves, State Regent, presiding over all sessions.

The Hostess Chapters were Joplin, Rhoda Fairchild of Carthage, and Neosho. Mrs. George A. Reifsteck, Regent of the Joplin Chapter, was General Chairman of Arrangements.

Approximately 235 delegates and interested members and visitors were in attendance. The Conference was honored in having present Mrs. Claude K. Rowland, Vice President General, St. Louis, Mo.; and two out-of-State guests: Mrs. Frank Garland Trau, State Regent of the Texas Society and National Vice President, Southern Section D. A. C., and Mrs. William Ainsworth, Honorary State Regent of Kansas.

Excellent reports by State Officers, District Directors and State Chairmen were given. These reports were filled with interesting material—the work of the membership through the year just past.

There was much enthusiasm over the Missouri Bulletin which the State Regent, Mrs. Groves, and the State Chairman of Press Relations, Mrs. Robert Steele Withers, made possible. Missouri was commended by National, and note of this accomplishment was made in the Press Digest.

The Memorial Bell Tower Chairman, Mrs. Samuel L. Hunter, gave a report which proved the interest the Missouri Daughters have in this project. Among Chapter accomplishments was the gift of a Patriot's Stone honoring President Harry S. Truman. The Mary Easton Sibley Society, C. A. R., of Independence, contributed to this.

The Conference voted to endorse the Regent, Mrs. Frederic A. Groves, as a candidate for the office of Vice President General to stand for election at Continental Congress in 1952.

Missouri has rescinded the Humber Resolution favoring World Government. However, it was voted that the Missouri Society again assert its stand as opposed to World Government.

Important resolutions were introduced and adopted. A summary of several of these resolutions follows:

From the Student Loan Fund, which has been inactive, the State Executive Board of the Missouri State Society recommended that the following amounts be withdrawn: $500 to be appropriated to the Kate Duncan Smith D. A. R. School; $500 to Tamassee D. A. R. School; and $500, plus one year's interest from the same fund, to be
used for the education of the membership of the Missouri State Society through the Missouri Bulletin.

That the members of the Missouri State Society D. A. R. use every effort to support House Bill 1333 and Senate Bill S-555, a law for the protection of the United States Flag.

That the Missouri State Society oppose the ratification of the Genocide Convention by the Congress of the United States of America.

That a five cent per capita assessment be collected annually from the membership of the Missouri Society D. A. R. to provide funds for the Missouri State Society C. A. R.

That teachers in our public schools and colleges be required to take the American Oath of Allegiance by having the same incorporated in their employment contract.

An impressive Memorial service for the seventy members who died during the past year was conducted by the State Chaplain, Mrs. Charles C. Carter, assisted by the State Registrar, Mrs. Voris R. Norton.

Rabbi Charles Latz of the United Hebrew Congregation of Joplin addressed the assemblage at the first official session of the Conference. His remarks on “Our American Way of Life” were thought-provoking and inspiring.

Mrs. Walter Eugene Tarlton, Past State Regent, was a banquet speaker on Friday evening, her subject being, “The Achievements of the Daughters of the American Revolution.” This was a timely topic to inform those not of the organization about what has been accomplished and for the members it was a splendid review.

The guest speaker at the banquet was Dr. Michael P. Kinsella, Director of Education for Briggs Manufacturing Co., Detroit. His address, “In God We Trust,” was a non-partisan, factual presentation of the trend toward government control. His plea was that the American people wake up and fight for the rights and privileges which are our heritage but which may be lost through apathy and dis-interest.

Enjoyable social affairs highlighted the Conference. The women of the Hostess Chapters and the City of Joplin were gracious in their hospitality, making our stay in Southwest Missouri delightful and memorable.

The Joplin Chamber of Commerce provided many favors for the banquet. The Joplin Press covered all sessions completely with long stories and many pictures, thereby providing valuable material for Chapter Scrapbooks.

The Fifty-second Missouri State Conference closed with the assemblage singing, “God Be With You ’Till We Meet Again” and the retiring of the colors.

Mrs. C. Wayne Elsea
State Historian
Mrs. Robert L. Beckman
State Recording Secretary

CALIFORNIA

A STATE D. A. R. project in California has been of outstanding importance in Americanism and Good Citizenship for many years. This has been known as the Neighborhood Center.

The Center was established in 1930 in the Boyle Heights District for children of foreign homes. Mrs. Frank Phelps Toms was its originator. There have been as many as 150 children enrolled there at one time, and as many as 25 different nationalities. They come of their own free will, often overcoming objections raised by their people, seeking that strange “something” which only American homes have to give.

These children are instructed in sewing, cooking, carpenter work and learning to live and believe in the American way. Mothers who could not speak English came one day a week during the war years to sew for the Red Cross.

In 1946 the building occupied by the Center was sold and this splendid work had to be abandoned for a time. The State Board at that time was incorporated, so that it could buy two lots on which to build a new Center. But since building materials and labor were far too exorbitant, it was not considered advisable to build then.

Mrs. Charles Haskell Danforth, retiring State Regent, and her Board, knowing the need of this work, decided it must be continued. They took the dormant project and made it into a living one. They bought a triplex apartment and completely redecorated it inside and out. One lower (Continued on page 1089)
Hannah Clarke (Quitman, Ga.). Unveiling of a marker at the grave of Revolutionary Soldier William Holloway in old Bethel churchyard near Barwick Sunday afternoon, June 10, was conducted by Hannah Clarke Chapter.

The Chapter has sought to identify graves of several Revolutionary soldiers in this County, but this is the first one to be identified and marked by the simple marble block provided by the Government. It bears the inscription: "William Holloway, Pvt. N. C. Militia. Rev. War. April 7th, 1757. August 18th, 1850."

Folks Huxford, who compiled the Brooks County History for the Chapter, came across the Holloway records, and with the aid of Griffin Holloway, 91-year-old grandson of the soldier, identified the grave. Mr. Holloway and many other descendants attended the unveiling.

Mr. Huxford reviewed briefly Holloway records. The soldier was born in South Carolina in 1757. Twice married, he moved to Bulloch County in 1795 and to what was then Thomas County in 1827. Mr. Huxford was introduced by William Long.

The ceremony was simple, dignified and impressive. Mrs. Donald Davis presided. Mrs. J. P. Duncan, Chapter Chaplain, gave the invocation, and Mrs. Davis the scripture reading. Presentation of the marker was made by Chapter members in a ritual. Dr. Wade Holloway accepted on behalf of the family.

Misses Sarah Davis and Joan Holloway unveiled the marker. Standing on either side were Louie Perry and Zack Martin, color guard, with the United States Flag and D. A. R. standard. The benediction was by the Rev. Mr. Rogers, pastor of Bethel Church. Mrs. Robert Jones placed a beautiful wreath provided by the Chapter for the grave.

Local Committees had put the cemetery in good order. Mrs. C. E. Clausier, Regent, and her assistants made it an inspiring event, with fine cooperation from O. J. Hulett and others of the community.

Mrs. Wm. Hunter Wynn
Publicity Chairman.

Philadelphia (Philadelphia, Pa.). On June 13, in beautiful and impressive ceremonies, Philadelphia Chapter placed memorial markers on the graves of two Revolutionary soldiers. Mrs. Hamilton Diss-ton, Regent, presided; and Mrs. George Cunniff, Jr., Historian, reviewed military records of the men.

In the morning in this historic St. Michael's Lutheran Church graveyard at Germantown was marked the grave of Abraham Rex, private, 2nd Battalion, Philadelphia County Militia, who was in the Continental Army 1778-81. He served under Capt. James Irvine and fought in the Battle of Germantown. Born Sept. 7, 1736, he died Feb. 7, 1793. He married Anna Sebastian, French Huguenot, July 26, 1759, in the original St. Michael's Church.

Preceding the marking, a service was held in the church. The Rev. Karl Hemsath, pastor, gratefully accepted the marker.

In the afternoon a marker was placed on the grave of Isaac Worrell in the churchyard of famous Trinity (Oxford) Episcopal Church. Vestryman James Whittaker accepted it.

Worrell, eldest son of Isaac and Elizabeth Harper Worrell, was born Aug. 16, 1754, in Frankford. On April 2, 1775, he married Elizabeth Rambo in a Friends Ceremony. During the Revolution he enlisted in Fourth Company, 2nd Battalion, of Col. Benjamin MacVaugh's Regiment, Philadelphia County Militia. Taken prisoner and later released, he was promoted Nov. 1, 1777, to First Lieutenant, then successively to Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, until September, 1786, when he became Colonel and commanded his Regiment.

During the War of 1812 he was a Major General. Lafayette was welcomed to Frankford in front of his home in 1824. Twice he served in the Assembly, and among other offices he held were Justice of the Peace, Chief Burgess and Recorder of Deeds.

Both markers were donated by Mrs. Birchall Hammer, First Vice Regent, in
Montezuma (Montezuma, Iowa). On a day so beautiful it must long be remembered by all those present at the ceremonies, Montezuma Chapter honored two Real Daughters of the American Revolution by placing bronze markers in Montezuma cemetery.

Largely due to the research conducted by Mrs. C. F. Dickson, Consulting Registrar and Organizing Regent, the graves of these pioneer women were located and their Revolutionary War background authenticated.

The occasion was made impressive by advance of the colors by Mrs. W. E. McKee and Mrs. J. V. Stillson, assisted by Junior Color Bearers Jackie Peterson, Billy Peterson, Dennis Hutchinson and Vincent Johnson and a brass quartet composed of Norma McNeil, Marilyn Hubbard, Ruth Ann Phillips and Barbara Lou Phillips.

Mrs. W. H. Bonham, Chapter Regent, presided. The invocation was by Mrs. Doris Hoy, Chaplain, and the pledge of allegiance was led by Miss Velma Dickson. At the grave of Catherine Willson, daughter of Gideon Willson, Revolutionary soldier, Mrs. C. F. Dickson read the family history, mentioning names celebrated in politics and religion. Here the marker was unveiled by Mary Beth Peterson and Kristin Johnson and dedicated by Mrs. B. D. Elliott, State Regent.

The company moved in procession to the Allen lot where a marker was placed for Martha Allen, daughter of John Montgomery, Revolutionary soldier, in the presence of a number of her descendants. Mrs. Dickson read the history and Mrs. Elliott dedicated the marker unveiled by Joan Hutchison and Janice Gregory, great-great-granddaughters of Martha Allen. A dedicatory address was given by Mrs. J. W. Runnels, State D. A. R. Historian. “The Star Spangled Banner” and taps concluded the ceremonies.

Later coffee was served in Fellowship Hall of the Methodist Church by Chapter members. Miss Alice Underwood and Mrs. McKee poured at the beautifully appointed table. Mrs. J. W. Runnels

Hannah Crawford (Bucyrus, Ohio). With Mrs. Wilbur A. Stephan, Vice Regent, presiding, a delightful late Summer function was held at the country home of the Vice Regent in Tiro. Eighteen members were present. A covered dish dinner was served. The work of the organization was discussed, plans made for the year.

Another interesting meeting was attended, a silver anniversary tea celebrating the twenty-fifth year of the William Crawford Chapter of Upper Sandusky, held at the historic David Sears Home at Harpster, exemplifying the emblem adopted for the year—“Achievement through Cooperation.”

Hannah Crawford Chapter had a most unusual year, presenting in vivid imagery the events of the Revolutionary period. Mrs. Harry Kehrer gave an exhaustive paper in which there lived again many of the noble women of that period, notably Hannah Crawford, whose husband led the ill-fated expedition against the Indians in what is now our own Crawford County and in Wyandot County. His monument still stands near Upper Sandusky.

Mrs. Charles E. Shanks, recently returned from Valley Forge, gave a fine description of that project and its progress, and its bravery and suffering which marked the greatest nation in the world. She said, “How can we know that Valley Forge is not still with us?”

Mrs. Charlotte McKnight, Chairman of Waldschmidt House, Ohio’s shrine, states that here was housed Ohio’s first paper mill. History tells us that upon paper manufactured here the draft of the Constitution of the United States was printed.
The D. A. R. Manual and Handbook are presented to each new member. Four candidates were admitted to citizenship in the United States and this interesting ceremony was attended by a committee from the Chapter. Each candidate received a letter of welcome from the Chapter Regent.

In answering roll call, each member responded with the name of her ancestor.

Bertha L. McLeod, Regent

Columbian (Columbia, Mo.) May 30th, Memorial Day, Columbian Chapter dedicated a beautiful Bronze Tablet to commemorate the names of the known Revolutionary soldiers buried in Boone County. The Tablet is placed on the wall of the main entrance hall of the Court House. Mrs. J. P. Wright, Regent, presided; Pledge to the Flag, Mrs. Charles T. McGinley; Service and Prayer, Chaplain, Mrs. H. H. Bright; National Anthem and “America, the Beautiful,” Bernita Bricker and Charles Smith, talented musicians of the Graduating Class of the Missouri University; Address, Mr. Floyd Shoemaker, historian, author, and Secretary of the State Historical Society of Missouri; brief sketch of the life and service of these soldiers, Mrs. E. E. Evans, also introduced the descendants present, who were honor guests of the D. A. R. and wore blue ribbon badges.

The Committee on the Tablet: Mrs. James E. Henson, historian; Mrs. J. Frank Thompson, Past Regent and author; Mrs. E. E. Evans, Chairman Genealogical Records, who supplied the data on the soldiers.


Old White House (Whitehouse, N. J.). Mrs. Sedgwick Stiles, Regent, presided at the June dedication of a bronze plaque, donated and presented by Miss Helen Cook in memory of her aunt, Mrs. Harriett (Messler) Hall, Organizing Regent of the Chapter, and unveiled by Barbara Kent, granddaughter of Mrs. Hall, reading:

Beside this Burying Ground of the Rockaway Dutch Reformed Church
Stood the Original Building 1792-1850
Second Edifice on Rural Hill burned 1898
third Edifice ¼ mile south of this spot built 1899

Old White House Chapter 1951

Included in the procession, escorted by Scouts bearing the Christian, American and Chapter flags, were four State Officers: Mrs. Ralph Greenlaw, Regent; Mrs. Edward Randolph, Honorary Regent; Mrs. Rudolph Novak, Registrar; and Mrs. John Hover, Chairman of Genealogical Records; Dr. Milton Hoffman, New Brunswick Theological Seminary, and Chapter members.

The first congregation worshiped 15 years in Abraham Van Horne’s barn until a church was built in his apple orchard. Many of the foundation stones of the original church compose the retaining wall in which the tablet is embedded. In 1928, Mrs. Harriet Van Horne Traphagen, a great-granddaughter, gave the remainder of the ancestral acres to the Chapter for a Memorial Park. In this cemetery are three fully-inscribed markers of Revolutionary soldiers: Abraham Van Horne, Jr., Captain Richard Stillwell and Cornelius Messler.

Victor Huyler, descendant of Abraham Van Horne, Sr. (1699-1758), mentioned Van Horne’s migration from the Province of New York to the Province of New Jer-

(Left to right): Mr. Floyd Shoemaker, dedication speaker for Columbian Chapter; Mrs. J. P. Wright, Regent; Mrs. E. E. Evans, Mrs. J. Frank Thompson and Mrs. James E. Henson, Committee on Tablet.
Left to right: Mrs. Ralph W. Greenlaw, New Jersey State Regent; Miss Helen Rawson Cook, First Vice Regent, General Frelinghuysen Chapter; Mrs. Helen Burdette Fuller, Chairman of the Junior Committee, Old White House Chapter; Mrs. Sedgwick W. Stiles, Regent, Old White House Chapter; and Barbara Ann Kent, granddaughter of Mrs. Anna Harriet Messier Hall, Organizing Regent of Old White House Chapter.

In Hunterdon County, New Jersey (Hunterdon County) where along the Rockaway River he built the tavern known as the “Old White House,” which named the village. General Washington came to the White House on several occasions and accepted hospitality proffered at the Van Horne homestead.

Refreshments were served by Junior Committee hostesses in Colonial costume on the patio of the Van Horne homestead.

Gladys Pidcock, Publicity Chairman

Colonel William Christian (Christiansburg, Va.). Mrs. James B. Patton, President General, addressed members of the Chapter on the evening of September 16 at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Samuel H. Nixon.

“Educating the youth of America” was the theme of Mrs. Patton’s address, as she stressed the importance of teaching American history and the principles of democracy in all of our schools. She urged that all teachers take a pledge of allegiance. Important phases of D. A. R. work, including Approved Schools, Junior American Citizens Clubs, Building Fund, Membership and the Memorial Bell Tower at Valley Forge, were also discussed. She asked that brief reviews of The Press Digest and the D. A. R. Magazine be given at each meeting.

Mrs. William A. Disque, National Registrar of the Children of the American Revolution, spoke on the importance of organizing C. A. R. Societies and announced the appointment of Mrs. Walter D. Bohlken as Organizing President of a C. A. R. group in this area.

Mrs. P. H. Zirkle, newly-elected Regent, presided and introduced the guest speakers. She announced her Committee appointments for the next two years.

The inspiration gained from these excellent addresses filled each one with a realization of the privileges and responsibilities of being members of such a great organization.

During the social hour, honoring the guests, there was an informal reception and an enjoyable occasion of fellowship. The visitors were overnight guests of Dr. and Mrs. Nixon. On the previous day Mrs. Patton was honored at a reception in the Southwestern Museum at Big Stone Gap, when Hostess Chapters, Boone Trail, Lovelady and the Major George Gibson Chapters, also entertained a number of D. A. R. officers from nearby States. Mrs. Nixon and Mrs. Bohlken represented the Chapter there.

Mrs. P. H. Zirkle, Regent
Mrs. W. D. Bohlken, Cor. Sec’y

DuBois (DuBois, Pa.). Constitution Day made history for the City of DuBois, by marking the graves of a Patriot of the Revolution, George Shaffer, Jr., the second, and his wife, Catherine Stoever Shaffer, with a granite marker.

The Shaffers also have the distinction of being the first settlers in the now City of DuBois.

Mrs. Thomas Henry Lee, State Regent of Pennsylvania, and members of her State Board from Kane, Clearfield and Philipsburg, and D. A. R. members from Brook-

DuBois Chapter Dedication Ceremonies. Mrs. Thomas Henry Lee, State Regent, at extreme left. Next to her is Mrs. M. E. Shaffer, Chapter Chaplain; and next is Mrs. Roscoe H. Knapp, Chapter Regent.
ville, Punxsutawney, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Clarion and Summerville, the Mayor of DuBois and Councilmen, representatives of the Sons of the American Revolution, Gold Star Mothers, Daughters of the American Colonists, Veterans of Foreign Wars; American Legion, Ladies Auxiliary of Foreign Wars, Girl Scouts, Boy Scouts and the DuBois High School Band joined with the Chapter in making a memorable occasion of the marking of the grave of the only soldier of the Revolution to be buried in DuBois.

The day's program was divided into three parts.

Church Services, Church of Our Saviour, Episcopal, 3.45 P. M., Rev. Wm. Fargo Bayle, Rector, in charge. He also had the blessing of the Graves at Morning Side Cemetery.

Dedication Ceremonies at Morning Side Cemetery by Regent, Mrs. Roscoe H. Knapp, and Mrs. M. E. Shaffer, Chaplain. The Rev. Ralph Eckert, M. E. Mt. Zion Church, gave the Invocation and Benediction.

Supper at the Episcopal Church was at 5.30 P. M.

Mrs. Anna Marie Shaffer Reasinger, 94, great-granddaughter was present. Many other descendants were present. Karen Sykes and Richard Matson, little descendants, assisted by pages, Mrs. Anthony E. Balavage and Mrs. Paul Giltinan, unveiled the marker.

Other pages were Mrs. Thomas Hyer, Miss Ann Merris, Miss Josephine Madara and Mrs. Nels Kruger.

The day's program was planned and directed by the Regent, Mrs. Knapp.

Mrs. Roscoe H. Knapp, Regent

Colorado (Denver, Colo.). One of the most unusual Summer parties to be given for the benefit of the National Building Fund was held July 31 in the Parish House of St. Barnabas Episcopal Church by Colorado Chapter, honoring their Regent, Mrs. Douglas Wetherill Macomber.

Written invitations were mailed to members and also to members of the two other Denver Chapters. They bore the intriguing inscription, "An Afternoon in Hawaii."

During the course of the afternoon, members were spirited away to the Hawaiian isles by Committee members garbed in colorful "Holokus", "Mu Mus," and leis. Two young daughters modeled the native grass skirts and served as flower girls, carrying wicker trays loaded with small Hawaiian orchids for sale to all in attendance.

Left to right: Miss Sharleen Barnhart, Mrs. Douglas Wetherill Macomber, Regent, and Miss Eleanor Hall.

The absorbing program consisted of an introductory talk by Mrs. Virginia Hardin Stearns, Colorado Chapter member, and a beautiful color film on Hawaii by Mr. Jack Read of Pan American Airlines.

Following the program, refreshments were served in the Hawaiian manner. The table was lovely with its centerpiece of native flowers and Birds of Paradise, beautifully arranged—a donation of Pan American Airlines. A tropical punch, colorful cookies, nuts and mints completed the picture.


Misses Sharleen Barnhart and Eleanor Hall were lovely as the Native Flower Girls. Mrs. Leonard Davis Frescoln Chairman Press and Radio

Beginning January 1, no commissions can be paid to Chapters obtaining single advertisements for as little as $5 and $7.50 each. The Treasurer General objects to writing commission checks for 50 cents or 75 cents.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Relationship</th>
<th>Date of Birth</th>
<th>Date of Death</th>
<th>Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abigail Antram</td>
<td>Wife of Caleb</td>
<td>Oct 21, 1853</td>
<td></td>
<td>29 yrs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miranda J. Antram</td>
<td>Died</td>
<td>July 21, 1817</td>
<td></td>
<td>Aged 28 yrs.</td>
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<tr>
<td>William E. Antram</td>
<td>Son of L. &amp; E.</td>
<td>Died Aug. 6, 1853</td>
<td></td>
<td>Aged 2 yrs. 15 days.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Eleanor Baily</td>
<td>Died</td>
<td>April 10, 1940</td>
<td></td>
<td>Age 70 yrs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aaron Baird</td>
<td>Died</td>
<td>Nov 1, 1870</td>
<td></td>
<td>Aged 84 yrs., 5 mos., 10 days.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abigail Baird</td>
<td>Died</td>
<td>Mar 2, 1851</td>
<td></td>
<td>Aged 69 yrs., 2 mos., 10 days.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Baird</td>
<td>Wife of Robert</td>
<td>Died June</td>
<td></td>
<td>Aged 16, 1825-65 yrs.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fairmine A. Baird</td>
<td>Daughter of Alexander &amp; N.</td>
<td>Sept 5, 1854</td>
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<td>Aged 9 yrs.</td>
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<tr>
<td>George G. Baird</td>
<td>Son of A. &amp; M.</td>
<td>Died Aug. 18, 1854</td>
<td></td>
<td>Aged 2 yrs., 5 mos.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jeremiah Baird</td>
<td>Oct. 9, 1828</td>
<td>May 26, 1901</td>
<td></td>
<td>Age 7 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Baird</td>
<td>Died</td>
<td>Sept 5, 1854</td>
<td></td>
<td>Aged 9 yrs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Josiah W. Baird</td>
<td>Died</td>
<td>Oct 5, 1851</td>
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<td>Aged 4 yrs., 5 mos., 9 days.</td>
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<td>Margaret Baird</td>
<td>Wife of Aaron</td>
<td>Died Aug. 22, 1854</td>
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<td>Aged 48 yrs., 4 mos.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mary Baird</td>
<td>Wife of E. H.</td>
<td>Dec 20, 1850</td>
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<td>Aged 36 yrs.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Moses Baird</td>
<td>Dec. 1794</td>
<td>Dec. 7, 1874</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Nancy Baird</td>
<td>Wife of Alexander</td>
<td>Oct 5, 1854</td>
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<td>Aged 45 yrs., 4 mos.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Persis Wallace Baird</td>
<td>Wife of Aaron</td>
<td>Mar. 17, 1799</td>
<td>Aug. 28, 1888</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Rachel Baird</td>
<td>Wife of Moses</td>
<td>Oct. 9, 1796</td>
<td>Nov. 10, 1890</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Robert J. Baird</td>
<td>Son of Alexander &amp; Nancy</td>
<td>Died July 12</td>
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<td>Aged 21 yrs., 4 mos.</td>
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<tr>
<td>James Boyd, Co. D.</td>
<td>Died</td>
<td>July 13, 1850</td>
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<td>Aged 26 yrs., 6 mos.</td>
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<tr>
<td>John D. Boyd</td>
<td>Died</td>
<td>July 13, 1850</td>
<td></td>
<td>Aged 26 yrs., 6 mos.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hon. Robert Boyd</td>
<td>Died</td>
<td>Feb. 6, 1856</td>
<td></td>
<td>Aged 73 yrs.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rebecca Boyd</td>
<td>Wife of Robert</td>
<td>Died Sept. 5</td>
<td></td>
<td>Aged 63 yrs.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sarah Jane Boyd</td>
<td>Daughter of Samuel and Sarah</td>
<td>Died 5, 1817</td>
<td></td>
<td>Aged 4 yrs.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thomas Jefferson Boyd</td>
<td>Died</td>
<td>Mar. 8, 1826</td>
<td></td>
<td>Aged 4 yrs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Brown</td>
<td>Died</td>
<td>Sept 27, 1861</td>
<td></td>
<td>Aged 68 yrs., 3 mos.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James D. Brown</td>
<td>Son of G. &amp; E.</td>
<td>Died May 31, 1845</td>
<td></td>
<td>Aged 11 yrs.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jeremiah Brown</td>
<td>Son of G. &amp; E.</td>
<td>Died Aug. 6, 1853</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Lydia Brown</td>
<td>Died</td>
<td>Aug. 1853-1905</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Margaret Baird</td>
<td>Wife of Aaron</td>
<td>Died Aug. 22, 1854</td>
<td></td>
<td>Aged 48 yrs., 4 mos.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Jane Breading</td>
<td>Died</td>
<td>Jan. 24, 1831</td>
<td></td>
<td>Aged 3 mos.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Carter</td>
<td>Wife of D. &amp; A.</td>
<td>Feb. 28, 1858</td>
<td></td>
<td>Aged 35 yrs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abigail Chalfant</td>
<td>Died</td>
<td>Apr. 11, 1864</td>
<td></td>
<td>Aged 77 yrs., 11 mos.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anne Parker Chalfant</td>
<td>Died</td>
<td>Apr. 7, 1842</td>
<td></td>
<td>Aged 88 yrs., 10 mos.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finley Chalfant</td>
<td>Born</td>
<td>Dec. 27, 1808</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Chalfant</td>
<td>Born</td>
<td>Apr. 18, 1845</td>
<td></td>
<td>Aged 25 yrs., 3 mos.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Chalfant</td>
<td>Died</td>
<td>Oct. 15, 1858</td>
<td></td>
<td>Aged 76 yrs., 3 mos.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jane Chalfant</td>
<td>Died</td>
<td>Feb. 17, 1842</td>
<td></td>
<td>Aged 28 yrs., 3 mos.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priscilla Chalfant</td>
<td>Wife of Finlay</td>
<td>June 16, 1897</td>
<td>Jan. 6, 1887</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Samuel Parker Chalfant</td>
<td>Died</td>
<td>Sept. 12, 1897</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>George W. Christopher</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>Aug. 6, 1898</td>
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<tr>
<td>James R. Colly</td>
<td>Died</td>
<td>Aug. 31, 1854</td>
<td>Dec. 5, 1911</td>
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<tr>
<td>John R. Colly</td>
<td>Died</td>
<td>Feb. 1822-1901</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>John Cooly</td>
<td>Died</td>
<td>June 18, 1851</td>
<td></td>
<td>Aged 67 yrs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nancy Cooly</td>
<td>Wife of John</td>
<td>Died July 5, 1866 in 83rd yr.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Orphy Amanda Cooly</td>
<td>Wife of John</td>
<td>Died Sept. 12, 1838 in 30th yr.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sarah Ann Cooly</td>
<td>Wife of John R.</td>
<td>Died Sept. 6th, 1889</td>
<td></td>
<td>Aged 42 yrs.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anna Conwell</td>
<td>Died</td>
<td>Dec. 30, 1870 in her 77th yr.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Annie E. Conwell</td>
<td>Died</td>
<td>July 30, 1884</td>
<td></td>
<td>Aged 25 yrs.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Elizabeth W. Conwell</td>
<td>Born</td>
<td>Nov. 7, 1826</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Died</td>
<td>Apr. 9, 1900</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
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Died Feb. 4, 1845.
March 16, 1851—Aged 80 yrs., 8 mo.
A. F. & E. Died Aug. 31, 1838—Aged 1 yr.
David Craft. Died Apr. 1837—Aged 73 yrs.
Margaret Cunningham. Died Apr. 25, 1828—Aged 2 yrs.
William Cunningham. Son of John and Mary. Died June 10, 1895.
Ashabel D. Finley. Son of P. & E. Died 1847—Age 11 yrs.
Ebenzer Loury Finley. Died Sept. 9, 1849—Age 20 yrs.
Ebenzer Finley. Son of Robert and Catherine. Died Oct. 31, 1842—Age 1 yr., 11 mo.
E. Finley. Son of John & Jane. Died 1851—Age 1 mo., 16 days.
Ebenzer Finley. Born 1812-1895.
Ebenezer Loury Finley. Died Sept. 9, 1849.
Joseph Englehart. Died 1855—Age 62 yrs.
Mary Englehart. Died Apr. 17, 1853—Aged 77 yrs. & 23 days.
Mary Cunningham. Died Mar. 21, 1840 in 41st yr.
Jonah Dunaway. Son of J. & A. M. Died Aug. 1, 1848—Aged 1 yr., 8 mos., 26 days.
Matthew Dunaway. Died Apr. 17, 1853—Aged 77 yrs. & 23 days.
Sarah Dunaway. Wife of Thomas. Died May 24, 1835—Age 86 yrs.
William Dunaway. 1812-1895.
Ashabel D. Finley. Son of P. & E. Died 1847—Age 11 yrs.
Ebenzer Finley. Died 1849—Aged 87 yrs.
Ebenzer Loury Finley. Died Sept. 9, 1849—Age 20 yrs.
Ebenzer Finley. Son of Robert and Catherine. Died Oct. 31, 1842—Age 1 yr., 11 mo.
Jane Finley. Died 1793—Aged 31 Yrs.
Margaret Finley. Died Aug. 15, 1859—Age 29 yrs.
Maria Finley. Died 1822—Aged 52 yrs.
Phebe Finley. Born May 8, 1808. Died June 8, 1897.
Ruth Finley. Died 1834—Aged 7 mos., 13 days.
Dr. Samuel Elliot Finley. Died Jan. 9, 1845—Aged 42 yrs., 11 mos., 20 days.
Sarah Finley. Died 1822—Aged 52 yrs.
Violet Finley. Died 1808—Aged 70 yrs., 2 days.
William Finley. Son of R. & C. Died 1855.

Hannah Gallaher. Wife of George. Died Nov. 12, 1832—Age 39 yrs., 2 months, 11 days.

Mary Jackson. Died Dec. 21, 1832—Age 44 yrs.
William Greentree. Died 1859—Age 26 yrs.
William Jackson. Died Aug. 15, 1859—Age 76 yrs.

Elma Johnston. Infant dau. of W. C. & E.—Died Nov. 23, 1852—Age 2 mos., 4 days.


Mary Jane Johnston. 1824-1831.


Booth McCormick. Died Apr. 27, 1846—Age 64 yrs.

Chas. Watson McCormick. Died Sept. 27, 1838—Age 9 yrs., 4 mos., 20 days.

Chas. McCormick. Died Oct. 19, 1835—Age 63 yrs.


Margaret McCormick. Consort of Chas. Died Dec. 16, 1857—Aged 69 yrs., 8 mos., 18 days.

Margaret Jane McCormick. Died Oct. 6, 1839—Age 11 yrs., 8 mos., 18 days.

Margaret Miller.

Robert Miller.

Alexander McDougle. Died Sept. 18, 1841—Age 86 yrs.

Charity McDougle. Died Sept. 1854—Age 66 yrs.

Elliott McDougle. Son of John & Orpha. Died 1846—Age 8 yrs.


Infant 2 days old 1815.


Elizabeth Moore. Died 1813—Age 68 yrs.


John Moore. Died 1813—Age 64 yrs.


Thomas D. McMullen. Son of John & Phebe. Died Mar. 1, 1819—Age 8 mos., 22 days.

Mary Orange. Died Dec. 3, 1879—Age 83 yrs.

Thomas Orange. Died June 5, 1833—Age 40 yrs.

Amanda Patterson. Daughter of Wm. G. & E. N. Died Sept. 9, 1857—Age 8 mo., 20 days.


Charles Eben Porter. Son of W. J. & H. Died May 2, 1851—Aged 5 mos., 4 days.

Charles Porter. Died May 9, 1818—Aged 82 yrs., 9 mos., 2 days.

Cynthia Porter. Wife of James W. Died 1865.


David E. Porter. Died May 11, 1868.

Ebenezer Porter. Son of C. & B. Porter. (Stone broken off)

Hannah Jennings Porter. 1822-1903.


Jacob Jennings Porter. 1820-1849.

John Porter. Son of W. J. & H. N. Died Oct. 9, 1855—10 yrs., 11 mos., 10 days.


Mrs. Margaret T. Porter. Died May 1, 1853—In 83rd year.

Mary Porter. Died 1865—Aged 4 yrs.

Mary Wilson Porter. Died July 11, 1884—Age 80 yrs.

Moses Baird Porter. Died Apr. 27, 1876—79 yrs.


Sarah Porter. Died 1865—Age 6 yrs.

Thomas W. Porter. Died Apr. 12, 1852—Aged 27 yrs.


William Power Porter. Son of W. & H. Died Aug. 30, 1861—Age 1 yr. 5 mos., 6 days.

Denis Riley. Died Feb. 16, 1854—Age 75 yrs.

William Riley. Died Sept. 4, 1878—Age 67 yrs.


Nancy Robertson. Died Dec. 25, 1858—57 yrs.

Adaime Roberts. Dec. 20, 1842. Age 30 yrs., 3 days.

Benj. Roberts. Died Sept. 9, 1844—Aged 78 yrs., 11 mos.

Catherine Roberts. Wife of Benj. Died Jan. 30, 1862—Age 75 yrs. 10 mos.

Eliza Roberts. 1828-1917.

George Roberts. 1829-1908.


Adaime Taylor. Born May 12, 1848. Died July 23, 1891. (Mother)

Ebenezer Finley Torrance. Died Mar. 19, 1808—Age 15 yrs.

Jane Torrance. Consort of Samuel. Died Nov. 20th, 1808—Age 54 yrs.

Samuel Torrance, Sr. Died June —?, 1797—Aged —?


Mary A. Van Kirk. Sept. 17, 1810—Nov. 12, 1895.
Sarah S. Van Kirk. Died 1834.
Sidney Van Kirk. Born Nov. 11, 1815. Died June 12, 1897.
Daniel R. Wilson. Son of Rev. Samuel & A. M. Died Apr. 8, 1850—Age 9 yrs. old.
Nancy Walker. Wife of S. B. Died Nov. 27, 1856—Age 32 yrs.
John Wintermute. Died Jan. 11, 1820—Age 36 yrs., 2 mos., 29 days.
Sarah Wintermute. Wife of John and daughter of Benj. & Mary Shackleton. Died Jan. 16, 1818—Age 32 yrs., 4 mos., 18 days.

CONWELL BURYING GROUND RECORDS

Fayette County, Pennsylvania

Elizabeth Conwell. Wife of Jehu. Died July 9, 1832—Age 78 years.
George Conwell. Died June 24, 1832—Age 33 yrs.
John Conwell. Died Oct. 16, 1835—Age 41 yrs.
Mary Davidson. Wife of Thomas. Died Nov. 20, 1811—Age 84 yrs.
Thomas Davidson. Died July 16, 1816—Age 92 years.
Joseph P. Davidson. Died Apr. 27, 1845—Age 67 yrs.

FROM SCHOOL YARD CEMETERY RECORDS

Near Merritstown, Pa.

Margaret (Davidson) Conwell. Wife of Thomas Conwell. Died Sept. 10, 1827—Age 51.

Benjamin Davidson. Died Sept. 2, 1819—32 years old.

Queries

Hudson—Want name and parentage, etc., of first wife of Eli (or Alva) Hudson, of Snow Hill, Worcester Co., Md. He was son of Dennis and Sarah (Selby) Hudson and was b. 1761. They are believed to have m. in 1790 or soon after. Their son, Benjamin, was b. in 1795, and there was prob. one other ch. Benjamin’s mother d. at his birth or soon after, as Eli m. again in Jan., 1800, to Nancy Ennis. Eli and his family moved to Harrison Co., Ohio in 1816, where Benjamin m. Ruth Dodd. Any inf. conc. this family, names of ch. of either marriage wanted.—Mrs. Vaughn C. Upp, Rt. 5, Portland, Ind.

Brown—Burwell Brown sold his land in Dinwiddie Co., Va., in 1779 and moved to Charlotte Co., Va., where he made his will and d. in 1803, leaving ch. by his first wife (?)—William, Epps, James, Sarah, Lucy and Rebecca. Ch. by second wife (?)—Joseph C., Henry, Erwin, John, Patsy, Nancy.

Was this Burwell Brown son of William and Elizabeth (?) Brown, of Prince George Co., Va.? They had a son by that name, b. Dec. 1741. Desire any inf. available on these Browns and especially the first wife of Burwell Brown, father of above ch. Would like to corr. with descendants.—Mrs. Bessie Brown Randall, 28 Collier Rd., Atlanta, Ga.

Shearer—Hugh Shearer of York Co., S. C., in will dated Oct. 15, 1789, mentioned wife Ann, son William, and grandsons Thomas and Hugh. Would like to hear from anyone having inf. about this family or other Shearers of S. C.—T. H. Sherer, 207 E. First St., Tuscumbia, Ala.

Lee—Wanted: complete dates and places of b. and d. of Charles Lee, who d. in Jackson Co., Ill., in 1792, and his wife, Mary Griff, who d. in Williamson Co., Ill., in 1806. They had a son, Charles Brookin Lee, b. in Montgomery Co., Ky., May 9, 1814, and d. in Williamson Co., Ill., May 9, 1903. He m. July 9, 1836, Elizabeth Hunter, who was b. Feb. 22, 1817. Please give further inf. on this couple.—Mrs. Charles Cotta, 1712 Harlem Blvd., Rockford, Ill.

Bond—Wish inf. about George Bond and his son, Isaac, and their Rev. ser. George was b. and reared in England, as was his wife, Elizabeth Swan Bond. The latter was disinherited on account of her marriage, and she and her husband emigrated to Va., where they had seven ch., of whom Isaac Bond was the third ch. Isaac was a farmer and m. Sarah Fryar. Her father came to America from Ireland about the time of the Rev. and settled in Knox Co., Tenn.

George Bond was eldest of 13 ch. b. to Isaac and Sarah Fryar Bond. He was educated after he was 21, while on a trip to Ala. At 25 he m. Elizabeth Swan, dau. of James and Catherine Swan. Since this is the second Elizabeth Swan in the lineage, I am afraid there is a mixup.
To this marriage the ff. were born: James A., physician; Sarah L. (Mrs. J. N. Seaton); Hugh M.; Isaac H., a merchant in McMinn Co., Tenn.; Catherine J. (Mrs. H. Telford); Isabelia C. (Mrs. H. Telford); Stephen F., farmer of Limestone Co., Texas; Mary Eliza and Martha.

George Bond's wife d. in 1868 and he m. his second wife June 11, 1872. She was Mrs. Mary Rockholt Rhea, dau. of William and Harriet Netherland Rockholt, natives of Md. and Va. John Netherland, uncle of Mrs. Bond, was an attorney at Rogersville, Tenn. (?), and was a candidate for governor against Isam G. Harris. Stephen Bond, son of George Bond, came from Knox Co., Tenn., to Texas in 1861. He was a Texas State Ranger during War Between States, in Charles Goodnight's Co. He settled in Weatherford, Tex., and m. Katie McCarver, who had a bro., John S. McCarver, first presiding elder at Springfield, Tex. He d. at Paint Rock, Tex., in 1890. He m. Elizabeth Clark. Any inf. con. these people will be appreciated.—Betty Jane Bond, Rt. 1, Box 460, Rt. 2, Norfolk, Va.

Clifford—Charles Clifford was b. Nov. 10, 1730, Hunterdon Co., N. J. Who were his parents? He m. Jane Gordon at Bethlehem Twn., Hunterdon Co., 1757. She was b. 1738. Who were her parents? They were my paternal great-great-grandparents, who emigrated to Westmoreland Co., Pa., in 1758. Charles was a Rev. sol.—Mrs. John Dakell, II, 514 Franklin Ave., Pittsburgh 21, Pa.

Dinwiddie—Would like inf. reg. Dinwiddie family. My anc. came from Garrard and Lincoln Cos. in Ky.—stem from William and George. The old members of the family said they were closely related to Gov. Robert Dinwiddie of Va. How? I am collecting data on Dinwiddie family, and would like to hear from desc.—Mrs. A. O. Johnson, Box 460, Rt. 2, Norfolk, Va.


Was Arthur Exum, who m. 1769, Mary Simmons, dau. of Stephen, and Arthur and wife Elizabeth ——, who sold land 1797, Southampton Co., Va., and Arthur, who m. 1805, Sarah Davidson, Sumner Co., Tenn., the same person? If so, who was the Arthur Exum, whose estate was admird. 1774-5 by Arthur Exum in Southampton Co., Va.? Indications are that Arthur, son of Wm. and Patience Pursell, was m. two, possibly three times; 1st, Mary Simmons; 2nd, Elizabeth —— (prob. in Northampton Co., N. C.); and 3rd, Sarah Davidson. Want proof.—Roy W. Black, Sr., Bolivar, Tenn.

Medaris—My line goes back to Oliver Medaris, supposedly b. at Ashland, N. C., abt. 1759; listed in 1790 Census as from Guilford Co., N. C. Tradition states he and his family migrated to Clermont Co., Ohio. Have much data on various branches, but my aim is to get past the Revolutionary generation, to establish relationships, nationality, etc. There are families of this or similar spellings back into 1704, but no proof of this farther back than that through what might be contractions of the name carried in Hennings Statutes of Virginia, as some of the facts in those volumes place the family in or around what is now Middlesex Co., Va.

Wish anc. of Oliver, John, Massey, Joel, Boler and others of the Medaris family. Seemingly there is a dearth of inf. regarding the name.

I have some facts and prob. tracings of Capt. John Medaris and his parents mostly from government archives. Also have a good run-down of lineage on another John, but many of the forebears are listed only as initials. Will app. any help.—Floyd M. Medaris, 5641 Hohman Ave., Hammond, Ind.

Pickens-Cunningham—Wish inf. on families of Reuben Pickens and Mary Cunningham, who "made an entry" of land in Lawrence Co., Ala., in 1818. We know nothing of their parents except that they were both born in S. C., but she may have lived in East Tenn., for awhile, as her bro., Moses, stated he was b. there. Did Reuben ever live in Tenn.? Who were his parents? Did he have another name? He lived all his life in Ala., after he went there, but his name is not on 1830 Census, so he might have died before then. He had a son, James D., and a dau., Peggy Ann. We think he was desc. from Capt. Joseph Pickens, but do not have proof. I would like to exchange data with anyone who may have records. The Pickens Bible with records belonging to Reuben was lost years ago.—M. N. Pickens, Jefferson City, Tenn.

Taylor-Morris—Moses Taylor, b. 1763, lived Edgefield Dist., S. C., d. Nov. 6, 1821, in Ga., m. Elizabeth Morris. Emigrated to Ga. after Feb. 23, 1802. Entered Colonial Army at age of 14. Ch.: Ward, Elias, Ozie, Joseph, Job, Mary, Cassandra, Martha and Nancy. Want to asc. birthplace of Moses and res. at time of enlistment; dates and places of b. and d.; res. of Elizabeth Morris before Edgefield Dist.; also dates of births of ch. and to whom m.—Miss Martha Bonner McClendon, 806 W. Houston St., Tyler, Tex.


Ch. of Thomas Berry, Jr.: James, m. Elizabeth; Grizzella, m. Aug. 12, 1790, James Maxwell; Samuel, b. June 27, 1780, d. Feb. 10, 1855, m. Jane Ann Weir ca. 1803; Sarah (Polly) m. 1818 Joseph Williams; John McCutchen, b. Mar. 22, 1788, d. Feb. 24, 1857, m. ca. 1808 Frances Williams. Would like to hear from someone related to family.—Mrs. Charlotte L. O'Leary, 1735 Lawrence Pl., Memphis 12, Tenn.

Woods—Has anyone any knowledge of Isaac Woods, b. (?), d. bet. 1840-50 in Greene Co., Mo. Thought to be same Isaac Woods who served in War of 1812 from Giles Co., Tenn., went to Greene Co., Mo., 1830-31, had ch.: Jane, James, Miles, Ann, Jesse, all born in Tenn. Who have lived in Ga. and when?—Write 416 Dimm St., Richmond, Calif.

Carter-Wilson—Desire inf. of parents of John Carter, Sr., b. (where and when?) of English descent. Wish date of m. to Elizabeth Wilson,
date of her birth and names of parents. He was living near Brandywine, Pa., but came to Frederick Co., Md. during the Rev. on account of hostilities at Brandywine, and in 1800 bought property one mile East of Winchester, Va.


Applegate-Allison—Julia Ann Applegate, b. 1809, Ky., m. 1828 to Jas. Montgomery Higgins Allison. Her father, Elisha Applegate, b. 1782, Jefferson Co., Ky. Who was Elisha's first wife, mother of Julia Ann and what was her ancestry? Elisha's father was Thomas Applegate, who had Rev. ser. for Bedford Co., Pa., later lived in Ky., his wife Mary (?). What was her ancestry? Thomas Applegate's father was Richard. What was his ancestry and that of his wife, Amy Fenton? Wanted Rev. ser. of Richard and Thomas.—Mrs. Lawrence Tinsley, Box 591, Custer, S. D.

Houston-Fairbairn-Kilgore—James Houston, or Houston, innkeeper of Philadelphia, d. 1791, leaving wife Dorcas. Her name wanted; was she 2nd wife? Was this the James Houston who m. Feb. 26, 1767, Elizabeth Kilgore (recorded Christ Ch.) three ch., as proved by his will which covers five pages; were: 1—William, d. before 1791 but was m. and left ch. 2—Mary, b. 1768 (see below); 3—Martha, m. Robert Aitkin, printer of Phila. & said to have issued the first American edition of the Bible in English. Where is there a write-up of Robert Aitkin?

Any clue wanted as to the origin of John Fairbairn, owned 200 acres in Washington Co., Pa., in 1784; merchant of Phila., d. Feb. 11, 1785, at St. Pauls P.E. Ch., Phila., Mary Houston (above). She d. Nov. 3, 1800, and he m. 2nd, April 7, 1801, Mrs. Frances Booth. Her name is wanted. Family removed to Baltimore about 1807. Three ch. as proved by Deeds were: 1—Thomas H., b. 1785-1823, m. 1809 Maria Elizabeth Henry at Balto.; 2—Tabitha, b. 1786-1784, m. 1811 Reverdy Hayes at Balto.; 3—James, 1794-1818, d. at Havana.

William Fairbairn, publisher of Phila. What was the relationship to above? Was probably father of fol.: 1—Andrew, d. Feb. 10, 1823, age 24. 2—John, m. May 25, 1824, Jane Eliza How and had Andrew Brown, bap. 1826 and Mary Ann, b. 1828.—R. G. Smith, 2904 13th St. South, Arlington, Va.

Waring-Brooke-Dent-Brown-Marshall—Basil Waring (1711-1793) m. in 1752 Susannah Darnall (1728-1806). Their son, Henry Waring (1772-1835), m. as his second wife, Millicent Brooke in 1805. They are both buried at Oak Hill Cemetery, Washington, D.C. Millicent Brooke Waring d. May 22, 1847. She was sister of Henry Brooke who married Eleanor, sister of Henry Waring. Want parents of Millicent Brooke who married Henry Waring for write-up on her.

Robert Marshall (1790-1872), m. in 1839, Charlotte Brown, both of Md. and D.C. Who were parents of Charlotte Brown?

Want with authority, parents of William Dent of St. Mary's or Charles County, Md., who had a dau., Frances Dent, who m. Gustavus Brown of Charles Co., Md. Who were parents of this Gustavus Brown who d. in 1804 and is buried at "Rose Hill," Charles Co., Md.? He m. Margaret Graham. In his will he names his wife Margaret and a son Gustavus Brown, M.D. Is this the same Dr. Brown who is buried at "Rose Hill"?—Miss Regina Magruder Hill, The Highlands, Apt. 803, Washington 9, D.C.

Pitman-Dorch—John Pitman, b. 1785 in Halifax Co., Pa. (He is told have been born originally from Va.) Came to Ga. 1810, settled in Henry Co., Ga. where he d. and is buried. (died 1831). Who were his parents and grandparents? He m. Mary Dortch, b. 1758 in N., dau. of Louis Dortch and —— Whitehead? She d. 1853 and is buried in Troup Co., Ga. She was twice m., second husband, David Cox, of Heard Co., Ga. What was her mother's maiden name? Who were her grandparents of both sides? When and where did she and John Pitman marry? Have names of John's and Mary's ch. Will be glad to exchange info.—Mrs. Pierce T. Lee, 300 Church St., La Grange, Ga.

Bachman—Wanted: all data on Elizabeth Bachman (Maria Elizabeth Rano) who m. Jacob Bachman, 2nd., (b. 1772), son of Nicholas Bachman (b. Germany) d. 1802 in Weisenberg Township. Was the correct surname of Maria Elizabeth, Rano? Who were her parents? Wanted all data rel. them. Jacob settled in Mahoning Valley. D. Sept. 27, 1860.—(Miss) Esther B. Balliet, 704 Magnolia St., New Smyrna Beach, Fla.

Davis-Whitman—My great-grandfather, Henry C. Davis, was b. in Plainfield, Ousego Co., N.Y., Jan. 20, 1831; m. Oct. 1853, in Sinclairville, N.Y., to Frances Eveline Churchill, dau. of Ithnel Churchill. They lived in Mich. and Ellington, N.Y. He d. in Carroll Military Hosp, Aug. 3, 1863, Baltimore, Md. Who were his parents?

Ruth Arminda Whitman, dau. of James and Sabrina Whitman, of Batavia, N.Y., m. Ithnel Churchill in Batavia, March, 1831. Lived in Portland, N.Y. She d. at Ellington, N.Y., July 9, 1874. What Whitman family was this? Where from?—Mrs. John E. Johnson 1504 Cordova Ave., Lakewood 7, Ohio.

Head-Bickerstaff-Gray-Elder—Wish vital data and parentage of Wm. Head of Spalding, Ga., and wife Jane Bickerstaff, who were parents of Nancy Millage Head (1829-1910), who m. David Pierce Elder (1825-1893). Who were parents and their statistics of Carrie Thomas (1790-1869, Spalding, Ga.) who m. Joshua Elder (1793-1863) in Clarke Co., Ga. in 1813, son of David, Revolutionist of Brunswick, Va., and grandfather of D. P. Elder.—Mrs. Lucile D. Fitts, 3209 S. Manhattan Pl., Los Angeles 6, Calif.

Taft-Thomas—Can anyone give me surname of Sarah, wife of Robert Taft of Mendon, Mass., whom he m. about 1670? Also, who were parents of Sarah Thomas, who m. Mar. 22, 1707, Benjamin Taft of Mendon? When did Sarah Thomas Taft die? What was death date of Sarah Sweeting Taft, wife of Mijamin Taft of Uxbridge?

The Sarah Taft, wife of Mijamin, father, or Mijamin, son?—Miss Elizabeth C. Cass, R.R.#1, Ohio, Ill.
The regular meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. James B. Patton, in the Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., at 9:30 a.m. on Wednesday, October 24, 1951.

The Chaplain General, Mrs. Leland Hartley Barker, offered prayer.

The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America was given.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Warren Shattuck Currier, called the roll, the following members being recorded as present:

**National Officers:** Mrs. Patton, Mrs. Rex, Mrs. Barker, Mrs. Currier, Mrs. Schmerhorn, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Kerr, Mrs. Trewbella, Mrs. Russell, Mrs. James, Mrs. Kuhner, Mrs. Danforth, Miss Hawkins, Mrs. Van der Heiden, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Burns, Mrs. Repase, Mrs. Goodfellow, Mrs. Anderson, Miss Goodwin, Mrs. Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Yarbrough, Mrs. Ainsworth, Mrs. Heywood, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Trau, Mrs. Southgate, Mrs. Duncan, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. McClung, Mrs. Cortney, Mrs. Elliott, Mrs. von der Heiden, Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Beeaker, Mrs. Musgrave, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Pomeroy, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Groves, Mrs. Morrow, Mrs. Austin, Mrs. Greenlaw, Mrs. Dickerson, Mrs. Cook, Miss Horne, Mrs. Ray, Mrs. Hyslop, Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Wisc, Mrs. Tinsley, Mrs. Gupton, Mrs. Trau, Mrs. Southgate, Mrs. Duncan, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. McClung, Mrs. Hale.

**State Vice Regents:** Miss Hawkins, Mrs. Whitaker.

Mrs. Currier moved that during the sessions of the Board of Management debate on each motion shall be limited to two minutes for each member, and no member shall speak to the same question more than twice. Seconded by Mrs. Danforth. Carried.

The First Vice President General, Mrs. Loren Edgar Rex, took the Chair, and the President General, Mrs. James B. Patton, read her report.

**Report of President General**

At the past Continental Congress, our national dues were raised fifty cents; however, even with that additional amount, our Society must practice the strictest economy.

With the devaluation of the dollar and the enormous increase in the cost of supplies and services since 1941, we must recognize these trends in our own financial set-up and readjust our income and program of activities to meet these trends.

Just how many years should be given for restoring the Society to a sound financial basis must still be determined. We wish to make the financial situation clear at all times to our membership.

This administration is having no new projects but emphasizing the important work of our committees as well as paying our debts. Our chief project during these three years is to put our National Society on a firm financial basis. This, to my mind, is not only essential but most important and worthwhile for the future of our organization.

Our Financial Survey Committee which includes our Finance Committee will be of invaluable assistance. I hope it will have your understanding and cooperation.

On Saturday, April 21st, I broadcast at Pan American Union to the South American countries. That evening I received Honorary Membership in the Ohio Society of Washington.

On May 1, I attended a large luncheon meeting for Women's Groups at the U. S. Chamber of Commerce in Washington.

May 6th, I participated in the dedication exercises of the large brick building unit which will house the 113th Aircraft Squadron, Civil Defense, for the protection of Washington, by invitation of Col. Arthur Kimberly, son-in-law of Mrs. David D. Caldwell, of the District of Columbia, former Chairman of Buildings and Grounds Committee.

By invitation of the Department of Defense from Miss Margaret Bannister, Chief of Women's Advisory Council, a department with which our Society has cooperated for many years, our Society was asked to join with other representatives of the Council in an inspection tour by air of various training centers of the military services during the week of May 7th. The purpose of the tour was to provide opportunity for leaders of national women's organizations to view training programs of the Armed Forces; the conditions; and to talk with officers and to young recruits.

An accounting of this trip will be found in the August 1951 Magazine, page 647.

On May 21st, I was honor guest and speaker at my own Columbus Chapter at the Scioto Country Club in Columbus, Ohio.

On May 23rd, I was honored by the Oxford Caroline Scott Chapter, of Oxford, Ohio, Mrs. Edward G. Mead, Regent, when 33 chapters were represented at this large and interesting luncheon meeting. I was presented with a lamp made from an original part of the birthplace of Caroline Scott Harrison, with an inscription plate.

May 29th, I attended the ceremonies of Awards at the U. S. Naval Academy in Annapolis, Md., accompanied by Mrs. Loren E. Rex, First Vice President General and Mrs. John Morrison Kerr, Treasurer General. We were entertained at luncheon at the Superintendent's House by Mrs.
Harry W. Hill, wife of the Superintendent, after which I presented the National Society's award of a $100 Savings Bond to the winning midshipman, William David Shaughnessy, of Waltham, Mass., for excellence in Practical Seamanship. Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., of Annapolis, Honorary President General, was present.

On June 1st, at the U. S. Coast Guard Academy in New London, Conn., I presented the Society's award of a $100 Savings Bond to Cadet Lawrence Arnold White, of New York City, for excellence in Theoretical and Practical Seamanship. Mrs. William H. Pouch, of New York City, Honorary President General, was present and motored me from New York City to the Academy and return.

On June 3rd, Mrs. Pouch again accompanied me to the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., when the Society's award of a portable typewriter was presented to Cadet Eben N. Handy, of Beulah Heights, Ky., for Proficiency in Mechanics.

Back to Washington, the Executive Committee was held on June 7th, with Special Board Meeting for admission of members on that day. I traveled to Buffalo, N. Y., to be the guest of the Presque Isle Chapter, Mrs. Donald S. Reed, Regent, for a large luncheon on the 13th, where 19 Chapters were represented. During my overnight stay in Erie I was the house guest of Mrs. Mary Highy. Present also were Mrs. Thomas Henry Lee, State Regent of Pennsylvania, Mrs. Herbert Patterson, State Vice Regent of Pennsylvania, Mrs. Benjamin R. Williams, National Chairman of the Valley Forge Committee, and Mrs. Charlotte W. Sayre, National Chairman of Pages.

Staying overnight as the house guest of Mrs. Benjamin R. Williams, in Butler, Pa., we continued on the next morning to Pittsburgh, where at the Schenley Hotel, the Regent of Pittsburgh Chapter, Mrs. Charles F. Kuriziger, had arranged a large luncheon meeting. This was Flag Day, June 14th, as well as the 60th Anniversary of the Pittsburgh Chapter. Present were those listed above, and also Mrs. H. B. Kirkpatrick, Vice President General and Chairman of the Clearing House Committee, and Mrs. W. Eugene Gary, Chairman of the Continental Congress Platform Committee, both of Pittsburgh.

On June 21st, Mrs. William H. Pouch, Honorary President General, represented me at the U. S. Merchant Marine Academy at King's Point, New York, and presented the Society's award of a U. S. Savings Bond to Cadet-Midshipman Ensign Leon J. Stine, Jr., of Gautier, Jackson Co., Miss., for proficiency in Naval Science and Tactics.

August 6th was D. A. R. Day in Chautauqua, New York, and I was invited to give an address. Representatives of many chapters, the Chautauqua D. A. R. Circle, were present at the luncheon, dinner and reception which had been planned. I spoke at the large meeting held in the Amphitheatre that evening, as well as at the luncheon. Mrs. John Morrison Kerr, Treasurer General, and Miss Gertrude Carraway, Vice President General and Editor of the Magazine, I drove to Valley Forge to see the architect regarding plans and developments of our Valley Forge Bell Tower.

September 6th, I attended an impressive ceremony in Rockville, Md., when the Montgomery County Historical Society, Mrs. Jesse W. Nicholson, President, celebrated Montgomery County's 175th anniversary and marking of "Hungerford Tavern." I gave greetings from our National Society.

September 10th, I went with Mr. and Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, of Virginia, to the celebration of the 200th anniversary of Aquia Church, Stafford County, Va.

September 13th, I went to Baltimore, Md., by invitation of the State Regent, Mrs. G. W. S. Musgrave, who had planned a meeting for state officers and chairmen, who outlined their work to the members for the year. Mrs. George C. Vieth, member of the Resolutions Committee, accompanied me. I spoke before the luncheon.

September 14th to 17th, I took a four-day motor trip to Big Stone Gap, Virginia, with Mrs. William A. Disque of Washington, D. C., to attend a reception which was given for me by the Major George Gibson Chapter, Mrs. R. P. Fugate, Regent; Boone Trail Chapter, Mrs. Hoke Irvine Horne, Regent, and Lovelady Chapter, Mrs. Morgan D. Edds, Regent. Members and friends from West Virginia, Kentucky and Virginia attended. Mrs. Will Ed Guphon, State Regent of Tennessee and National Chairman of D. A. R. Magazine Committee; Mrs. Smith G. Fallaw, State Regent of Alabama; Mrs. William H. Lambeth, past Vice President General, of Nashville, and member of the Resolutions Committee, and Mrs. James S. Beasley, of Nashville, and Vice Chairman of Junior American Citizens Committee, were also present. We spent Sunday in Christiansburg, Va., as the house guests of Mrs. Samuel H. Nixon, National Vice Chairman of D. A. R. Manuals Committee.
On September 16th, the Col. William Christian Chapter, of Christiansburg, Va., Mrs. Paul H. Zirkle, Regent, held a meeting at the home of Mrs. Nixon, where I spoke informally.

Through arrangements made by Mrs. Max Ziliox, of Oxford, Ohio, our Society was given a $2,000 antique sofa, the property of Lillie D. and Alberta M. Emerick, of Ohio. This sofa was given to them by Robert Rust, Sr., in 1896, it having originally belonged to Dr. Scott, father of Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, first President General of the National Society. This sofa is gratefully received at National Headquarters and is placed in the President General’s Reception Room in Constitution Hall, with appropriate inscription plaque, memorializing Martha E. Herron Emerick, mother of the donors, and member of Oxford Caroline Scott Chapter. In this room hangs the portrait of Mrs. Benjamin Harrison.

Representatives at various events and meetings:

Due to other engagements, I asked the following members to represent me at the Federal Civil Defense Conference May 7-8th, Statler Hotel, Washington, D. C.: Mrs. Bruce D. Reynolds, National Chairman, National Defense Committee or Mrs. Frances Lucas, Executive Secretary, National Defense Committee.

Open House—Army Medical Center, Washington, D. C., in connection with Armed Forces Day, May 19th—Mrs. Loren E. Rex, First Vice President General, representative.

President’s Highway Safety Council Conference in Washington, June 13-14-15: Mrs. Bruce D. Reynolds and Mrs. Frances Lucas.


Mrs. Danforth also represented us at the S. A. R. Congress in San Francisco in July.

American Cancer Society luncheon and Progress Meeting, September 25, in New York City. Mrs. William P. Settlemayer, National Chairman, Motion Picture Committee, representative. She also represented me at the national meeting of V. F. W. in New York City in August.

American Gold Star Mothers services at Arlington National Cemetery and Tomb of Unknown Soldier, September 30, Miss Lillian Chenoweth, Honorary Vice President General, Mrs. John Morrison Kerr, Treasurer General, representative. Upon request of the Attorney General of the United States, our Society cooperated with the President of the U. S. by calling the attention of our Chapters to Executive Order appointing a Commission for the Commemoration of the 175th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. Our Chapters were asked to do their full part in making this 175th anniversary one to be remembered by all patriotic citizens as an important milestone in the history of a free nation.

On September 22nd, I left Washington to cover nine states for their Fall Meetings and State Conferences, i.e.: Rhode Island, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

The first visit was made to Rhode Island for their Fall Meeting in Providence. Arriving on Sunday, I attended the First Baptist Church and was entertained at dinner by Mrs. Harold C. Johnson, State Regent and her husband. The State Vice Regent, Mrs. Frank R. Budlong and her husband, were guests also. In the evening, a dinner party was given at the home of Mrs. Lawrence F. Vories, Chairman, Registration Line Committee for Congress. The State Officers and past State Regents gave the dinner. Among the guests were Mrs. Kenneth T. Trewella, Register General; Mrs. Warren Shattuck Currier, Recording Secretary General, Mrs. David W. Anderson, Vice President General from New Hampshire, and Mrs. Leroy F. Hussey, National Chairman, Program Committee.

On Monday, the all-day meeting opened. It was well attended and I spoke to this gathering of Rhode Island Daughters and friends, presided over by Mrs. Harold C. Johnson, State Regent.

During the day, I made a recording for WTAR. A dinner was planned at the Country Club that evening for those who could not come to the day meeting and I addressed the group informally.

From Rhode Island we journeyed to Maine by car. Mrs. Trewella was hostess chauffeur and it was she who drove me to all of the meetings throughout New England.

On Tuesday, September 25th, Mrs. Trewella, Mrs. Currier and I were house guests of Mrs. Hussey in Augusta, Maine. Mrs. Hussey entertained with a dinner party for State Officers and past State Regents in our honor. Mrs. Anderson, and Mrs. Roy Heywood, Vice Presidents General, were also among the guests.

On September 26th, the Fall Meeting of the Maine State Conference opened its all-day meeting at the Farnsworth Museum in Rockland, where I spoke in the afternoon. Mrs. Peter P. Beeaker, State Regent, presiding.

A reception was held in the late afternoon at Montpelier, a replica of the home of Maj. Gen. Henry Knox, at Thomaston, Maine.

On September 28th, we attended the New Hampshire Fall Meeting, over which Mrs. James B. Austin, State Regent, presided, and I gave my state conference message in the afternoon.

On September 27th, Mrs. Anderson entertained with a dinner. Among the guests were Mrs. Kenneth T. Trewella and Mrs. Heywood, and we were joined by Miss Katharine Matthies, National Chairman of Approved Schools Survey Committee.

A dinner was enjoyed with the State Regent, Mrs. Austin and Mrs. Philip H. White, State Chairman of National Defense, that evening.

On October 1st, the 52nd Vermont State Conference opened at the Universalist Church in Woodstock. Mrs. Richard C. Southgate, State Regent, presided over the all-day meeting, followed by a well attended banquet, given at the Woodstock Inn, where I spoke. Preceding the banquet, a tea was held at the Chapter House in the afternoon, and a reception followed the banquet.

On October 2nd, a breakfast was given for regents and state officers and I attended the morning conference meeting, leaving in the afternoon for Massachusetts. Mrs. Trewella, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Heywood and Miss Matthies were also present, as was Mrs. Edwin A. Morse, Na-
tional Chairman, Insignia Committee, and three national vice chairmen from other states.

Arriving at Swampscott, Mass., in the late afternoon, on October 2nd, we were guests of the Massachusetts State Officers’ Club that evening.

On October 3rd, the Massachusetts Fall Meeting opened at the New Ocean House, Swampscott, and the conference was presided over by Mrs. Alfred Williams, State Regent. A reception was held in the late afternoon, given by Massachusetts D. A. R. Founders.

The banquet followed in the evening, where I spoke. My talk given at that time was broadcast over Station WLAW, with hook-up to cover all of the Northeastern states. After the banquet a large reception was held. Mrs. Currier, Mrs. TrewHELLa, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Heywood and Mrs. Austin, were present.

On October 4th, I attended the morning meeting and after luncheon, we drove off for Connecticut.

On October 5th, in the morning, I made a broadcast over WTCI, Hartford, Conn. The same day, Mrs. TrewHELLa and I went to Springfield, Mass., to visit the American International College. There we met Mrs. Russell William Magna, Honorary President General; had lunch in the college cafeteria and spent the afternoon with Dr. Spencer Miller, Jr., President; Rear Admiral John F. Hines, Jr., Vice President, and Dean Richard S. Ullery. It was gratifying to see in actuality the unique and useful relationship A. I. C. has with the community, as well as the educational value to the U. S. Air Force.

On October 6th, a tea was given in my honor by the Malac Clan Wooster Chapter, at the Strathcona Hall, New Haven, Mrs. Carl L. Harris-horn, Regent. That night, Mrs. TrewHELLa and I were house guests of Mrs. G. Harold Welch, State Regent.

Arriving in Fairfield, we found Mrs. Grace L. H. Brosseau, Honorary President General, and Mrs. Currier, who together with Mrs. TrewHELLa, Mrs. Anderson and Mrs. Heywood, were honor guests.

On October 8th, the all-day meeting opened in Fairfield, where I spoke in the afternoon, with Mrs. G. Harold Welch, State Regent, presiding. A tea and reception followed, all planned by the Eunice Dennie Burr Chapter, hostess chapter, Mrs. Roger W. Hartt, Regent. I gave a broadcast over Station WNHC-TV in New Haven from 6:00 to 6:15, after which I was dinner guest of Miss Emeline Street, former National Officer.

That night, Mrs. TrewHELLa and I spent the last night of our auto tour to State Meetings in East Hartford, at her home, and on the morning of October 9th I was met by Mrs. E. H. Lotz, National Vice Chairman of Radio and Television, who drove me to Elmira, N. Y.

The New York State Conference opened in Elmira on October 10th at the Mark Twain Hotel. It was presided over by Mrs. William H. Pouch, Honorary President General; Mrs. Morrison Kerr, Treasurer General; Mrs. George A. Kuhner, Curator General; Mrs. Charles Carroll Haig, National President C. A. R.; Mrs. Thomas Henry Lee, State Regent of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Donald Bennett Adams, National Chairman, Building Completion Committee; Mrs. William P. Settlémayer, National Chairman, Motion Picture Committee; and Mrs. Bruce D. Reynolds, National Chairman of National Defense Committee.

On October 10th, I attended the all-day meeting, with Mrs. Edgar B. Cook, State Regent, presiding, and gave a broadcast over Station WENY in Elmira. A dinner followed the meeting, where I spoke, after which a reception was held.

On October 11th was given over to all-day and evening meetings, with special luncheon and dinner.

On October 12th, Mrs. Lee and I drove to Harrisburg, with Mrs. Lotz.

Arriving in Harrisburg, we found Mrs. Pouch, Mrs. Loren E. Rex, First Vice President General; Mrs. Currier, Mrs. Henry Grady Jacobs, Vice President General from Alabama; Mrs. Smith G. Fallaw, State Regent of Alabama; Mrs. Haig; Mrs. Edward R. Barrow, Vice President General from Texas; Mrs. Everett L. Repass, Vice President General of Virginia; Mrs. Ralph Weller Greenlaw, State Regent of New Jersey; Mrs. H. B. Kirkpatrick, Vice President General of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Benjamin R. Williams, National Chairman of Valley Forge Committee; Mrs. Lowell E. Burnelle, National Chairman of Approved Schools Committee, and Miss Gertrude Carraway, Vice President General and Editor of the D. A. R. Magazine.

On Sunday, October 14th, I was guest at a reception given by the Patriotic Women of America, Mrs. Joseph G. Forney, President. That evening I was dinner guest of the Juniors.

An early breakfast opened the day on Monday, October 15th, with the State Officers and Chairmen. I gave a 15-minute broadcast over Station WCMB and attended the Memorial Services at 1:00 P. M. A Regents’ Meeting was held in the afternoon, followed by the Officers’ Club dinner. The conference formally opened in the evening at the Penn Harris Hotel in Harrisburg, with Mrs. Thomas Henry Lee, State Regent, presiding, when I spoke. A large reception followed.

All day the 16th was given to the meetings of the conference. I was guest of the Approved Schools Committee for breakfast and was luncheon guest of the American Indians Committee. A Conference Dinner was held, which was well attended.

On October 17th I attended the morning meeting and lunched with the Central South West Regent’s Club.

Driving back to Washington with Miss Carraway, I spent October 18th in my office.

On the afternoon of October 19th, I drove with Miss Carraway to Martinsburg, West Virginia, for the State Conference, held at the Shenandoah Hotel. Here we found Mrs. Loren E. Rex, First Vice President General, Mrs. Charles Haskell Danforth, Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution, Mrs. Harry Smith, Vice President General, and Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, State Regent of Virginia.

The Conference was presided over by Mrs. Alexander Keith McClung, State Regent. The banquet was held on Friday evening, when I spoke, followed by a reception given by the Shenandoah Valley Chapter. The Conference closed at noon on Saturday. In the afternoon a tour had been arranged to cover historic homes, being those of the various contemporaries of George Washington. The tour ended with a tea at the home
of Mrs. A. O. Albin, the Regent of Bee Line Chapter. While in West Virginia, Miss Carraway and I were house guests of Mrs. A. Bruce Eagle.

The National Geographic Society has completed its work on the article covering the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, and in the November 1951 issue you will find the first 33 pages of this outstanding magazine given over to "The D. A. R. Story." Sixteen pages of color prints give glamour and meaning to our activities, together with many black and white photos. The very excellent script was written by Mrs. Lonnelle Aikman, National Geographic staff writer, who worked with Mrs. Marguerite Schondau, Administrative Secretary, D. A. R. Thorough coverage was made of all departments at National Headquarters, and through such procedures and by the inestimable and gracious courtesy of our esteemed friend and member of the Advisory Board of men, Dr. Gilbert H. Grosvenor, President of the National Geographic Society, we have attained a most excellent portrayal of our organization.

We express heartfelt gratitude to Dr. Grosvenor. Our members will cherish the realization, too, that it is here in our own Constitution Hall that the lectures of the National Geographic Society are given. Your attention to this article is invited, and its wide use suggested to members, prospective members and friends.

Visual aid to assist nationwide membership has been progressing through the sales and rental of color slides of National Headquarters, 40 slides to a set, with script. The response has been gratifying. Information inquiries for purchase or rental suggested. Chairmen can use these slides with effectiveness.

Marguerite C. Parrott, President General.

The President General, Mrs. James B. Patton, resumed the Chair, and the First Vice President General, Mrs. Loren Edgar Rex, read her report.

Report of First Vice President General

Immediately after the June Board Meeting your First Vice President General had the pleasure of going home to Kansas. This June was a very anxious and sad time because of the catastrophic floods which caused unspeakable suffering for many in our State and in the neighboring State of Missouri.

The Handbook revision has been completed, and the book is available to all who wish to secure copies. The usual voluminous correspondence has been kept up to date.

When speaking for the Society the First Vice President General urges the members to inform themselves as to the qualifications of candidates seeking public office and then to vote at every opportunity. This should be a "must!" She is always glad to assist when called upon, and she regrets that distances often prevent accepting many invitations.

Leda Ferrell Rex,
First Vice President General.

The Chaplain General, Mrs. Leland Hartley Barker, read her report.

Report of Chaplain General

Since my last report, I have attended the June meeting of the National Board of Management and given assistance whenever needed to State and Chapter Chaplains.

Through the generosity of our members, additional gifts and loans have been made to the Chaplain General's Room.

I want to thank everyone, including Lillian and members of our staff who have had a share in creating a beautiful room for the use of all members of our Society.

Helen Bass Barker, Chaplain General.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Warren Shattuck Currier, read her report.

Report of Recording Secretary General

Immediately following the close of the 60th Continental Congress resolutions and letters as directed by the Congress and National Board of Management were written to members of the United States Congress and others.

Resolutions as adopted were prepared and printed in pamphlet form for distribution. Amendments to the By-Laws were prepared for insertion in the new edition of the Constitution and By-laws; a new index was made and the entire book proofread.

Minutes of the two regular Board Meetings in April and special Board Meeting in June were written for publication in the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine and proofread. The verbatim transcript with the minutes were indexed, bound in folders and filed.

Motions and resolutions adopted at the three meetings, including Continental Congress, were typed and copies delivered or mailed to each cabinet officer, also copied for the Statute Book and indexed.

Preparation for the publishing of the Congress Proceedings was begun. The entire verbatim of the Congress was read, corrected, checked and edited by the Recording Secretary General at her home. Proof was read as received in the Secretary's office and the index made. We hope you have read your copy of the Proceedings and relived those inspiring days.

The minutes of the Executive Committee Meetings have been written and copies sent to all members of the Executive Committee, recopied for binding in book form and indexed.

Motions were typed separately and delivered to those offices affected.

Since the report of April 14th Board Meeting, 2,698 membership certificates have been issued to members, also 19 commissions to Vice Presidents General, Honorary Vice President General, State Regents and State Vice Regents.

Notices of meetings of the National Board of Management and Executive Committee were sent to respective members.

Much information for the article appearing in the National Geographic Magazine was supplied by the office of the Recording Secretary General.

Requests for assistance and information pertaining to the affairs, past and present, of the
Society have been given prompt attention by this office. All current work of the office is up to date. A new edition, with corrections and additions, of "What the Daughters Do" has been issued—25,000 copies printed.

EMILY L. CURRIER,
Recording Secretary General.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Warren Shattuck Currier, read the report of the Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. George D. Schermerhorn.

Report of Corresponding Secretary General

This report covers the work accomplished in my office during the months immediately following the Congress. There was mailed a total of 9,570 pieces of material which included copies of the Resolutions adopted by the 60th Continental Congress; revised edition of the Constitution and By-laws; Directory of Committees.

Wrappers for the Proceedings of the 60th Congress were addressed. The number of supplies sent as requested by Chapters and individuals was as follows:

- Application blanks, 22,342
- Information leaflets, 3,102
- Constitution and By-laws, 461
- Transfer Cards, 1,524
- Reinstatement Cards, 1,081
- What the Daughters Do pamphlets, 8,793
- Highlights of Program Activity booklets, 5,627
- Working Sheets, 11,884
- Ancestral Charts, 11,707
- Welcome Cards, 1,524
- Application blanks, 22,342
- Information leaflets, 3,102
- Constitution and By-laws, 461
- Transfer Cards, 1,524
- Reinstatement Cards, 1,081
- What the Daughters Do pamphlets, 8,793
- Highlights of Program Activity booklets, 5,627
- Working Sheets, 11,884
- Ancestral Charts, 11,707
- Welcome Cards, 1,524
- Miscellaneous, 1,818
- Total pieces, 69,059.

During the spring and summer months our supply of several translations of the D. A. R. Manual for Citizenship has given out and at present we are unable to fill orders for French, German, Lithuanian, Russian and Greek. We hope to have new editions printed shortly of French and German and perhaps one other. Orders for Manuals have been filled to the number of 26,827 copies. The distribution of Program Activity booklets, 5,627; Working Sheets, 11,884; Ancestral Charts, 11,707; Welcome Cards for New Citizens, 720; Miscellaneous, 1,818; Total pieces, 69,059.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. John M. Kerr, read her report.

Report of Treasurer General

The office of the Treasurer General has had a very active and busy summer. Payments of $35,000 have been made on the Building Fund indebtedness since the last report at the April Board Meeting. This leaves a balance of $385,000. With permission of the Sixty-first Continental Congress a loan of $27,000 from the Ellis Island Fund has been used to supplement the Current Fund; $7,000 of this amount will not show on the current report as this amount was borrowed after August 31, 1951. As the amount borrowed last year was $27,000 this amount represents a saving of $27,000 for this period over the previous year. However, it will be necessary to borrow additional funds from the Ellis Island Fund during the current month, to help pay expenses until the 1952 dues start coming in. Business incidental to the establishing of the new Pension and Retirement Plan, effective May 1, 1951, which involved the sale of certain investments in the old Pension Fund to secure funds for the purchase of annuities for all retired employees and to provide cash for the payment of the first annual premium on insurance for present employees, took considerable time.

An account known as the Pension Trust Fund has been created. A separate report on this Fund has been distributed with the Report of the Treasurer General. Cash and securities remaining in the old Pension Fund were transferred to the trustees of the new Pension Trust Fund, as authorized by the Sixtieth Continental Congress. Participation in Social Security for our employees began July 1, 1951. This entails additional bookkeeping.

The final settlement has been made on the Fanny C. K. Marshall estate and after the attorney's fees, the sum of $4,878.98 was received and placed in the Fanny C. K. Marshall Library Fund.

The Ivy McNeil Dunan Estate of $25,281.25 was divided, $20,000 for Tamassee D. A. R. School and $4,872.57 for Kate Duncan Smith D. A. R. School, as agreed upon previously. The balance remaining is to be used for Kate Duncan Smith D. A. R. School when needed.

Through the cooperation of Congressman John E. Rankin of Mississippi, Congressman Lawrence H. Smith of Wisconsin, Senator Clyde R. Hoey of North Carolina and Senator John D. Bricker of Ohio, a bill to increase the real and personal estate which the Daughters of the American Revolution can lawfully hold in the United States from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000 was passed during the 82nd session of Congress and the bill signed by the President of the United States under date of July 30, 1951. Especial thanks should go to Representative John E. Rankin, of Mississippi, who presented H. R. 1899 and assisted in every way to have this bill made into law.
### Recapitulation

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**Total** $412,723.45 $506,987.59 $672,387.24 $247,323.80

### Disposition of Funds

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**Total** $247,323.80

### Indebtedness

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### Investments

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Ellis Island Fund
U. S. Treasury 2% Bond, September 15, 1951–53 ........................................ $ 5,000.00
U. S. Treasury 2% Bonds, June 15, 1952–55 ............................................... 2,000.00
U. S. Savings 2 1/2% Bonds, Series G, due 1954 ........................................ 13,000.00
U. S. Savings 2 1/2% Bonds, Series G, due 1959 ....................................... 20,000.00 $ 40,000.00

National Defense Fund
U. S. Savings 2 1/2% Bond, Series G, due 1961 ........................................ 5,000.00

Agnes Carpenter Mountain Schools Fund
U. S. Treasury 2 1/2% Bonds, December 15, 1959–62 ................................ $10,500.00
U. S. Treasury 2 1/2% Bonds, March 15, 1952–54 ....................................... 2,000.00
U. S. Savings 2 1/2% Bonds, Series G, due 1954 ....................................... 13,400.00
U. S. Savings 2 1/2% Bond, Series G, due 1962 ....................................... 500.00 26,400.00

Anne Rogers Minor Indian Scholarship Fund
U. S. Treasury 2% Bond, December 15, 1959–62 ....................................... 3,000.00

Caroline E. Holt Scholarship Fund
U. S. Treasury 2% Bond, September 15, 1951–53 ........................................ $ 500.00
U. S. Treasury 2 1/2% Bonds, December 15, 1959–62 ................................ 13,000.00
U. S. Treasury 2 1/2% Bonds, December 15, 1964–69 ................................ 3,000.00
U. S. Savings 2 1/2% Bonds, Series G, due 1954 ....................................... 9,800.00
U. S. Savings 2 1/2% Bond, Series G, due 1955 ....................................... 500.00
U. S. Savings 2 1/2% Bonds, Series G, due 1956 ....................................... 200.00 27,000.00

Fanny C. K. Marshall Library Fund
U. S. Treasury 2 1/2% Bond, December 15, 1959–62 ................................ $ 1,000.00
U. S. Postal Savings 2 1/2% Bond, due 1952 ........................................... 500.00
U. S. Savings 2 1/2% Bonds, Series G, due 1959 ....................................... 3,500.00
U. S. Savings 2 1/2% Bonds, Series G, due 1960 ....................................... 4,000.00
U. S. Savings 2 1/2% Bonds, Series G, due 1961 ....................................... 2,500.00 11,500.00

Golden Jubilee Endowment Fund
*U. S. Treasury 2 1/2% Bonds, June 15, 1959–62 ..................................... $10,000.00
*U. S. Treasury 2 1/2% Bonds, December 15, 1959–62 ................................ 3,000.00
*U. S. Treasury 2 1/2% Bonds, March 15, 1952–54 ................................... 7,000.00
*U. S. Treasury 2 1/2% Bonds, June 15, 1964–69 ..................................... 10,000.00
U. S. Treasury 2 1/2% Bond, December 15, 1959–61 .................................. 200.00
U. S. Savings Bonds, Series F, due 1954 (maturity value $550.00) ............. 407.00
U. S. Savings Bonds, Series F, due 1955 (maturity value $125.00) .............. 92.50
U. S. Savings 2 1/2% Bonds, Series G, due 1954 ....................................... 11,400.00
U. S. Savings 2 1/2% Bonds, Series G, due 1956 ....................................... 10,400.00
U. S. Savings 2 1/2% Bond, Series G, due 1959 ....................................... 5,000.00 57,999.50

Grace C. Marshall Memorial Scholarship Fund
U. S. Treasury 2 1/2% Bond, June 15, 1952–55 ....................................... $ 1,000.00
U. S. Treasury 2 1/2% Bonds, December 15, 1959–62 ................................ 3,000.00
U. S. Savings 2 1/2% Bonds, Series G, due 1953 ....................................... 200.00
U. S. Savings 2 1/2% Bonds, Series G, due 1959 ....................................... 2,500.00
U. S. Savings 2 1/2% Bond, Series G, due 1962 ....................................... 1,000.00
Capital Transit Co. 4% Bonds, December 1, 1964 ..................................... 3,000.00 10,700.00

Grace H. Morris Fund
U. S. Treasury 2 1/2% Bond, March 15, 1952–54 ....................................... 5,000.00

Helen Pouch Memorial Scholarship Fund
U. S. Savings 2 1/2% Bond, Series G, due 1956 ....................................... 500.00

Hülleide School Endowment Fund
U. S. Savings 2 1/2% Bonds, Series G, due 1956 ....................................... $ 700.00
U. S. Savings 2 1/2% Bond, Series G, due 1957 ....................................... 1,000.00
U. S. Savings 2 1/2% Bond, Series G, due 1959 ....................................... 500.00 2,200.00
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

Hugh Vernon Washington Library Fund

U. S. Treasury 23/4% Bonds, March 15, 1952-54 ........................................ $ 9,000.00
U. S. Postal Savings 23/4% Bond, due 1952 ........................................ 500.00
U. S. Savings 23/4% Bonds, Series G, due 1954 ........................................ 4,000.00
U. S. Savings 23/4% Bonds, Series G, due 1962 ........................................ 15,000.00 & 28,500.00

Mary E. Brown Ferrell Memorial Fund

U. S. Savings 23/4% Bond, Series G, due 1961 ........................................ $ 1,000.00
U. S. Savings 23/4% Bond, Series G, due 1962 ........................................ 1,000.00
U. S. Savings 23/4% Bond, Series G, due 1963 ........................................ 1,000.00 & 3,000.00

Reserve Fund for Maintenance of Properties

U. S. Treasury 2% Bond, September 15, 1951-53 ........................................ $ 5,000.00
U. S. Treasury 21/8% Bond, June 15, 1952-55 ........................................ 1,800.00
U. S. Treasury 23/4% Bond, December 15, 1959-62 ........................................ 10,000.00 & 16,800.00

$237,674.50

FRANCES W. KERR, Treasurer General.

*These investments totaling $30,000.00 have been deposited with the National Metropolitan Bank as collateral on their demand loans to the National Society for the Building Fund.

(Copies of the Treasurer General's complete report may be obtained from her office.)

The Treasurer General, Mrs. John M. Kerr, read the report of the Trustees of the Pension Trust Fund.

Report of Trustees of Pension Trust Fund

As Trustees of the Pension Trust Fund of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, we herewith submit the following report for the period from May 1, 1951 to August 31, 1951.

RECEIPTS

Employees Contributions ................................................................. $ 343.74
Transferred from Old Pension and Retirement Fund ................................ 201,006.98

Total Receipts .......................................................... $201,350.72

DISBURSEMENTS

Premiums on Life Annuities for Retired Employees ................................ $180,409.64
Deposit on Premium for Insurance of Present Employees ................................ 2,000.00
Supplies ........................................................................... 29.13

Total Disbursements .................................................................. 182,438.77

Balance, August 31, 1951 .......................................................... $ 18,911.95

INVESTMENTS

U. S. Treasury 21/8% Bonds, June 15, 1964-69 ........................................... $ 8,000.00
U. S. Treasury 23/4% Bonds, December 15, 1964-69 ...................................... 23,500.00
U. S. Savings 21/8% Bonds, Series G, due 1955 ........................................ 13,300.00
U. S. Savings 23/4% Bonds, Series G, due 1956 ........................................ 10,000.00
U. S. Savings 21/8% Bonds, Series G, due 1958 ........................................ 3,000.00
U. S. Savings 23/4% Bonds, Series G, due 1959 ........................................ 13,500.00 & 71,300.00

MARGUERITE C. PATTON, President General.
FRANCES W. KERR, Treasurer General.
JANIE H. GLASCOCK, Clerk to Personnel Committee.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Warren Shattuck Currier, read the report of Mrs. E. Ernest Woollen, Chairman of the Finance Committee.

Report of Finance Committee

As Chairman of the Finance Committee, I have the honor to submit the following report:

From March 1st through August 31st, vouchers were approved to the amount of $658,157.09, of which $36,802.64 represents contributions received for Credit Funds.

A voucher was approved for appropriation of $25,000 for the Pension and Retirement Fund.

The largest disbursements follow:

New Administration building, $65,067.95; Pen-
sions, $207,499.82; Salaries, $109,479.26; Appropriation funds, $32,493.51; Valley Forge, $29,277.06; Magazine, $25,421.29; Tamasee and Kate Duncan Smith Schools from Ivy McNeill Dunan estate, $24,872.57; Real estate taxes, $9,917.74; Expense of 60th Congress, $9,599.51; Postage, $4,183.19.

IMILDA B. WOOLLEN, Chairman.

Mrs. Leland H. Barker, Chairman of the Auditing Committee, read her report.

Report of Auditing Committee

We have checked the Treasurer General's report with the Auditor's report and found them in accord.

HELEN BASS BARKER, Chairman.

The Registrar General, Mrs. Kenneth T. Trewhella, read her report.

Report of Registrar General

I have the honor to submit the following report of the work of this office since my last report:

Number of applications verified, 2,435; Number of supplementals verified, 610; Total number of papers verified, 3,045.

Papers returned unverified: Originals, 149; Supplements, 72; New records verified, 375; Permits issued for official insignia, 312; Permits issued for miniature insignia, 377; Permits issued for ancestral bars, 457.

DOROTHY D. TREWHELLA, Registrar General.

Mrs. Trewhella moved that the 2,435 applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society. Seconded by Mrs. Wright. Carried.

Mrs. Kerr moved that 323 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Barker. Carried.

Mrs. Kerr gave the following recapitulation of membership: Deceased, 1,043; Resigned, 869; Dropped for non-payment of dues, 783; Reinstated, 323.

The Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. David M. Wright read her report.

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Your Organizing Secretary General herewith submits the following report from June 7th to October 24th:

Mrs. Pearl Tarter Fishburn is presented for confirmation as State Vice Regent of England.

Through their respective State Regents the following reappointments of organizing regents are requested: Mrs. Charlotte K. Townsend Owen, Marked Tree, Arkansas; Mrs. Eta Marcella Willis Beasley, Holdenville, Oklahoma; Mrs. Margaret Christie Williams, Glenshaw, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Ida Reynolds Lones, Bearden, Tennessee; Mrs. Alice Hall Baptist, Covington, Tennessee; Mrs. Home S. McConnell, Covington, Virginia.

Through their respective State Regents the following reappointments of organizing regents are requested: Mrs. Charlotte K. Townsend Owen, Marked Tree, Arkansas; Mrs. Ellen Littlefield Elder, Clare, Michigan; Mrs. Eta Marcella Willis Beasley, Holdenville, Oklahoma; Mrs. Ida Reynolds Lones, Bearden, Tennessee; Mrs. Alice Hall Baptist, Covington, Tennessee; Mrs. Irene Elizabeth Humphrey, Powell, Wyoming.

The following chapter authorizations have expired by time limitation: Brookhaven, Louisville, Pascagoula and Yazoo City, Mississippi; Newport, Rainier, St. Helens, Tillamook and Toledo, Oregon; Lancaster, Wisconsin.

The State Regents request that the following chapter authorizations be renewed: Louisville, Mississippi; Rainier, Oregon; Lancaster, Wisconsin.

The petition of the Barbourville Chapter, Barbourville, West Virginia, to incorporate under the laws of the State of West Virginia was granted April 19, 1951 by the State of West Virginia.

The following Chapters are presented for official disbandment: Little Lucy Dougerty, Postville, Iowa; Bunker Hill, Boston, Massachusetts; Annis Stockton, Burlington, New Jersey; Paulus Hook, Jersey City, New Jersey; Captain John James, Jackson, Ohio; Thomas Camp, Sr., Vernon, Texas; Chippewa Valley, Menomonie, Wisconsin.

The following Chapters were automatically disbanded in July for having been below in membership for one year: Mother Colony, Anaheim, California; Rio del Norte, Del Norte, Colorado; Christians Musser, Chanute, Kansas; Anne Rucker, Woodsfield, Ohio.

Through the State Regent of New Jersey, the Bergen Chapter at Jersey City, requests permission to change its name to Bergen-Paulus Hook.

Through the State Regent of Pennsylvania, the Perry County Chapter requests permission to change its location from New Bloomfield to Newport.

The following Chapters have met all requirements according to the National By-laws and are now presented for confirmation: Manatee, Anna Maria, Florida; Ponte Vedra, Ponte Vedra Beach, Florida; Darby Huntington, Castle Rock, Washington.

EDITH H. WRIGHT, Organizing Secretary General.
Mrs. Wright moved the confirmation of one State Vice Regent; the confirmation of thirteen organizing regents; the authorization of one chapter; the reappointment of six organizing regents; the renewal of three chapter authorizations; one chapter incorporation; disbandment of seven chapters; change in name of one chapter; change in location of one chapter; confirmation of three chapters. Seconded by Mrs. Trewrella. Carried.

The Historian General, Mrs. Hugh L. Russell, read her report.

Report of Historian General

It is with pleasure your Historian General tenders her report for the historical work covering the period from April to October 1951.

Since the suggestions issued from her office in July, many letters have been received showing that the outline of work is being followed and that our historians are responding to the suggestions for this year. A number of state historians report outstanding programs on September 17th celebrating the 164th Anniversary of the Signing of the Constitution.

The summer months have been filled with much work for the two secretaries of my staff. It has been an arduous task to handle the work for the Historian General and the work for the National Chairman of the Valley Forge Bell Tower Committee, which includes the sale of the Cook Books, Note Cards, Christmas Cards, and recording the contributions and inscriptions for the Bell Tower and sending the inscriptions for the architect.

A total of 339 letters have been written since April, in reply to inquiries regarding the Bell Tower and 160 letters regarding the historical work. This meant a total of nearly 500 letters written during the summer months. In addition, circular letters were sent to the State Historians and 2,740 letters and 3,000 registers, to the State Chairman of the Bell Tower Committee. Since the beginning of the month, there has been placed in the office of the Historian General, $10,022.44 has been collected from the sale of these items alone, and $47,742.61 for memorials with inscriptions for the plaques, has been received and recorded.

A memorial of Indiana limestone, set with a handsome bronze plate, tells the story of the first white settlement made in Pike County, Indiana, in the Pioneer days. This marker was placed at Homaday Park, by Cradle of Liberty Chapter, on June 28, 1951.

A bronze marker was placed at the entrance of the Girl Scout Little House in Independence, Kansas, by Esther Lowrey Chapter. Philadelphia Chapter marked the grave of three Revolutionary soldiers, Abraham Rex, Isaac Morrell and Michaels Luther. On October 7th, Breathitt County Chapter of Kentucky, marked the grave of the Revolutionary soldier, John Gibbs, Sr., Mrs. Alice Hartman, a granddaughter of John Gibbs, Sr., unveiled the marker.

It gives me pleasure to report that 13 documents were received from Mrs. Vack Copeland of Stephen Heard Chapter in Georgia. Mrs. Harry Walter, Regent of the Lew Wallace Chapter, New Mexico, donated a booklet, "A Century of Methodism in Nelsonville, Ohio, which I am pleased to present to our D. A. R. Library.

A communication from Mrs. Robert Sweeney shows that 1,200 History Medals were distributed for History Contests and a $60 commission was forwarded to the Treasurer General from the sale of these medals. The State Historian of North Carolina is sponsoring an American History Quiz in the schools which promises to be of outstanding interest. In Virginia, the State Historian is offering a State award for the best essay written by a high school student on the subject, "Dangerous Implications of World Government."

On Saturday October 27, 1951, the Historians Committee of the District of Columbia, under the direction of Miss Faustine Dennis, State Historian, is sponsoring a tour of the homes of the Washington family at Charles Town, West Virginia.

Before beginning our fall and winter activities, a "must" on my list was a visit to Valley Forge. So, on September 26th, together with some interested members of our Society your Historian General went to see what progress had been made toward construction of the Memorial Bell Tower during the summer months. Words can not express our feeling of pride to find the Tower had reached a height of fifty feet and to have the George A. Fuller Company's representative in charge of construction, tell us that the ceiling and roof of the Memorial Room would be in place in three weeks' time. What we saw was really wonderful. The perfectly cut stones, many with handsome carvings, are beyond description. For three previous administrations we have worked for, looked at the architect's drawings of the proposed Tower, and dreamed of the day when we could point with pride to a lovely BELL TOWER erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution, to the men and memory of Patriots of the American Revolution and World Wars I and II.

It would seem that the present administration is of necessity called upon to practice rigid economy and at the same time we are committed to a COMPLETION PROGRAM in so far as is possible. When you realize the "Memorial Room, or approximately the first fifty feet of the Tower has been built since June 19th, 1950, in less than a year and a half, there is a very strong desire on the part of many to devise some means by which the Tower can be finished at once. Your Historian General would be remiss in her duties if this growing sentiment on the part of lay members was not brought to your attention. In reporting this to you it is hoped that you will give the immediate completion of our most important National Historical project, your very serious and prayerful consideration.

HALLIE EVERETT RUSSELL,
Historian General.

The Librarian General, Mrs. Roland M. James, read her report.

Report of Librarian General

It is with real pleasure that your Librarian General reports continued interest in the library,
Increasing interest in genealogical research brings an increasing number of patrons to our library. During the summer months we had many visitors and members from the middle west, west coast and Texas, all seeking further material on their family lines. Many found the needed information while others disproved the family tradition which had been chartered as authentic. Our readers always appreciate the privilege of using the facilities afforded them.

My regular letter to State Librarians, with a list of books needed from each State, and list of book dealers was sent in July. The cooperation on the part of the Chapter Librarians and the members has been helpful to the State Librarian and brought to the library many needed accessions.

The following list of accessions to the library since the Congress comprised 310 volumes, 206 pamphlets and 32 manuscripts:

**BOOKS**

**ALABAMA**

Following 3 books from Alabama D. A. R.:
- Lowndes County. Mildred G. Russell. 1951

**CALIFORNIA**

- Following 3 books compiled and presented by Leona B. McQuiston:
  - Richard Bean-Bayne of Prince George's and Charles Counties, Md. 1951.
  - Bean-Bayne-Benjamin.

**COLORADO**

- History of the descendants of Nicholas Beery, Joseph H. Weagel. 1911. From Colorado D. A. R.

**CONNECTICUT**

- Proceedings Upon the Unveiling of the Statue of Baron von Steuben. 1911. From Mrs. Frederick Shepard.

**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

- The Barnes Family Year Book. T. C. Barnes. 3 vols. 1916.
- The History of the descendants of Nicholas Beery, Joseph H. Weagel. 1911. From Colorado D. A. R.

**ILLINOIS**

- Following 6 books from Illinois D. A. R.:
  - The Barnes Family Year Book. T. C. Barnes. 3 vols. 1916.
  - A Genealogy of the Family of John Lawrence. 1857.
  - The Genealogy of the Family of John Lawrence. 1857.
  - A Genealogy of the Descendants of Moses and Hannah (Foster) Peabody. Mary E. Perley. 1904.

**INDIANA**

- Following 7 books from Iowa D. A. R.:

**KANSAS**

- From Eugenia Washington Chapter.
- A Genealogical Register of the Descendants in the Male Line of Robert Day of Hartford, Conn. 1840. From Frankeshaw Chapter.

**KENTUCKY**

- Following 3 books from Kentucky D. A. R.:

**MARYLAND**

- Following 3 books from Maryland D. A. R.:

**MISSOURI**

- Following 4 books compiled by Flora A. Darling and presented by Mrs. Alonzo N. Bean:
  - Founding and Organization of the D. A. R. and Daughters of the Revolution. 1901. (2 copies)
  - Memories of Virginia 1807-1907. 1907. (2 copies)

**NEW YORK**

- Following 7 books from Iowa D. A. R.:

**OHIO**

- Following 6 books from Ohio D. A. R.:
  - From Eugenia Washington Chapter.

**Oklahoma**

- Following 6 books from Oklahoma D. A. R.:
  - From Eugenia Washington Chapter.

**OKLAHOMA**

- Following 6 books from Oklahoma D. A. R.:
  - From Eugenia Washington Chapter.

**Pennsylvania**

- Following 6 books from Pennsylvania D. A. R.:
  - From Eugenia Washington Chapter.

**SOUTH CAROLINA**

- Following 7 books from South Carolina D. A. R.:
  - From Eugenia Washington Chapter.

**TENNESSEE**

- Following 7 books from Tennessee D. A. R.:
  - From Eugenia Washington Chapter.
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

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SOUTH DAKOTA

Hughes County History, 1931. From South Dakota D. A. R. in memory of Mrs. Charles Summer, A Real Granddaughter and Mrs. B. W. Neiber.

TENNESSEE


TEXAS


VERMONT

Vermont Daughters of the American Revolution Year Book. 1930. From Vermont D. A. R.

VIRGINIA


WEST VIRGINIA


WISCONSIN


OTHER SOURCES

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE


Journal of the Senate of Virginia November Session, 1774. 1951. From the Virginia State Library.

Following 28 books from the Hugh Vernon Washington Fund:
- They Gave Us Freedom. 1951.
- Inlaytown Methodist Church, Elmery's Hill, Clarksburg, Inlaytown, Monmouth Co., N. J. Gertrude A. Barber. 1951.
- Continuation of Waldo Genealogy 1900-43. Charles S. Waldo.
- The Omohundro Genealogical Record. Malvern H. Omo-hundro. 1950-51.

PAMPHLETS

CALIFORNIA
- The Bond Family of Mississippi and Their Kin. Marjorie B. Zetty. 1951. From the compiler.
- Genealogy of William Sanford of Madison, N. Y. H. H. Sanford. 1894. From Colorado D. A. R.

CONNECTICUT

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
- Following 2 pamphlets from Mrs. Clara M. Walther in memory of her mother Mrs. Clara Tarholt through Martha Washington Chapter:
- From District of Columbia D. A. R. Year Book. 1951-52. From District of Columbia D. A. R.
- Following 3 pamphlets from Mrs. Nellie Waldenmaier through Victory Chapter:
  - Notes on One Branch of the Early Ballard Families of Kentucky Including the Ballard Massacres. M. M. Bridwell. 1939.

ILLINOIS
- Proof of Services in the War of the Revolution of Dr. Simeon Field from Enfield, Conn. 1951. From Helen E. Hobart.
- The Fandy McAlvusto Family. W. R. Sanders. From Mrs. Carl A. Thorpe.
- Following 3 pamphlets from Illinois D. A. R.:

LOUISIANA
- A Supplement to West's: A Record of Some Descendants of Peter Wente. Compiled and presented by Helen Wente through Calcasieu Chapter.

MAINE

MARYLAND

Massachusetts
- Massachusetts D. A. R. Year Book. 1951-52. From Massachusetts D. A. R.

MICHIGAN

MINNESOTA

MISSISSIPPI

MISSOURI
- Additional Findings on North Carolina Albright Lineage. C. A. McClain. 1950. From the compiler.

NEBRASKA
- Following 2 pamphlets from Nebraska D. A. R.:
  - Historical Markers in Nebraska. 1951.

NEW HAMPSHIRE
- The Furlerton Family. W. C. Anthony. 1906. From Ranger Chapter.

NEW YORK
- The Origin of Place Names in Tompkins County. W. Glenn Norris. 1951. From Cayuga Chapter.
- Following 2 pamphlets from New York D. A. R.:
  - The Schuyler Family. Montgomery Schuyler. 1926.
- Following 2 pamphlets from Enoch Crosby Chapter:

OHIO
- Joshua Lasenby 1775-1867 of Clinton County. From Mrs. Oliver M. Lasenby. 1951. From Mrs. R. S. Winnagle.

OKLAHOMA

OREGON

Pennsylvania

- Births of Indiana County 1852-56. Frances S. Helman. 1951. From the compiler and Senior Historian Club of the Indiana High School.
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

IOWA

A Partial List of Marriages of the Corn Families Prior to 1802. Julia E. Tulip. From the compiler through Springfield Chapter.

NEBRASKA


NEW YORK

Inscriptions from the Cemetery Yard of the Old Methodist Church in Pleasantville. 1951. From Mount Pleasant Chapter.

Some Early Homes Located in Cattaraugus Co. Julia G. Pierce. From the compiler.

Heraldry, Florence M. Webster. 1951. From Oswango Chapter.

NORTH CAROLINA

Bible Records and "Age Book" Records of the Shearer and Eries Families. From Mrs. Annie G. Blair & Mrs. May S. Springfield.

TEXAS

Herry Family of Berry's Creek Williamson County. W. L. Mann. From Mrs. E. H. Scoggins.

OTHER SOURCES

Delaware Caulde. 1951. From Delaware State Development Department.

Second Supplement, Part Two to the History of Christian Metzger Founder of an American Family. 1951. From Ella M. Milligan.

The Dingee Family Record. From Mrs. Harry A. Billir. (2 copies)

William McGahey-McCaughey, Putnam County, Ind. Georgia Brakmo. 1951. From the compiler.

Supplement to Capt. Benjamin Merrill and the Merrill Family of N. C. William E. Merrill. 1951. From the compiler.

Following 2 pamphlets from Mrs. William Mixsell:

Some Notes on McRoberts in Pa., Va. & K.


Following 2 pamphlets from Miss Alice H. Moore:

The Wyche Family of Thomas County, Ga.

GROUNDS FOR THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Family and Bible Records of the Coffey Family, N. C. From Mrs. Dora L. E. Wright.

PENNSYLVANIA


VIRGINIA


OTHER SOURCES

Records of the Cathell Family of Delaware. From Mr. A. P. Connelly.

MICHIGAN


FLORIDA

Isaac Blackburn Lineage from Revolutionary War to 1951. From Mrs. Ida J. Sawyer.

CHRISTS CHURCH RECORDS, ALEXANDRIA. FROM THE REV. J. ALEXANDER.

OTHER SOURCES


CHARTS

PENNSYLVANIA

Family Chart of Peter Cooch, b. 1695 in England. From Mrs. William C. Langston. (2 copies)

OTHER SOURCES

following 3 charts from the compiler, Clifton Yeomans:

Yeomans Genealogy Chart. 1951.

Yeoman's Family Back to Adam. 1950.

Yeomans Genealogy Chart. 1951.

Yeomans Genealogy Chart. 1951.
SOUTH CAROLINA
Cemetery Inscriptions of Fairfield County, 1951.
Court House Records, Spartanburg, 1951.
Coleman Genealogy, 1951.
Records of Barnwell County 1876-1950. 1950.
Bible and Diary Records. 1947.
Vermont
WASHINGTON
Wisconsin
Bible and Cemetery Records. 1950.
Newspaper Clippings from The La Crosse Tribune. 1951.
PAMPHLETS
ALABAMA
Henderson, Moore and Allied Families. Lucy M. Barnett. 1951.
U. S. Land Certificates, Huntsville, Madison Co. 1951.
Butler County Cemeteries. 1951.
Mccon County Cemeteries. 1951.
Bainford, Henderson, Lucy, Martin & Williams Families. 1950.
Major Moses Kelly. 1950.
Some Alabama Cemeteries. 1951.
Family Bible Records. 1951.
Montgomery County Cemeteries. 1951.
Orphan's Court Minutes Book A, of Talladega County. 1951.
Clyde Family Records. 1951.
Estate of Gabriel Long of Greene County. 1951.
ARIZONA
Marriage Records of Maricopa County. 1951.
CALIFORNIA
Shopthaugh Family. Laura A. D. Shopthaugh. 1950.
Mathedn- Metheny Family Record. 1951.
COLORADO
Connecticut
Genealogical Records. 1951.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
The Unwritten History of Smithfield Township. Pa., L. S. Hoffman. 1938.
Historical Sketch of The Huntington Presbyterian Congregation, Huntington, Pa. 1789-1899.
ILLINOIS
INDIANA
Cemetery Records of Whitley County. 1950.
Bible and Cemetery Records of Decatur County. 1950.
Miscellaneous Genealogical Records. 1951.
Knapp and Schotefiel Families. 1951.
Family Register of Bushrod B. Taylor. 1950.
Cemeteries of Van Buren Township, Clay County. 1950.
Cemeteries of Delaware County. 1950.
IOWA
Iowa Pioneers. 2 vols. 1951.
Iowa Pioneers to Koskuth County. 1951.
LOUISIANA
Index of Wills in Parish of Orleans 1805-46. 1951.
Miscellaneous Genealogical Records. 1951.
Funeral Records of Independence of Polk County. 1951.
Funeral Records of Benton County. 1951.
Obituaries and Anniversaries of Lake County. 1950.
Miscellaneous Records of Grant County. 1950.
Cemetery Records of Oregon. 1950.
Wills of Multnomah County 1860-78. 1950.

Pennsylvania
Cemetery Records of Monroe County. 1950.
Descendants of John Bilbrough of Bedminster, Bucks Co. 1950.
Revolutionary Soldiers of Centre County. 1950.
Roll, Bell, Creasenwood and Hargreavy Families of Pa. 1950.
Renick-Foster-Expy Bible Records. 1959.
Records of Ruch and Reichard Families of Northampton Co. 1950.
Miscellaneous Records of Lehigh Co. 1950.
The Family of John Tilton and Elizabeth Loy Tressler. 1950.
Forrell Family of Pa. 1950.
The Read Family of N. J. 1950.

Rhode Island
The Descendants of John Howe. 1951.

South Carolina
Inscriptions from Cemeteries in Aiken County. 1951.

West Virginia

Wisconsin

WYOMING
Tolleferro Family of Wyo. & Va. 1951.

Family Bible Records. 1951.

Manuscripts
Alabama
Pioneers of San Bernardino from Sun Telegram. 1951.
Fifty Years in the County of San Bernardino, from Sun Telegram. 1951.

California
Pioneer Stories of the Flathead. 1951.

Jessenine Bland James, Librarian General.

The Curator General, Mrs. George Andrew Kuhner, read her report.

Report of Curator General

Since my last report to you, the members of my staff have arranged their vacations so that there has been no interruption in the work of our department. During the summer, there has been a steady stream of visitors to the Museum Gallery and the State Rooms. Among the large groups were Junior High School classes from nearby states and the District of Columbia. Classes from the National Art School have spent many hours with us. In our Guest Book there is a place for remarks, many of which you may find interesting. Some of them are as follows: "Interesting," "Very fine," "Exquisite," "Most enlightening," "Historical gems," "Thanks for saving the past for the future."

One month after the close of our Congress, the Scalammandre Textile Exhibit was taken down and returned to New York. The National Officers, State Regents, State Museum and State Room Chairmen who viewed the exhibit and heard the talk given by Mr. John Tilton found both of great interest. Mr. Tilton spoke on Historical Restorations, using as illustrations five yard lengths of exquisite materials and charts showing photographs of the Historic Restorations.

Lengthy notes were taken of Mr. Tilton's lecture and have been compiled and are now being mimeographed. Copies will be sent to all State Museum and State Room Chairmen. Since many from distant States could not be present, it was felt that they should have the opportunity of at least reading about the exhibit and the lecture.

A new exhibit has been arranged in the four eastern alcoves of the Gallery where the Scalammandre Exhibit had formerly been. This includes Gaudy Dutch and Gaudy Welsh plates as well as many other pieces of colorful earthenware. There are also fine examples of handwork including quilts, homespun blankets, sheets and pillow cases, handquilted skirts and bonnets. Of particular interest is a pillow for making bobbin lace.

There has been activity also in the State Rooms. The District of Columbia is making changes. Conferences have been held and estimates are now
being submitted for the approval of the committee. A corner cupboard is being constructed for their room. In the Oklahoma Room, much needed shelves have been built in one of the cupboards giving more room for display purposes. Plans have been completed for the redecoration of the California Room, and an original Hepplewhite chair has been purchased by the State for the room. Photographs have been taken of the beautifully redecorated Illinois Room, and from these pictures, postal cards have been made for sale in the State.

Copies of the mimeographed State Room History sheets are being mailed to State Museum and State Room Chairmen for aid in giving talks. The museum letter file has been reorganized, and new folders made where necessary. Guide cards have been listed and ordered for the Museum classified card file.

Among outstanding gifts received are several old quilts and coverlets, a wooden meal scoop used in Virginia during the Revolution, a luster pitcher which belonged to Dolly Madison, a Dutch spatter ware plate, a New Jersey glass water pitcher, a silver cup which belonged to Colonel Philip Marsteller, a personal friend of George Washington and one of his pallbearers, a wooden lock from one of the oldest houses now standing in northern Virginia, and an American Chippendale chair.

The Museum staff is to be commended for their generous gifts for the Clerks' Powder Room on the second floor of the new Administration Building. They have given the beautiful Broadloom rugs and the gay but artistic glazed chintz window draperies.

The Curator General is most grateful to the Editor of our Magazine for the space allotted to her department for two articles of considerable length with illustrations in recent numbers. One was on the treasures of our Museum, the other on the State Rooms. Both have been very favorably received according to the mail and phone calls which resulted. They have served to stir much interest and pride in our Museum.

GIFT LIST

California—Band of old Chinese embroidery, Dr. Rose Alexander. State Room Gifts: 5 chapters, $1.
Georgia—Two chapters, $6.
Indiana—Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter: quilt, Mrs. Frank M. Setzer in memory of Mrs. Susan Elizabeth Patch Perkins. Six chapters, $6.
Massachusetts—Joseph Coolidge Chapter: embroidered linen bag, Miss Elsie W. Coolidge. One chapter, $1.
Missouri—Fifteen chapters, $16.
Montana—One chapter, $1.
Nebraska—One chapter, $1.
New Mexico—Four chapters, $4.
Ohio—National Society: Empire sofa, bequest of Lillie D. and Alberta M. Emerick.
Pennsylvania—one chapter, $2.
Texas—Two chapters, $6.
Virginia—Francis Wills Chapter: 4 coins, Miss Elsie Fowke Jackson.
West Virginia—Buford Chapter: hair novelty. Miss Emma B. Turney Danford. One chapter, $12 for repair of platter.
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

WISCONSIN—Three chapters, $3. State Room Gift: American Flag, Wisconsin State D. A. R.


ADELLA R. KUHNER, Curator General.

The Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution, Mrs. Charles Haskell Danforth, read her report.

Report of Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution

The Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution has attended and been the speaker at eight California Chapter meetings since last April, and has also attended and spoken at two council meetings. She was asked to speak at the farewell meeting for Deaconness Katherine Maurer, of Angel Island, on June 11. She was instructed to distribute the biased book, "Our Pacific Neighbor" removed from a California junior high school. Her paper on the relationship of the Smithsonian Institution and the Daughters of the American Revolution was published in the July issue of the Magazine.

She had the honor of representing the President General at the meetings of the National Education Association held at Stanford University and San Francisco, June 28 to July 4, and also represented Mrs. Patton at the annual meetings of the Sons of the American Revolution held in San Francisco, July 8 to July 11.

She attended the Conference of Teachers of American History on August 3, and had the privilege of being present at two sessions of the meeting for signing of the Japanese Peace Treaty in San Francisco on September 5. She attended the State Conference of West Virginia on October 18th.

The annual report to the Smithsonian Institution is now in the process of compilation.

FLORENCE GARRISON DANFORTH, Reporter General.

Mrs. Kenneth T. Trewhella, Chairman of the Financial Survey Committee, read her report.

Report of Financial Survey Committee

At the 60th Continental Congress a Financial Survey Committee was authorized "to determine the over-all relationship of the Society's income to expenditures and to recommend economies toward a balanced budget." Why was such a committee deemed necessary? At the April 12th meeting of the Executive Committee, the members realized that, despite all attempts to economize, there would not be enough funds to cover our Society's operational expenses through the summer months. It was, therefore, necessary to ask the National Board of Management to authorize the Treasurer General to obtain a loan not to exceed the sum of $60,000. This request was granted. In turn, in view of the financial situation, the National Board at its meeting the next day voted to ask our delegates at Continental Congress that "the Ellis Island balance, after expenses are paid, be loaned to the National Society for one year." This recommendation was also accepted. At the same Congress, a By-Law Revision was approved which would allow the National Society to "claim the full amount of $2.00 for the National dues." What had happened making it necessary to borrow money and to claim the full $2.00 dues?

In the period from April 1, 1950 to February 28, 1951 our total annual Current Fund receipts increased $106,005.33. In that same period the disbursements for departments of national offices increased $71,751.09; for employees, buildings and services the disbursements increased $126,800.87; the building expenses increased $28,831.62. These figures will suffice to show that, whereas our operational expenses nearly doubled in that ten-year period (as was the case in all business concerns), our receipts only increased approximately 22%.

Thus, we can more readily understand why our annual balance had decreased each year until there was on February 28, 1951 a deficit of $113,448.10. More and more dues had to be used before the beginning of each fiscal year which meant that we never lived within our income for that current year.

What would happen if you allowed your household expenses and charitable giving to exceed your income? For a time you might carry charge accounts but as time went on more and more of your future income would be spent before its receipt, until the time would finally come when you would realize you must retrench in an attempt to catch up. Do you realize we are doing in our Society exactly what we deplore in our Government—an annual increase in debt with no attempt to balance our budget?

How much do you think of your National Society Daughters of the American Revolution? Do you want it to be the influence it has been and can continue to be? Then this committee needs your help. Why? Because the members will make an exhaustive study of all expenditures both operational and otherwise. From our findings, during the next few months, will come recommendations. They will not all be what we really want but what we must recommend if we ever hope to be solvent. Please understand that our Society is not bankrupt. It is to prevent such a tragedy that this Committee was authorized.

What can you do to help? You can put the interests of your Society ahead of your personal interests and vote on these recommendations accordingly. But your work is not then finished. I have here a report compiled by Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., which we want each one of you to study. It will give you ideas and facts concerning our Society's financial situation. We must depend upon each one of you to give that information to your members. Then, and only then, can they understand the changes we shall have to institute. It sounds strange to say this but you will have to "sell" our Society to some, educate others, and increase the enthusiasm of still others by your renewed faith in our Society and in its future.

DOROTHY D. TREWHELLA, Chairman.

Mrs. Moore moved the adoption of the recommendation of the Financial Survey Committee: that the price of the pamphlet "What the Daughters Do" be raised from one cent to two cents. Seconded by Mrs. Lee.

Mrs. Frazier moved that the pamphlet "What
Report of Approved Schools Committee

As we again start our meetings and return to the delightful activities of our splendid organization, I greet you on behalf of the Committee and hope that we will continue to be a source of pleasure and service to the Society. This summer has been an exceptionally busy one both with regular activities and building projects which have taken much time and energy. A number of the buildings are completed and ready for dedication this month.

Taken separately the report of conditions at Kate Duncan Smith and Tamasee are as follows:

Kate Duncan Smith—Since the Board has appointed Mr. Tyson to act in the capacity of Executive Secretary, it has become necessary to secure a principal. The school is indeed fortunate, Mr. J. W. Harbour, who has a M.A. degree from the University of Alabama, eleven years of teaching experience and three years army service, has been chosen for this office. Four new grade teachers and six high school teachers are on the faculty. Every teacher has either an A.B. or a B.S. degree, six have M.A. degrees and six are working toward an M.A. Five hundred and twenty-five students are enrolled, of which 234 are in high school. There are 29 in the graduating class which promises to be the largest to be graduated from the school.

The Log Library which was built by the Pennsylvania Society in 1936 has been reroofed by the Junior Committee of that State. At the recent State Conference a check for the entire amount needed for this improvement was presented to Mr. Tyson by the State Chairman.

Michigan has added a garage to its Faculty Cottage. Ohio gave a large filing cabinet to be used in Mr. Tyson’s office. The entire floor of the school building from joists up has been replaced and tile has been laid on the floors, the total cost of this was $2,800, and was paid for by Louisians, Iowa and Ohio. All rooms, halls and the outside of the building have been painted. New Jersey is installing showers in Becker Hall. New York has excavated under the Pouch Lunch-room for more storage space, and a new door was installed in order to give another emergency exit if needed. Pennsylvania will have a $2,000 refrigerator plant built at once. The funds for this project are in hand.

New porches have been added to the front and rear of the vocational buildings. Munson, Schlosser and Dick Houses have been painted and new porches added. Connecticut has sent the Minor Cottage a new washing machine, a hot water heater and refrigerator. Indiana has installed an electric milk ing machine on the farm. Ohio is doubling the size of Heaume House by adding Patton House. This was made possible by two gifts. Heaume has a new refrigerator. Gutters and 400 feet of underground drains have been replaced by terra cotta pipes and many other minor repairs have been completed.

Tamasee—At Tamasee there has been a great deal of activity this summer. The interior of all States Dormitory has been painted and the floors refinished. All of the thirty rooms used by the students are to be refurbished, nineteen are now in process of being done or are finished; ten were taken by New Mexico. Ohio has painted and the Daughters Do” be raised from one cent to three cents as an amendment to the motion proposed by Mrs. Moore. Seconded by Mrs. Ray. Lost.

The original motion was carried.

Mrs. Trewella moved the adoption of the recommendation of the Financial Survey Committee: that the printing of the Press Digest be discontinued as soon as practical. Seconded by Mrs. Richards. Lost; 22 in favor, 33 against.

Mrs. Trewella moved the adoption of the recommendation of the Financial Survey Committee: that the cost of copying papers in the Registrar General’s office be raised from $1.00 to $2.00. Seconded by Mrs. Duncan. Carried. (Referred to Revision of By-Laws Committee.)

Mrs. Trewella moved the approval of the recommendation of the Financial Survey Committee, to be referred to the By-Laws Revision Committee: that the registration fee at Continental Congress be raised from $1.00 to $2.00. Seconded by Mrs. Hale. Carried.

Mrs. Trewella moved the adoption of the recommendation of the Financial Survey Committee, to be referred to the By-Laws Revision Committee: that the initiation fee of our Society be raised from $5 to $6. Seconded by Mrs. Groves. Carried.

Miss Carraway moved that for their diligent work and careful study we give a vote of thanks to the Financial Survey Committee. Seconded by Mrs. Miller. Carried with a rising vote.

Mrs. Currier read a recommendation from the Finance Committee. Mrs. Greenlaw moved that because of the dire financial need of the National Society, the State Regents’ postage and stationery be assumed by their respective states and no longer be paid by the National Society. Seconded by Mrs. Gupton. Carried.

Mrs. Currier presented a recommendation from the Executive Committee. Mrs. Kerr moved the adoption of the recommendation of the Executive Committee: the acceptance of recommendation No. 3 of the Finance Committee: to eliminate the written reports of the F. W. La Frenz & Company, Certified Public Accountants for the National Society, submitted in October, February, and April to the National Society, and that an annual written report only be required, thereby saving the National Society the cost; this in no way will affect the monthly auditing of the Certified Public Accountants. Seconded by Mrs. McClung. Carried.

Mrs. Currier presented recommendations from the Executive Committee. Mrs. Kerr moved the adoption of the recommendation of the Executive Committee that the former “Duties of the Auditing Committee” be rescinded. Seconded by Mrs. Russell. Carried.

Mrs. Trau moved the adoption of the recommendation of the Executive Committee: that the Auditing Committee shall consist of nine members of the National Society. There shall be an annual meeting of the committee during April, at which time it shall inspect the annual reports of the auditors and the Treasurer General. Additional meetings may be called as the discretion of the Chairman. The Committee’s final report to the Continental Congress. Seconded by Mrs. Hale. Carried.

Mrs. Lowell E. Burnelle, Chairman of Approved Schools, read her report.

the Daughters OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE [ 1067 ]
carpeted the two rear living rooms and the furniture which was inherited from the Ellis Island distribution will be reupholstered by Ohio. Pennsylvania will complete the furnishing of these rooms. The much needed heating plant is undergoing construction. This was made possible by the Doyle legacy. A teacherage consisting of three units, two of which are completed will be dedicated this month. These will be known as "Ivy Cottage," "Piqua Place," and "Sidney House." These additions were given through the Ivy McNeil Dunan estate, which was left to the Piqua and Sidney D. A. R. Chapters in Ohio.

It is to be hoped that the scholarship fund at both schools will continue to grow. This fund is vital to their continuation.

Now that most of the major projects practically have been completed we hope to establish a building or maintenance fund at both schools. Repairs we must have and the money necessary should be there to be used when needed. There are several ways by which such a fund may be set up for the convenience of the school.

New interest is being shown by many individuals as well as chapters and all efforts and cooperation are appreciated greatly by our two schools. May your enthusiasm be renewed on your coming visit to them.

HELEN C. BURNELLE, Chairman.

Miss Katharine Matthies, Chairman of the Approved Schools Survey Committee, read her report.

Report of Approved Schools Survey Committee

There is one matter of unfinished business which this Committee would like to present for your consideration.

In February 1950 the National Board of Management adopted the following resolution:

"Whereas, In a spirit of cooperation and to broaden understanding;

Resolved, That the N. S. D. A. R. require that the State Regent of the State in which the school is situated or a representative appointed by the State Regent attend the meetings of the Board of Directors of that school."

The majority of the schools and colleges have complied with this requirement but a few have not because their own board rules do not permit their compliance. This is understandable and the D. A. R. has no right to force the issue.

It, therefore, seems advisable to the majority of your Committee to recommend that this resolution be amended by striking out the word "require," which is mandatory and substituting the word "request" which is not mandatory.

The idea has been expressed that this proposed change in wording so weakens the resolution that it might as well be rescinded but it seems desirable to retain it in fairness to the schools which have complied. Also it would retain the original desire of the National Board to have D. A. R. representation on the boards of the schools.

KATHARINE MATTHIES, Chairman.

Mrs. McClung moved that the resolution of the National Board of Management, February 2, 1950: "RESOLVED, That the N. S. D. A. R. require that the State Regent of the State in which the school is situated or a representative appointed by the State Regent attend the meetings of the Board of Directors of that school," be amended by striking out the word "require" and substituting the word "request." Seconded by Mrs. Heywood. Carried.

Mrs. Barker moved that the report of the Auditing Committee, which carries with it the reports of the Treasurer General and Finance Committee, be accepted. Seconded by Mrs. Russell. Carried.

Mrs. Will Ed Gupton, Magazine Chairman, read her report.

Report of Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine Committee

As National Chairman of the D. A. R. Magazine I not only wish to make a report at this time but I hope to give to each State Regent and National Officer here a challenge.

We have completely one-half of this administration. You have done well with your Magazine and I sincerely feel that at the end of the three years we shall have reached our goal in subscriptions, and certainly established a growing advertising field.

As we review a bit I feel you would like to hear again the growth you have made in this committee work.

In March 1950 we had 14,254 subscriptions, in October 1950, 15,047. Today we have 18,411—a sizable increase. However, we cannot lose sight of the fact that we have 169,000 members, and when we pause to recognize this I feel we have much more to accomplish.

I wish it was possible for all of the members who do not take our Magazine to have the opportunity of reading some of the letters from our subscribers. Much credit goes to our most capable Editor for making our Magazine one which our subscribers appreciate and recognize as a privilege to possess.

Please know that in our appeal for new subscriptions we are not selfish in only wanting to "put over" the Magazine. We are very much concerned with what it could mean to our entire Society to have a big majority subscribe. Much valuable information can be found between its covers. An informed member is a more valuable member and there's no way of escaping the fact of the true saying "you get out of anything just what you put into it."

It is most important to our advertisers to be able to show them a large number of subscribers. With increasing subscriptions we increase our possibilities of larger advertising.

Very few if any magazines can exist without advertisements. We have a good start and I feel we shall increase as we go along.

The States which have sponsored certain months have entered into it most enthusiastically and we offer them our sincere thanks. But let me remind you any State may send in ads any month. Our goal here is "An ad for every Chapter." Virginia and Alabama have done outstanding work on ads, and Florida's accomplishment will show in the next issue. Patronize your advertisers.

Now, do you think we are unreasonable in asking you to double your subscriptions? Do you feel as I do, that 28,508 should take our Magazine when we have 169,000 members? I feel almost ashamed to present a goal so low, really. (Continued on page 1092)
NEWS AND VIEWS

Editorially


By authority of the National Society’s Executive Committee, upon recommendation of the Magazine Editor, this volume was compiled by the Elizabeth Benton Chapter, of Kansas City, Missouri. It took months of hard work, diligent research and careful proof reading to get the data ready for the printers.

The expense is being underwritten by the Magazine from financial profits made during the past year. When the costs of the book have been repaid, net profits from its sales will go to the Elizabeth Benton Chapter for use in National Society projects, including our Approved Schools.

To Mrs. Muriel L. (Omie P.) MacFarlane of the Chapter, the Magazine extends its thanks and gratitude for conceiving the idea and acting as general chairman. She has rendered valiant service to the Society and to genealogists, historians and the public in general.

Mrs. Frank S. Forman is Regent of the Elizabeth Benton Chapter. She has given her help in full measure. The entire Chapter has cooperated wonderfully, assisting in many different ways. Forty-one of its members took an active part, helping with the various phases of the project, from the indexing through the proof reading.

Much credit should go to the Kansas City Public Library, Richard B. Sealock, Librarian; especially to the librarians in the Reference Room. They permitted the Chapter members to leave supplies in their desks during the three months they worked on the Magazine’s bound volumes there.

Through the interest of the Librarian, the Library has photostated and added the annual index of the Magazine for the volumes they did not have on their shelves. In addition, they microfilmed the first six volumes of the Magazine, lent to the Chapter by the Magazine for the indexing. This microfilming cost $85, of which the Chapter refunded $25 to the Library.

Such outstanding cooperation deserves our praise and appreciation. It is a fine example of members working together for our Society and the historical records of our country. They expect to use whatever profits they may obtain from sales of the book for the Building Completion Fund, Valley Forge Bell Tower and Approved Schools.

Orders for the Genealogical Guide should be sent to the D. A. R. Magazine or to the D. A. R. Business Office, 1776 D Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. Paper-bound volumes with D. A. R. blue heavy paper covers will cost $4, postpaid. Stiff-back cloth-bound volumes will cost $5, postpaid. They should make excellent Christmas gifts.

The January issue will be a noteworthy one, which all Daughters of the American Revolution should read and preserve. The State Society of New York is sponsoring advertisements for it. An article on youthful drug addicts has been written by the U. S. Commissioner of Narcotics. There is a timely article, “What is a World Citizen,” by a prominent writer, one on conserving our resources by a Congresswoman, and another on our D. A. R. Library by our Librarian General, with many other features of importance and interest.

Mrs. Netta Scott (Andrew Fuller) Fox, of the Horseshoe Robertson Chapter, Mississippi, died July 13. She served as State Vice Regent of Mississippi, 1910-12; State Regent, 1912-16; and Vice President General, 1918-21.

Mr. James D. Skinner, husband of the State Regent of the District of Columbia, passed away early Sunday morning, November 11, at their home in Washington, D. C.

Merry Christmas
To All
And Our Sincere Thanks
and Appreciation
For Your Wonderful
Cooperation and Interest

D. A. R. MAGAZINE
GERTRUDE CARRAWAY, Editor
HOY L. GUPTON, National Chairman
The State of Florida

By Katherine C. Everett

Given the name Pascua Florida by the Fountain of Youth seeking Juan Ponce de Leon, when he discovered it in 1513, it seems too bad that this lovely land of peaceful forests, sparkling springs, clear, quiet-flowing rivers, broad, hospitable beaches, luxuriant sub-tropical flora, superb climate, and breath-takingly beautiful nights set to music by the songs of mocking-birds, should have been the scene of so much war.

Cruelty and treacheries of early Spanish discoverers planted undying hate in the hearts of Florida Indians; French Huguenots, seeking peaceful settlement, were brutally murdered, and their Spanish killers, in turn, slain by avenging Frenchmen. Later, the Spaniards from their garrison towns went out to harry British colonists, settling in nearby territory, and were harried by them in reprisal, a border warfare continuing for years, increasingly so after the American Revolution, until it was so hot after the War of 1812-15 that forthright Andrew Jackson invaded Florida, seized Pensacola and held it until Spain ceded Florida to the United States.

An earlier cession to Britain as payment for the return of captured Havana to Spain marked a brief interval of peace and growth, when in twenty years of occupancy Anglo-Saxon settlers built homes and towns and developed riches of field and forest to far greater extent than had Spain in more than two hundred years, and left an impress still seen today in road and settlement and place names. Yet even this progress was touched by war, as most of the settlers streaming in were "loyalist" refugees seeking new homes.

Florida's gate-city, Jacksonville, honors the name of Andrew Jackson, Governor of the new territory for its first six months under American government. Duval County, in which it stands, bears the name of his successor, William Duval, whose "long administration is full of almost romantic interest and many measures of great importance", including uniting East and West Florida, and establishing Florida's capital at Tallahassee, won by treaty from the Indians, name and all. But greedy, land-seeking white men and roving Seminoles, impatient of restraint, soon broke Duval's treaties. With regrettable outrages on both sides, the Seminole Wars blazed up to burn for seven years, when a majority of Indians accepted removal to lands west of the Mississippi, and the rest retreated in a sort of "let alone" truce, to the extreme south of the State. Formal peace was negotiated with them almost a hundred years later.

Then—the War Between the States. Florida was most important to the Confederacy, furnishing quantities of beef, salt, other foodstuffs and imports brought in by blockade runners who eluded the fleets holding seaport towns but unable to successfully patrol the long island-fringed sea coast. Attempts to invade the interior were successfully defeated by forces of General Finnegan, and others, including J. J. Dickison, "the Marion of Florida". Tallahassee proudly boasts of being the one Southern capital east of the Mississippi to escape capture during the war.

The Spanish-American war centered national attention on Florida as the "jumping off point" for troops to go to Cuba; World War II, as a locality whose equable climate permitted air-force training all the year.

Railroads, the East Coast Canal, later good roads with trucks, and still later, airplanes, opened markets for Florida's perishable products, by quick transportation. Florida's citrus fruits, berries, truck-farm produce and ferns became as famous as her sugar cane and naval stores had been for years. Processing concentrates of citrus fruit juices has become as thriving as cigar making in the past. Other manufactures are coming in to add industrializing to Florida assets.

Good roads have brought thousands of new "discoverers" who found the rejuvenation DeLeon missed, in Florida's climate and waters. Good schools and fine colleges made winter residents decide to become permanent ones. The Ringling Art Museum is only one of many cultural centers. The Chain of Missionary Assem-

(Continued on page 1083)
Mrs. Patrick H. Odom  
Florida State Regent  
1950-1952

It is with great pride that the five Jacksonville chapters sponsor this page honoring Florida’s State Regent. Her inspiring leadership, her warm personality, her patriotism reflect honor upon her home town and her state.
Greetings
FROM FLORIDA’S CONSTITUTIONAL EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

FULLER WARREN
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ROBERT A. GRAY
Secretary of State

RICHARD W. ERVIN
Attorney General

CLARENCE M. GAY
Comptroller

J. EDWIN LARSON
Treasurer

THOMAS D. BAILEY
Superintendent of Public Instruction

NATHAN MAYO
Commissioner of Agriculture
TALLAHASSEE
“Florida’s Capital City”

A wealth of history, tradition and legend encompasses the territory in which is located the city of Tallahassee. Far back beyond any historical record, this country was the home of Indians, predecessors of the Cherokees and Seminoles, who lived, loved and hated, and fought their battles.

White feet first touched the soil of this region when the Spanish invaders, who came with Ponce de Leon, blazed a pathway of blood across the “Land of Flowers.” Evidences of Spanish occupation still remain for about two miles west of Tallahassee may be seen some of the ruins of Fort San Luis. The fort is gone, destroyed by its last commander, Senor Don Perez, so it is said, as the Spaniards withdrew from the country, but there still remain the ruins of the old moat and deep well around which hangs a tragic legend.

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Florida

The Sunshine State
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HOLIDAY GREETINGS

from  
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Here are a few suggestions—see Note below *

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Original Florida Pecan Roll—rich, creamy fruit and nut nougat, rolled in golden caramel and smothered in meaty pecan halves. A real treat, 12 oz. net. $1.80

Family Bushel Basket, (about 55 lbs.) overflowing with tree ripened, full of healthful, juicy oranges, grapefruit and tangerines. $7.45

Large Giant Box containing 13½ bu. (about 90 lbs.) packed same as above. $10.50

All oranges or all grapefruit, at same price in either if desired.

Deluxe Supreme Pack, large half bushel hand woven, imported, reusable wicker basket containing tree ripened assorted citrus fruits, Guava and citrus marmalades, Pecan Roll, 2½ lb. lb. jar Orange Blossom Honey in comb, lb. box of Maple Pecan Pralines. A real gift, packed in special shipping carton. $9.95

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Tampa and this territory offer opportunity particularly for small business and industry. If you want to work and live in one of the healthiest spots in the nation, think about Tampa.

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Florida Vignette

By Neville Calmes

Great golden-hearted blossoms crowding thick each bending spray,
The Cherokee rose-hedges flower whiter, day by day.
Across the road, in kingly arch, the live-oak branches bend;
The sunshine is as mellow as the smiling of a friend.
The sky's a soft blue miracle—like waterfalls asleep,
Grey Spanish moss drips downward—life runs rich and full and deep.
Green waves break softly on white sand, with urgent call to play,
And nature spends with lavish hand, to make a Florida day.

Sunset like benediction, day slips softly into night.
A whippoorwill calls plaintively, a firefly's trail of light,
Gleams fitful in the darkness; spice of pine upon the air
Mingles with the heavier fragrance that the evening breezes bear:
Sweet scent of orange blossoms, pouring forth their fragrance free,
Warm, acrid woodland odors, tang of saltiness from the sea;
In skies of lucent softness, great stars hang, low and white,
And peace and pulsing beauty flow, to make a Florida night.
Sincere appreciation from the D. A. R. Magazine goes this month to Florida Daughters, who have sent many fine pages of advertisements for this December issue. Read about Florida and its outstanding resorts and advantages. When you visit that State, patronize its advertisers and tell them you read their ads in our Magazine.

Mrs. Patrick Henry Odom, State Regent of Florida, and Mrs. Robert Orr Angle, State Chairman of the D. A. R. Magazine Committee, deserve and have our heartfelt thanks and warm commendations for their results in presenting Florida in this issue. To all the Chapters and members who assisted, we also express our deep gratitude.

The State of Florida

(Continued from page 1070)

bles every winter brings famous religious leaders and missionaries on furlough to lecture in the State. Churches and their Women of the Church do a great work in outpost stations and labor among migrant workers. Patriotic organizations, notably the Daughters of the American Revolution and the United Daughters of the Confederacy, have made a national name for themselves with their outstanding accomplishments.

A place to work, a place to play, a place to grow, in a friendly atmosphere and enjoying an unsurpassed climate—that’s Florida.
Visit to Approved Schools

BY GERTRUDE CARRAWAY

THE second official bus tour to D. A. R. Approved Schools sponsored by the National Society took place successfully October 25-November 2, with about 60 Daughters of the American Revolution traveling in two large Greyhound buses more than 1,850 miles to visit the two D. A. R. Schools and four Approved Schools in six Southern States.

Blue Ridge School in Green County, Virginia, was first on the list, after the buses left the Mayflower Hotel in Washington at 7:40 Thursday morning, October 25. Many Virginia Daughters and three Episcopal bishops were there to join with the tourists in inspections of the buildings, a chapel program and a ground-breaking ceremony for a new D. A. R. Boys' Dormitory to be built by the Virginia State Society.

Following an organ prelude in the chapel, there was prayer by Mrs. L. F. Shelburne, State Chaplain, and welcome by Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, Virginia State Regent. Mrs. James B. Patton, President General, spoke on the D. A. R. educational programs. Distinguished guests were presented by Mrs. Duncan at a luncheon, preceding the ground-breaking ceremony. The invocation was by the Rev. D. C. Loving, School Superintendent. Participating in the ground-breaking, with a large spade, were Mrs. Patton; Mrs. W. H. Pouch, Honorary President General; Mrs. Duncan; Mrs. C. Bernard Bailey, State Vice Regent; Mrs. Lowell E. Burnelle, National Chairman of Approved Schools; and Mrs. John Wentworth, State Chairman of Approved Schools.

Small symbolic spades were given guests as souvenirs of the historic occasion, and a large bulldozer immediately went into action after the ground had been broken. Dr. Loving called the day "perhaps the most outstanding in the school's history."

Upon arrival that evening at the Patrick Henry Hotel at Roanoke for the night, the visitors enjoyed dinner in a private dining room. Mrs. Everett L. Repass, Vice President General, extended welcome.

Early next morning the caravan moved on to the Blue Ridge Parkway, where Park Rangers escorted them to Blowing Rock. At Crossnore the guests were received by Dr. Mary Martin Sloop, Crossnore School business manager; Mrs. John F. Jonas, State Registrar, who served as general chairman for the school programs; Mrs. Preston B. Wilkes, National Chairman of the D. A. R. Manual for Citizenship and State Chairman of Approved Schools; Mrs. Alma W. Davis, Past Vice President General; and many other North Carolina Daughters.

After luncheon, five new structures were dedicated, with Miss Virginia Horne, State Regent, presiding. At the Middle Girls' Dormitory, named in honor of Mrs. Sloop, the invocation was by Mrs. W. H. Belk, Past Chaplain General and Crossnore trustee. Mrs. Patton dedicated the building, Mrs. Wilkes presented it to Crossnore School, Inc., and it was accepted by Mrs. Sloop.

The lunch room kitchen was dedicated by Mrs. George N. Moland, State Vice Regent; presented by Mrs. Sam H. Lee, State Junior Membership Chairman; and accepted by Mr. M. S. Wise, Vice Chairman of the School Board of Trustees. The invocation was by Mrs. W. C. Tucker, State Chaplain.

A new bell tower was dedicated by Mrs. Ruth A. Lyon, State Corresponding Secretary; with invocation by Mrs. Jonas. The Big Boys' Dormitory was dedicated by Mrs. Burnelle, presented by Mrs. Kay Dixon; and accepted by Dr. E. H. Sloop, Chairman of the Crossnore Board. The invocation was by Mrs. Joel G. Layton, Past State Chaplain.

Mrs. Russell William Magna, Honorary President General, dedicated the Roadman Dormitory, which was presented by Miss Gertrude Carraway, Vice President General, and accepted by Mrs. John S. Welborn, Past State Registrar and a Crossnore trustee. Mr. Lambert Johnson, Crossnore trustee, expressed appreciation to the donors, as did members of Roadman's family. The young student whose name is used for the building passed away some years ago.

An impressive pageant, "Romance of Crossnore," presenting the miraculous
growth of Crossnore School, was the feature of the evening program, following supper. More than 200 children participated, and the final scene depicted the award of "American Mother of 1951" to Mrs. Sloop. While Mrs. Patton crowned Mrs. Sloop, a wheel depicting the diversified influences of Crossnore School and Mrs. Sloop revolved around them. The pageant will be published in booklet form.

After spending the night in school dormitories, the visitors were served breakfast and left in the buses and cars, bearing gifts of Crossnore towels from Mrs. Belk and two bushels of apples from Mrs. R. N. Barber of Waynesville.

At Hendersonville there was a luncheon at the Skyland Hotel, under the direction of the Joseph McDowell Chapter, Mrs. Edward Bower, Regent. Mrs. Moland presided. Speaking briefly were Miss Horne, Mrs. Patton, Mrs. Magna, Miss Carraway and Mrs. J. P. Quarles, State Chairman of Magazine Advertising.

Dinner was served in Ohio Hobart Hall soon after arrival at Tamassee D. A. R. School. Folk dancing followed in the large new gymnasium, concluding with a square dance in which Mrs. Patton, Mrs. Magna and other "oldsters tripped the light fantastic with youngsters."

At the meeting of the Tamassee Board that night it was decided that all pledges made by States and Chapters for the new May Erwin Talmadge gymnasium-auditorium should be paid as soon as possible and that the remaining amount due be taken from non-earmarked bequests left to the school.

An early morning Communion Service was held Sunday in the new Edla S. Gibson Chapel, followed by breakfast and a tour of the grounds. Mrs. Robert K. Wise, State Regent, presided at the exercises in the handsome new auditorium. Welcome was extended by Supt. Ralph H. Cain. Mrs. Burnelle brought greetings, and Mrs. Ralph O. Whitaker, State Vice Regent of Ohio, announced a pledge of $1,500 for two large windows in the auditorium honoring Mrs. Burnelle.

Tribute to the Founders was paid by Mrs. Marshall P. Orr, Past Vice President General. Miss Lola Wilson, Treasurer, read the list of those who have remembered Tamassee in their wills, and Mrs. E. Clay Doyle, Honorary Life Member of the school board, dedicated memorial acres. The invocation was by Mrs. B. L. Mims, State Chaplain. Mrs. Patton gave an address, "Storehouse of Knowledge."

Two Ivy McNeil Duncan cottages were dedicated for use of the faculty, built through a legacy from an Ohio member. A third cottage is being erected. The Rev. Robert B. DuPree offered prayer. Presentation of the cottages was by Mrs. Earl C. Taylor, Ohio State Approved Schools Chairman; dedication was by Mrs. Patton; acceptance by Mrs. Burnelle and Mrs. Wise. The Tamassee Glee Club sang.

Many South Carolina members joined the visitors for luncheon. Among these was Mrs. F. H. H. Calhoun, Tamassee founder. Vesper services were held that evening in the Gibson Chapel. An informal reception was given that night by Mrs. Wise and Mrs. Orr in the South Carolina cottage. During the morning school boys were taken for a ride on the buses by the two bus drivers, and school girls were given a bus ride in the afternoon, refreshments being provided by several Daughters.

On the way through Georgia next day Mrs. W. P. Martin, Regent, and members of the Oothcaloga Chapter had charge of a luncheon at Adairsville. Mrs. Leonard D. Wallace, State Regent, Mrs. Young Harris Yarbrough, Vice President General, Mrs. Mark Smith, Past Vice President General, Mrs. T. E. Stribling, State Vice Regent, and other Georgia leaders were present. The President General was given a lovely bedspread made in the area, as a gift from the Georgia Society.

Arriving at the Berry Schools, the "bustlers" (a word invented by Mrs. Magna), were taken on a tour of parts of the beautiful 30,000-acre campus, under the direction of Mrs. Inez Henry and Harvey Roberts. A program by pupils was given at the Possum Trot School.

After the guests had been assigned to their domiciles for the night, there was an inspiring service in the Chapel. Two Student leaders had charge of devotionals, and Mrs. Patton and Dr. S. H. Cook, school president, made short talks to the students. A student choir rendered musical numbers.

Flowers were placed by Mrs. Patton on the grave of Miss Martha Berry, school founder, in the church yard.

Dinner was served in the great Gothic dining hall of the Henry Ford quadrangle.
School girls were also there. One conducted devotions, several sang selections and others waited on the tables. All joined in singing the blessing. Visits were made afterwards to the weaving and sales rooms.

Breakfast was given the guests early next morning, and the buses left in a drizzling rain, the first inclement weather of the trip. But by the time Kate Duncan Smith D. A. R. School was reached the sun had come out brightly and the visitors went through the various classrooms and buildings, including the “Heaume House” and the new “Patton Place” for faculty use.

Mrs. Smith G. Fallaw, State Regent, presided over the Dedication Exercises in Becker Hall. She and little Frankie Ruth Walls extended welcomes. Music was furnished by the school choral club. The following gifts were presented and dedicated: Michigan garage, Mrs. Walter C. Pomeroy, State Regent; Ohio house, filing cabinet and floor tile, Mrs. Taylor and Mrs. Whitaker; tile for floors, from Iowa, by Mrs. Frederic A. Groves, State Regent of Missouri; classroom equipment for four rooms from Texas Daughters, Mrs. Frank G. Trau, State Regent; Pennsylvania log library remodeling and new roof by Pennsylvania Juniors, Mrs. Thomas Henry Lee, State Regent; washing machine, electric refrigerator and hot water heater from Connecticut; and improvements to the Helen Pouch lunchroom, by Mrs. Lyle J. Howland, New York State Chairman of Approved Schools.

Mrs. Burnelle accepted the gifts for the National Society; Mrs. J. Oden Luttrell, State Vice Regent, accepted them for the Alabama Society; and John P. Tyson, Executive Secretary, for the school. Mrs. Patton addressed the assemblage on “A Tree on Gunter Mountain.”

Invocation, benediction and blessing for lunch were by Mrs. M. E. Curtis, State Chaplain. Three Past Vice Presidents General from Alabama were among the distinguished guests present: Mrs. Val Taylor, Mrs. Zebulon Judd and Mrs. Thomas H. Napier.

After luncheon in the Helen Pouch lunchroom and a meeting of the School Board of Trustees, the motorcade travelers left for Nashville, Tenn. They were welcomed by Tennessee members at the home of Mrs. Will Ed Gupton, State Regent. Iced punch was served in the dining room. A delightful dinner was given by Mr. and Mrs. Gupton in the cabin on the grounds of their home. The blessing was by Gayle Gupton, their son. Welcomes were extended by Governor Gordon Browning, Mayor West and Attorney-General Carlton Loser, who were present with their wives. Mrs. Gupton introduced the visitors. Tennessee guests at the same time enjoyed their dinner in the basement recreation room of the Gupton residence. Hallowe’en decorations and favors were used attractively.

Other Tennessee Daughters joined the group for a dessert course in the Gupton home. After an informal social hour, the Nashville hostesses took their overnight guests to their homes.

A breakfast was given by the Tennessee State Society next morning at the Hermitage, the historic home of President Andrew Jackson. Turkey hash, famous as the principal breakfast viand for distinguished visitors, was one of the many delicious items on the menu at the decorated tables in one of the buildings on the estate. The invocation was by the Rev. Mr. Courtney, Presbyterian minister, who won a Freedoms Foundation award for a patriotic sermon.

Through rain the buses drove to Crossville, Tenn., where lunch was served at the Welch Cafe. D. A. R. members from Crossville brought their mayor to welcome the guests and join them for the meal. They planned then and there to organize a Chapter.

While the buses were moving that day, Mrs. Magna and Mrs. Burnelle spoke to both groups on the various Approved Schools.

Because of the rain and the loss of an hour in going under Central Standard Time, the visitors were late in arriving at Harrogate, Tenn., where members of the Major George Gibson Chapter, Mrs. Ray Fugate, Regent, had arranged dinner at Lincoln Memorial University. As Mrs. Magna pointed out, appropriately for Hallowe’en, it was “Trick or Treat,” the trick being in getting there through the cold rain and the treat being in being there.

The night was spent at the Cumberland Hotel at Middlesboro, Ky. Several local D. A. R. members came for breakfast next morning. There was a chapel program at Lincoln Memorial University, with Dr. Robert L. Kincaid, president, presiding.
Mrs. Patton was the chief speaker. Mrs. Magna also spoke, as a former L. M. U. trustee and as a recipient of a doctor’s degree there. Mrs. Burnelle brought greetings. The college glee club sang, the chaplain offered the invocation, and Gwendolyn Angel, of Telford, Tenn., addressed the audience as one of the students who has benefited there from “the marvelous work of the Daughters of the American Revolution.”

“On behalf of the students who receive direct aid from the D. A. R. and also all students on the campus who enjoy The Munson House, D. A. R. Hall for men students, and the Creamery,” Miss Angel said, “I want to say we are deeply grateful for what you have done for the university.

“If I were to set up a subject for the following remarks, it probably would be, ‘What Lincoln Memorial University Means to Me.’ This short talk has emerged from three years of rich, full, happy living here at L. M. U.

“As I think back over my college career, the first thing that enters my mind is what have I gained from devoting the best years of my life to study at L. M. U. Education, of course, is the prime factor of any institution such as this one—an education that will enable a student to meet the demanding forces of living in the complex world of today. The college curriculum is outlined to offer these features—to prepare men and women for vocations in public life, and to train them in specialized fields.

“Yet, in addition to the broad field of study, curriculum and laboratory work; the students of L. M. U. and other similar institutions are gifted with greater, much greater, values. It must be realized that a great and continuing purpose of education has been the development of moral and spiritual values. American people have rightly expected the schools of this country to teach these qualities.

“I feel that above all Lincoln Memorial University has given me a guide to good conduct and citizenship—and a standard of morals that will be the pattern of my future life. By moral and spiritual values, we mean those values which, when applied in human behavior, exalt and refine life and bring it into accord with the standards of conduct that are approved in our democratic culture.

“A liberal education in an environment such as surrounds us here gives to its students these values. The very essence of L. M. U., with its overshadowing spirit of the great Emancipator, is to mold students into worthwhile citizens. There is no better way of training men and women in tolerance, open-mindedness and critical thinking than through the universities and colleges of America.

“Students have access to the ‘Best that has been thought and said’ since the beginning of civilization through the medium of literature, arts, music, history and philosophy. In addition to a familiarity with the greatest people of all ages and their contributions to the progress of civilization, students are in constant contact with the best educated people of today—our teachers—and the best of tomorrow’s citizens—our fellow classmates.

“Living together in such a close society with the demand of the qualities of integrity, truthfulness and consideration of others gives a student the basis for a happy, well-adjusted future life. What have I or any other present-day university student gained from devoting four of the best years of our life to study? The mode for living the best life possible.

“To all who make such an institution as this possible, we students are deeply grateful. It is through the work of kind benefactors such as the D. A. R. that this and other institutions are able to continue to train tomorrow’s most capable and enlightened leaders.”

The new science building for which $75,000 is needed before construction can be completed was pointed out on the campus, and there were inspections of other parts of the institution, including the famed Lincoln room, with its 5,500 books on Lincoln, numerous pictures and manuscripts and a model of the device which Abraham Lincoln invented in 1849 to lift vessels over shoals.

Luncheon was served at the university, and each visitor was presented with a L. M. U. plate by Miss Amelia Clark on behalf of two gentlemen donors and the Nancy Hanks Club, which sponsors sales of the plate to maintain scholarships for women students at L. M. U.

Bristol, Tenn., was the next stop of the tourists. Dinner there at the Bristol Hotel (Continued on page 1097)
Reminders
(Continued from page 1024)

England, as long as there is a United States of America."

Our resources are not unlimited and it seems it would be next to impossible for us to rearm the anti-Soviet nations and convert the undeveloped areas of the world to individual enterprise, at the same time, and remain a solvent nation. Their idea is to spend us into oblivion and we have fallen for it. We have fallen into the international "booby-trap." Now after we are economically ruined, what is there left? Nothing! They just walk in and take over. Now isn't that a gruesome picture?

So just let me remind you that now is the time for us to get together, to work together and think together for a recovery plan for our own economic system. For let me tell you that when our Uncle Sam goes broke the "jig" will be up for all of us.

I wish to remind you that in the United States today we need a rebirth of the patriotic spirit of 1776. And every American citizen should rededicate his life to the purpose and ideals upon which this Nation was founded and we must make our influence felt. In our country national sovereignty rests with the people of the United States, NOT with the Government. Remember, "We the people of the United States do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America and thereby form the Federal Government."

Then what authority have the State Legislators, Congressmen or Senators to transfer the powers of the people of the United States to a State outside the political limits of the Nation? What right have they to act beyond that of agents for you and for me? See that your representatives do not abolish that Government while you remain silent. Edmund Burke, a great English statesman, said, "All that is necessary for the Triumph of evil is that good men do nothing."

Editor's Note: This article is adapted from a talk given by Mrs. Williams, Florida State Chairman of the National Defense Committee, at National Defense luncheons during the Florida Group Meetings.

Parliamentary Procedure
(Continued from page 1022)

rising to a parliamentary inquiry is much less offending than saying, "out of order."

Just here, let your Parliamentarian urge each Chapter to adopt a standing rule regarding debate, how often a member may speak to a question and how many minutes, for a rule of this nature is a great protection to all of the members. Strange as it seems, there is generally one "talking member" in every organization who knows how to obtain the floor and debate so vigorously that she intimidates the others.

The following is a very good rule to adopt: debate shall be limited to three minutes, and no member shall be permitted to speak more than twice to each question. Such a rule is open to debate, to amendment and requires only a majority vote to adopt, but after it has been adopted, to limit or extend the debate requires a two-thirds vote to do so and does not admit of debate.

Any organization adopting such rules is kind to its members, for then they feel all of them are on equal footing.

QUESTION. While the tellers are out of the room counting the ballots may any business be transacted?

ANSWER. Yes.

May Each One of You Have a Joyous Christmas!

MRS. JAMES B. PATTON
President General, D. A. R.

MERRY CHRISTMAS
Montana Society
Mrs. J. H. Morrow, State Regent

CHRISTMAS GREETINGS
From Kansas
Mrs. W. H. von der Heiden, State Regent

CHRISTMAS GREETINGS
From New Hampshire
Mrs. W. F. von der Heiden, State Regent

CHRISTMAS GREETINGS
From Wisconsin
Mrs. J. H. Morrow, State Regent

CHRISTMAS GREETINGS
From Maine
Mrs. J. H. Morrow, State Regent

CHRISTMAS GREETINGS
From Washington
Mrs. James Greig Walker, Jr.

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A. BOHMER RUDD
1819 G St. N. W. Washington, D. C.
State Activities
(Continued from page 1034)

unit was to be occupied by the Director, Mrs. Bartholomew Clark, for her living quarters, the other was made into an auditorium, library and working rooms for the children’s use. The upper unit was soon to be put to profitable use for meetings of D. A. R. Chapters, and the garages were made into work shops for the children.

Open House was held Thursday, March 23, 1950, at the Center, 1922 East 4th Street, Los Angeles, during the California State Conference.

A Flag and flagpole, donated by Copa de Oro Chapter of Alameda, was dedicated by Mrs. John Whittier Howe Hodge, Past Second Vice President General, to the memory of the late Mr. Perry Wallace MacDonald, husband of Betsey Sprague MacDonald, Honorary State Regent, who had always been a great admirer of the work carried on at the Center. The 300 members assembled sang the Star Spangled Banner as the Flag was raised.

A tree, donated by the State Board, was dedicated by Mrs. Danforth, to the future achievements of the Center’s youth and as an emblem of their growth in the love of their new country and the American way of life.

This achievement by Mrs. Danforth, her Board and special Building Committee is an accomplishment of which California Daughters are very proud.

Today the Neighborhood Center is carrying on its work with increased numbers of children attending. Mrs. Clark says, “You, the California Daughters, have earned the undying gratitude of the children in the vicinity of our Center. It means so much more to them than many of you realize. You are working with the real wealth of our nation—YOUTH, our future citizens.”

Ruth Marie Field
Past State Corresponding Secretary
AMONG OUR CONTRIBUTORS

Senator John W. Bricker of Ohio is a member of our National Society’s Advisory Committee.

Katherine Calmes (Mrs. Lloyd T.) Everett is Florida State Genealogical Records Chairman. She has served as Librarian, Historian, Regent and Press Relations Chairman of the Col. Arthur Erwin Chapter of DeLand. Fiction and poems are written under the name of Neville Calmes, historical and religious articles under her own name.

Mrs. A. P. Wyman is Museum Chairman of Silence Howard Hayden Chapter at Waterville, Maine. She holds office in the Department of International Clubs for the State Federation of Women’s Clubs and the Education Department of the State Federation of Music Clubs.

Rose Main (Mrs. L. L.) Warden is a member of the Julia Hancock Chapter, Lewistown, Montana.

M. Louise (Mrs. R. L.) Cleaver is Regent of the Abigail Wright Chamberlain Chapter at Melbourne, Fla.

Mrs. Thomas Burchett is National Chairman, Press Relations Committee.

Motion Pictures

(Continued from page 1029)

direction comprehends in every detail what the author intended to say.

A new recruit in the Union Army of the Rappahanock, a raw farm boy, loses his courage in the rage of his first battle. Badly frightened, he runs away. Overcome by remorse, upon seeing his wounded comrades, he returns the next day to throw himself into battle. Fighting like a madman, he carries the flag and leads his regiment to victory. He and his fellow fighters, who emerge from conflict, proudly wear their wounds as their “red badge of courage.”

The conflicts, inner thoughts and fears of this boy and his courage under gunfire are probably the timeless reactions of youths in any war.

Enhanced by beautiful photography, we are impressed by the very simplicity of the story. In its simplicity lies its conviction.
QUIZ PROGRAM

1. When is Christmas thought to have been celebrated on its present date?
2. What two sisters have been Presidents General, N. S. D. A. R.?
4. When was Florida discovered?
5. On what river was Charon a ferryman?
6. What ancient fort still stands in Florida popular for visitors?
7. What is said to be the oldest city of European origin in the United States?
8. Who forms the National Society’s Executive Committee?
9. Did Edward VIII ever become King of England?
10. Which State Capital is on the Mississippi River?

ANSWERS

1. About 350 A. D. in Rome.
2. Mrs. Julia Green (Matthew T.) Scott and Mrs. Letitia Green (Adlai E.) Stevenson, seventh and second Presidents General respectively.
3. Everglade State or Land of Flowers.
4. Easter Sunday, March 27, 1513, by the Spaniard, Ponce de Leon, in his search for the “Fountain of Youth.”
5. Styx.
6. Fort Marion at St. Augustine.
7. St. Augustine, Fla.
8. The 12 so-called Cabinet Officers.
9. Yes, though his coronation never took place.
Board Minutes
(Continued from page 1068)

Won’t you, State Regents, help us in every way to reach this number? I know how busy you are for I am a State Regent too, but I do know how important it is to select a good Magazine Chairman and give her your support and an occasional “pat on the back.”

Keep in mind when you support and encourage Magazine subscriptions you are helping every Committee, for to read our Magazine increases interest in our Society.

The prizes are offered again and it is a money making proposition for all concerned, so let’s get busy and get those ads and subscriptions. Please remember—We cannot spell success without U.

HOY GUPTON, Chairman.

Miss Gertrude S. Carraway, Editor of the Magazine, read her report.

Report of Magazine Editor

Because the Magazine is the official publication of the National Society, we want our Board members fully informed as to its financial status. You will recall at the Board Meeting in October, 1950, soon after assuming the editorship of the Magazine, we stated that one of our primary objectives would be to get the periodical on a self-supporting basis. It is a pleasure to report that this goal was accomplished during our first year, and we HOPE to keep up the record “in the black” this year. This we can do, if we have your continued support and interest.

For the 13 months from September 1, 1950 through September 30, 1951, we made a net profit of $13,480.14—an average of over $1,000 per month. In addition, we paid to Chapters advertising commissions of $1,378.34 and prizes of $200, making a total profit of $15,058.48 for the 13 months, or an average of $1,158.35 per month.

Of this record we are very proud, and wish to express deep appreciation to all who have assisted in so many ways, especially our Magazine Chairman, Mrs. Will Ed Gupton, State Regents, Magazine Chairmen and many other members.

Our advertisements for the 13 months totalled $21,762.07, almost four times as much as for any previous similar period during the last six years. Our subscriptions jumped from 15,047 as of October 1, 1950 to 18,411 as of October 1, 1951—an increase of 3,364. We effected many economies which contributed substantially to our profit.

But with the advancing costs of paper and the extra expenses connected with the printing of more advertising and the larger number of Magazines ordered each month, our expenses are rising rapidly and we will have to keep working even harder to keep up the good record. Toward this end we urge each one of you to do all you can.

In an effort to keep our subscription lists as accurately as possible we have added an additional office assistant. These four assistants have been faithful and loyal, and to them we are most appreciative.

A substantial sum from our profit, with approval of the Executive Committee, will be used for the publication of a Genealogical Guide, a Master Index of all Genealogy published in our Magazine from its beginning. This was compiled by the Elizabeth Benton Chapter, and profits after expenses will go to that Chapter for use in National Society projects.

We are also in the book-binding business with Executive Committee approval, and for $3 each will sell binders to hold a year’s supply of our Magazines. We expect to make a profit from this.

With advancing expenses, we wish to ask your permission for one further economy—omission of the details of the Treasurer General’s reports to the Board. We have consulted the Treasurer General and all past Treasurers General and without exception they approve the idea. We can save $500 to $800 per issue in this way, not counting savings in postage.

We plan, if you approve, to publish only her summary report, recapitulation, disposition of funds, indebtedness and investments. There will be a note appended that if any member wishes a detailed report she may obtain one by writing to the Treasurer General’s office. I hope you will approve this savings of paper, printing and postage.

Gertrude S. Carraway, Editor.

Miss Yarbrough moved that only the Treasurer General’s summary report, recapitulation, disposition of funds, indebtedness and investments be printed in the Board of Management minutes published in the D. A. R. Magazine. Seconded by Mrs. Kerkpatrick. Carried.

Mrs. Trewthella moved a rising vote of thanks to Miss Carraway. Carried with a unanimous rising vote.

Mrs. Charles C. Haig, Chairman of Buildings and Grounds, read her report.

Report of Buildings and Grounds Committee

Summer finds our crew busy doing various jobs which cannot be done during our heavy winter season. Our men built several shelves in the Registrar General’s Office to give them much needed space. We have needed several book carts to transfer books, etc., around the building, so our boys built two of them and a push cart for Lillian to move dishes, glassware, etc., from one building to another. As usual in the summertime, we turned the covers on approximately 200 auditorium chairs; cleaned and washed the filters in the fresh air system in Constitution Hall; painted the balcony floor; scoured the lobby floor; took down the drapes; removed and washed chair covers and moved all furniture from lounge to lobby as it gets quite damp in the lounge in the summer; oiled and distributed approximately 50 fans to the various offices; cleaned the large outside bronze doors; replaced several door checks, which regulate the speed of the door closing; cleaned the paint in the lower floor corridors.

For several years we have had a very unsightly bulge in the ceiling of Constitution Hall which has bothered me considerably. During the summer we finally found a way to repair this bulge; also, the fire hose in Constitution Hall, which is over 20 years old, was removed and new ones installed.
During the year we use about 200 pounds of dustcloths and wiping rags. The price has increased to 75¢ per pound. In view of this, we appealed to the members of the D. A. R. through the Magazine, and we received about 100 pounds of good rags. We always wash our rags until they are no longer usable before discarding them. Some of the orchestras that appear here have expressed the desire to have the drapes in the rear of Constitution Hall stage taken down. This year we compromised by having the side hangings put on traverse rods, which should help to make the sound more lively. Incidentally, the National Board voted to increase the rent of Constitution Hall. This increase had a decided effect on the number of events for the 1953-1952 season. The auditorium at George Washington University, which seats 1500 people, has taken about 10 of our concerts, and we have lost about 6 of our regular religious and benefit performances. Last year, when we made out the season schedule for the Magazine, we listed 128 events and this year it is down to 98. We shall try to bring this number up at the end of the season.

We lost the fourth member of our porter crew to the Armed Services and had only four porters for our entire block of buildings during the summer. Our crew members had to have their vacations and some were sick during the summer—a result, sometimes we only had one or two porters working. We have not been able to replace our porters because of the small wages we are allowed to pay, so we have an extra girl working with the maids.

Upon request of Mrs. Barker, Chaplain General, the Kansas Room has been set up as a Chapel. We have hung drapes and placed the memorial service and chairs in the room. We also set up a room to hold our “First Aid Classes.” Fourteen of our clerks are now attending these classes and will receive their certificates within a month.

A moving picture, “Survival Under Atomic Attack,” was shown in Constitution Hall in June for our employees. Immediately afterwards Mrs. Doyle, who headed the Wardens Service in London during the War and was very active in first aid work, spoke to us regarding the need for workers. We lost the fourth member of our porter crew to the Armed Services and had only four porters for our entire block of buildings during the summer. Our crew members had to have their vacations and some were sick during the summer—a result, sometimes we only had one or two porters working. We have not been able to replace our porters because of the small wages we are allowed to pay, so we have an extra girl working with the maids.

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A partition was installed around the switchboard to give the operator privacy. The floors in the President General’s Office; also, this summer a sofa which has been restored and placed in the President General’s Office; also, this summer a sofa which has belonged to our first President General, Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, was sent here and placed in the President General’s Reception Room.

The United States Government asked us to turn in any scrap metal in the buildings, so we moved all of the old magazine cuts to the Magazine Office, where they were sorted and the ones that were to be thrown out were pulled apart and the metal was sold for $205.51.

The State of Colorado, who paid for the original flagpole on Memorial Continental Hall, this summer authorized us to have it scraped and painted. The gold eagle was polished at the same time. The tile roof on the portico of Memorial Continental Hall has not been waterproofed for quite sometime, and we recommended that as it is no longer used to walk on, like in the past when parties were given there, it be replaced with a slag roof which would be guaranteed for 20 years. This work has practically been completed. Also, on Memorial Continental Hall, the balustrades, bejoints, cornice and coping—in other words, the cap of the building, are being repaired. The old mortar is drilled out under air pressure and new caulking compound blown in, also under air pressure. This will stop water from getting in the buildings and doing damage.

A load of equipment was received from Ellis Island. Some of it has been sent to Tuskegee School where we know it will get good usage. Other pieces are being used here at headquarters and some are to be shipped to Kate Duncan Smith School.

The District Inspector has notified us that the cable on two of our elevators will have to be replaced in the next few months.

Our lawns have been dug up and new seed put in. We do this every fall, which assures us of a nice green lawn during the winter.

DO YOU KNOW—

THAT during the past year we replaced over 2000 electric light bulbs that had burned out?

THAT our electric light bill for the past year went down nearly $1000?

THAT it takes four porters all day to polish just the brass in Constitution Hall?

THAT it takes four porters three days to wash the windows in the Administration building?

THAT our gardener has 1200 feet of privet hedge which is kept neatly clipped, plus the lawns and trees and other evergreens on our property?

THAT several months ago we discovered our tablecloths which are used in the banquet hall were completely worn out. Lillian, our head maid, asked us to buy a bolt of damask from which she made one four-yard cloth and ten two-yard cloths. This was a tremendous saving, because, as you all are aware, linens are very expensive at this time. Once again, we are grateful to Lillian.

I desire, at this time, to express my appreciation to Mr. Harold Maynard, our Managing Director, who is entailing in his efforts to take the best care of our Buildings and to handle in a most efficient manner the contracts for events in Constitution Hall. Too much praise cannot be given to him for his work. Also, to Mr. Cuppett, the faithful and capable Superintendent; to Miss Reddington, my charming and efficient Secretary and to all the building staff employees for their fine spirit of cooperation and execution of work.

To you Madam President General is expressed my sincere thanks for this opportunity to serve you and the National Society once again. Your friendly understanding and keen interest which you show at all times are greatly appreciated. To know you is to love you.

ALICE B. HAIG, Chairman.

Recess was taken at 12:15 p.m.

The afternoon meeting convened at 2:00 p.m., the President General, Mrs. Patton, presiding.

Mrs. Benjamin Ramage Williams, Chairman of the Committee for Erection of Memorial Bell Tower at Valley Forge, read her report.
Report of Committee for Erection of Memorial Bell Tower at Valley Forge

In making this report we express deep appreciation to the President General, the Historian General and Treasurer General, who have so fully supported the efforts of this Committee. We are indeed grateful to Mrs. Hendricks and Mrs. Smithers in the office of the Historian General, who are working diligently in preparing the lists of inscriptions for the architect.

The Committee for the Completion of the Memorial Bell Tower at Valley Forge wishes to report what has been accomplished, what is now being done, and what is hoped for in the future.

From March 1, 1951 to October 1, 1951, $28,547.44 has been received for memorials, construction and for sale of Christmas cards, note cards and cook books, making a total received from March 1950 of $47,742.61. As we work toward a goal of $75,000 we find this leaves a balance of $27,257.39 needed for completion of the Memorial Room.

For the Honor Rolls 6987 names are listed. There remain 3093 spaces for additional names. We hope this list may be completed by February 1, 1952.

Received for the General and Mrs. MacArthur Fund, $6,615.38. Pledges made at Congress for the MacArthur Fund totaled approximately $7300—these pledges, as you can see, are nearing completion.

Names have been placed for 8 new Patriot Stones, making a total of 23.

We have on hand for sale—28,200 boxes of Christmas cards and note cards, 2091 cookbooks.

Conferences have been held with the architect and members of the Vestry in Philadelphia. As this is a Completion Committee, we have tried to follow the plans already developed. So far as the design and plan for the structure is concerned, this Committee and this regime has had no part in that. As you will recall, the contract was signed in the spring of 1949 for construction. The material was ordered, the lovely carved decorations were ordered and all this was ready for actual construction. The builders are now to the top of the Memorial Room. The mosaic ceiling is being placed, the center light with the D. A. R. insignia at its base is installed.

Twenty feet from the floor encircling the room is an impressive decorative feature, termed by the architect, a “band course.” At spaced intervals on this band are gargoyles depicting native birds and animals. It is a beautiful, dignified decoration which has been adopted by the Children of the American Revolution as their National Project and another contribution to this Memorial.

The window cartoons are being developed, we hope these lovely windows may be completed and installed by April 1952.

In April, an article as an analysis of the financial statement, was sent out and was printed in the D. A. R. Magazine. Letters to the Chairman were sent out in July. In August, the Chapter Registers for the Thank Offering-Construction Fund went State Chairman for distribution to Chapters. We enclosed a letter to each Chairman explaining our plan and our hopes and in addition, sufficient basic letters for the State Chairman to send to each Chapter with the regis-

ters to which she could add her own personal thought. Through this system of Chapter Registers, recording the $1.00 per member gifts, we hope to have sufficient funds for completion of the Tower—the report of these letters sent out may in itself seem trivial, but it is given that you may know the amount of information sent out. Since this is a well established project, with unchanging plans, in the interest of economy we have felt it unnecessary to keep repeating the details.

We earnestly hope a means will be found that the plan for this building may be brought to fulfillment in the very near future.

In the building, let us not lose the spiritual and patriotic values embodied in this great plan, we build a memorial for these values, for beauty and for service.

ANITA G. WILLIAMS, Chairman.

The Historian General, Mrs. Hugh L. Russell, discussed the necessity for planning the raising of additional funds to provide for the completion of the Memorial Bell Tower at Valley Forge and moved now that the Memorial Room of the Valley Forge Bell Tower has been completed, and as there are not sufficient funds available at the present time to finish the Tower, that the National Board of Management request the State Regents to present this project to all Chapter Regents in their respective states, urging them to pledge the necessary amount to resume construction on completion of the Tower, and report their findings at the February National Board Meeting. Seconded by Mrs. Williams. Carried.

The matter of a pilgrimage to Valley Forge at the time of the Continental Congress was discussed. Mrs. Danforth moved that the Society hold the pilgrimage to Valley Forge on Easter Sunday, April 1952. Seconded by Mrs. Beeaker. Carried, 35 to 8.

Mrs. Greenlaw moved that a special class of membership be created for members of fifty years’ standing who might, upon request of the Chapter Regent, be relieved of paying dues. Seconded by Mrs. Ray. Defeated.

Mrs. Jacobs moved that no more stationery be printed for National Chairmen for the remainder of this Administration unless a new National Chairman has to be appointed for some committee. Seconded by Mrs. Repass. Carried.

Mrs. Bruce D. Reynolds, Chairman of the National Defense Committee, read her report.

Report of National Defense Committee

The National Defense Committee has kept busy, as usual, since the close of our Continental Congress.

Mail has come into the office at an average of 30 letters daily; requests have been made for our literature, and ‘phone calls for information are far from infrequent. This puts a heavy load of work upon our Executive Secretary, with her limited office force. Splendid relations are being maintained between National Defense headquarters and other organizations. The Sons of the American Revolution has exchanged information and material with us; the American Legion is most cooperative, also the Veterans of Foreign Wars and other organizations. Much of this is
due to the efficiency and untiring zeal of our capable Executive Secretary. (Letter from Wyoming reading. Reference made to research necessary on information requested by members from this Committee concerning communist affiliations of speakers or organizations.)

In addition to mail sent to headquarters, much mail was answered there. It is most heartening to have letters of encouragement and appreciation from every section.

In addition to the hours spent by your National Defense Chairman at her home on National Defense work, the following trips have been made by her:

In May—Attended a three-day meeting sponsored by the Department of State.

June—Made two trips to Washington; went to South Dakota to be guest speaker at the Flag Raising Ceremony held annually at Mt. Rushmore. The following day the South Dakota Society held a State Board Meeting, and that evening a dinner honoring the National Defense Chairman, at which she spoke on National Defense.

July—Two group talks in southern West Virginia.

August—A trip to York, Maine, to address a meeting sponsored by Old York Chapter. Approximately 150 members from Chapters in southern Maine and northern New Hampshire were present.

Late in August, a day at the Washington office.

September—Spoke at three division meetings in Virginia, and one trip to Washington.

October—To Elmira to attend the New York State Conference. Stopped off as guest of Ann Whittall Chapter, Woodbury, New Jersey, and spoke to an audience of about 175 people—representatives from 14 New Jersey Chapters.

Returning from Elmira, another stopover to speak to a meeting sponsored by the Battle Pass Chapter, of Brooklyn, New York, to which members from the New York National Defense Roundtable were invited.

We, of the National Defense Committee, wish to assure the National Board of Management of our hearty cooperation in attempting to keep operation costs to the minimum. It is difficult to see how we can cut, but we will consider every angle.

It has been suggested that we cut our D. A. R. mailing list to exclude Chapter Chairmen. This we dislike very much to contemplate; but if it is found necessary to do so, we must insist that the State Regents impress upon their State Chairmen of National Defense that it is their responsibility to pass the information sent from this Committee on to every Chapter Chairman. They may be equipped, or will the material go in their wastebaskets? We have received many letters of appreciation, and we would hate to have the awakening to the present national and world dangers which is taking place among our members slump. The State Chairmen must assume added responsibility if the National Chairman is to cut her mailing list.

Then another possible way in which the National Defense office can cut costs is to cease to buy space in the Press Digest and the D. A. R. Magazine and concentrate on a mimeograph sheet to be sent out in place of the contributions to these two publications. This would seem most unfortunate, for some who subscribe to the Magazine would never have access to National Defense News. However, discontinuing the old National Defense News and substituting the four pages in the Magazine and one in the Press Digest, for the News, was by action taken by the Board. Therefore, if you feel we should cut expenses to the extent of discontinuing the articles, you will have to take that action. National Defense is glad to cooperate, but we trust we will not be limited to the point of becoming almost inactive at this time of crisis. I would dislike seeing this Committee cut to such an extent.

Information re work of National Defense Committee: Only one full-time employee, the bookkeeper; one stenographer three days and one four days; one clerk on per diem basis (retired); one stock-room clerk, 5 hours, 15 minutes four days per week, 2 hours one day.

KATHARINE G. REYNOLDS, Chairman.

Mrs. Musgrave, reporting as Chairman of the Committee on Revision of By-Laws, moved that the Committee on Revision of By-Laws be directed to submit to the membership for action at the 61st Continental Congress the following amendment to the By-Laws: Amend Article V, Section 13 by striking out the last sentence. Seconded by Mrs. Goodfellow. Lost.

Mrs. Barrow moved that the Committee on Revision of By-Laws be directed to submit to the membership for action at the 61st Continental Congress the following amendment to the By-Laws: Amend Article IV by adding a new Section numbered 4: The Continental Congress shall act upon proposals for new projects of the National Society exceeding $10,000 only by ballot, and after such projects have been submitted to the Executive Committee, discussed by the National Board of Management, and submitted to the membership in the same manner as proposals for amendments to the By-Laws. Seconded by Mrs. Ainsworth, Mrs. Curtis, Mrs. Groves, Mrs. Fallaw, Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Greenlaw, Mrs. Trau. Carried.

Mrs. Danforth moved that the Committee on Revision of By-Laws be empowered to make such minor changes in the wording of the amendments as may be necessary before sending out the proposed amendments. Seconded by Mrs. Wright. Carried.

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

Supplemental Report of Registrar General

Number of applications verified, 122. Total number of verified papers reported to Board Meeting today: Originals, 2,557; Supplementals, 610; Total, 3,167.

DOROTHY D. TREWHELLA, Registrar General.

Mrs. Trewhella moved that the 122 additional applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society, making a total of 2,557 admitted on this day. Seconded by Mrs. Wright. Carried.

Mrs. Kerr moved that 13 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Barker. Carried.
The Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. David M. Wright, read her supplemental report.

Supplemental Report of Organizing Secretary General

Through her respective State Regent the following member at large is presented for confirmation as organizing regent: Mrs. Marie Louise Maull, Lewes, Delaware.

EDITH H. WRIGHT,
Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Wright moved the confirmation of one organizing regent. Seconded by Mrs. Trewhella. Carried.

Miss Carraway moved that a marker be erected at the grave of Dr. George Brown Goode preceding Continental Congress, provided the necessary cost be raised previously by voluntary subscription. Seconded by Mrs. Wright. Carried.

Mrs. Trewhella moved that the National Board of Management express its thanks to Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., for her clear and fine partial analysis of the financial status of our National Society for the past ten years. Seconded by Mrs. Kuhner. Carried.

A communication from the James Monroe Memorial Foundation was read by Mrs. Russell.

Mrs. Russell moved that the State Regents, upon request, cooperate as far as possible by recommending women from their respective states to serve on the Board of Regents of the James Monroe Memorial Foundation. Seconded by Mrs. Groves. Carried.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Currier, read the minutes, which were approved as read. Adjournment was taken at 4:20 p.m.

EMILY L. CURRIER,
Recording Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.

Colorsides of State Rooms at National Headquarters

Attention of the States is called to a newly-completed set of COLORSLIDES—30 to a set, furnished through the courtesy of Mrs. Virginia Lambert, State Chairman, Program Committee, District of Columbia.

This is the second set in a series of Colorsides. The first set, inaugurated early this year, shows 40 slides of interior and exterior views of National Headquarters, with descriptive text.

The State Room Slides will be an informative sequel; and will carry an equally interesting text. (Available after January first.)

We are indebted to Tenschert Studios, Washington, D. C., for the photographic work. Sale price—$12.00 per set. Rental fee—$1.50 each set. Address, Program Committee, with check payable to Treasurer General.

Death of Past Historian General

Mrs. Amy Cresswell (William Louis) Dunne, of San Antonio de Bexar Chapter, Texas, died October 22 at her home in Washington, D. C. A native of Iowa, Mrs. Dunne was National Publicity Chairman and Editor of the Publicity Committee Bulletin. The D. A. R. Magazine Editor, who served under her as a National Vice Chairman, can not praise too highly her outstanding efficiency. Mrs. Dunne was Historian General later, from 1932 to 1935.

State Regent of Ohio Dies

Mrs. Earl Blaine Padgett, of Galion, Ohio, State Regent of Ohio since April, 1950, died Thursday night, November 8, in Galion. She was a Past State D. A. R. Recording Secretary, Treasurer, and Vice Regent.
Approved Schools

(Continued from page 1087)

was arranged under the supervision of the Bristol Chapters. Mrs. J. T. Howard, Regent of the Volunteer Chapter, presided. The five Bristol Chapters and one neighboring Chapter were represented. Talks on the trip were made by a number of the visiting officials.


Early Friday morning the tour left on the last lap of the nine-day journey. It was rainy and cold most of the way, but the bad weather did not interfere with the bus travel except to slow it up. Since the weather had been ideal for practically all previous stops and there were no outdoor programs that day, there could be no complaint on the expedition’s weather score.

At Salem, Va., where there was a scheduled rest stop, light refreshments were served by the Fort Lewis Chapter, Mrs. E. K. Mattern, Regent, at “Longwood,” formerly the home of a D. A. R. member and now a community house. Mrs. Repass and other members of the Chapter assisted in receiving. Luncheon was at the Natural Bridge Hotel. Many travelers viewed the scenic natural bridge.

During the 400-mile drive from Bristol to Washington the “bustlers” agreed that the trip had been well worth while and worth far more than the $90 cost each. They declared that the tour had been invaluable for information, inspiration and fellowship. They expressed gratification at the outstanding work being accomplished in patriotic and Christian education at the schools and also appreciation for the manifold kindnesses and courtesies all along the way.

The two bus drivers, Paul M. Robbins, who had driven one of the buses on the 1948 tour, and James W. Hamblin, both of Roanoke, Va., were highly praised by the entire party as unusually efficient and careful drivers and helpful and courteous gentlemen. They were presented with gifts of money by their grateful passengers, but they postponed opening the envelopes until after they had delivered their charges safely at the Mayflower Hotel about 9 p.m. on November 2.

Highway patrolmen were also praised for their quick and effective escorts through the various States, leading the motorcade with sirens sounding through red lights in cities and by crowded traffic along the highways.

Besides the members already mentioned in this story, others who visited all or some of the schools included Mrs. William A. Disque, Registrar General, Children of the American Revolution, who was the Tour Director; Mrs. Ada Walker, Assistant Director; Mrs. Leland H. Barker, Chaplain General, who offered many of the invocations and blessings at the various places; Mrs. Warren S. Currier, Recording Secretary General; and Mrs. David M. Wright, Organizing Secretary General.

Vice Presidents General: Mrs. Edward R. Barrow, Mrs. J. DeForest Richards, Mrs. Chester F. Miller, Mrs. David W. Anderson, Miss Margaret Goodwin, Mrs. William Louis Ainsworth and Mrs. Roy E. Heywood.

State Regents: Mrs. Patrick H. Odom, Mrs. W. L. Braerton, Mrs. Ralph W. Greenlaw, Mrs. Charles R. Curtiss, Mrs. Peter P. Beeaker, Mrs. A. Keith McClung, Mrs. James B. Austin, Mrs. James G. Walker, Jr., and Mrs. Lawrence Tinsley.

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