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(See article on page 885)
The President General’s Message

During this month of the anniversary of our immortal Declaration of Independence, it is appropriate to remember the theme of “Individual Responsibility,” adopted so wisely by our retiring President General for the 1953 Continental Congress; for it is our individual responsibility to try to do all within our power to see that our United States of America retains its independence, freedoms and national sovereignty.

Our forefathers risked their lives and fortunes to achieve American independence. It is now our responsibility to preserve the freedoms they won for us. This is the obligation of each generation. The rich heritage we have received is not simply a bequest. It is a trust, to pass on, un tarnished and brighter, to posterity.

As pointed out in an epitaph: “My son, if you would preserve the heritage I leave, you must build it anew for yourself.”

Proud though Daughters of the American Revolution justifiably are of our past achievements along many historical, educational, benevolent and patriotic lines, the whole essence of our D. A. R. philosophy, likewise, is that we, as members and American citizens, should strive with all our hearts and all our energies to work today for a better Society and a greater America.

At the outset we will admit that the prospect may seem dark. Communism is out to divide and conquer. Socialism has been gnawing at the roots of our system of government. Hot and cold wars keep us anxious and confused from without, subversive propaganda from within. Greed, graft, crime and corruption have been making our nation drift away from the high ideals on which it was founded by our ancestors.

Many things are wrong in America. Our schools, institutions and homes seem to be failing to exert the proper influences. There is too much Me-ism in politics. Statesmen are needed who will put integrity ahead of expediency, prefer honor to gain, consider principle more than reputation, forget prejudices and reach decisions based primarily on the welfare of the country.

Especially in a representative Republic, such as ours, citizens must be mindful of their responsibilities and duties as well as their rights and privileges. Many think more of easy money than hard work, bullets rather than ballots, revolution instead of evolution.

Freedom is to be desired, but freedom is not free. From Concord to Korea we have paid a heavy price for our freedoms. And whole-hearted participation is essential today—voting for the best officials possible, studying the causes of our problems, and working together for the best interests of our land. This means more devoted zeal on the part of every one of us, especially Daughters of the American Revolution, in stressing the outstanding advantages of our American Way of Life.

We need to rededicate ourselves this month to the fundamental principles of our Constitutional Republic. To save our country and preserve its freedoms, we must perpetuate, in the words of our National Society’s Constitution, the memory and SPIRIT of our Founding Fathers— their valor, virtue, devotion to duty, belief in God, the God-given rights of man, and the vital necessity for human morality.

Gertrude S. Carraway
President General, N. S. D. A. R.
A—R—M—Y

New Army Song by "Rusty" Keefer and Jimmy DeKnight, A. S. C. A. P.

Printed by permission of Myers Music, Music Publishers, of Philadelphia. 1953 Copyright.

The song was sung at the Pennsylvania Junior D. A. R. benefit bridge party on May 16 at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel in Philadelphia.

With the rifle on the shoulder and the mud upon the shoe,
A—R—M—Y— the Army sees it thru,
And when they find the kind of fightin' job nobody else can do,
A—R—M—Y— the Army sees it thru.

So here's to all the mighty men from Seventy Six to date
That never got rich by diggin' a ditch
I guess it must be fate.
But you can bank upon the yank who has the fightin' job to do
A—R—M—Y— the Army sees it thru.

A is for America the land of Liberty
And R is for the Righteous might that keeps our nation free
M is for the Mighty pride that never will give in
And Y is You with mud on your shoe the guy who fights to win....

For - A is for Almighty God for Whom we keep the trust
And R is for the Right to die for any cause that's just
M and Y is only MY belief that Heaven too is guarded by someone's G.I. with mud upon his shoe.

A is for the Action that is Army here and now
And R is for the Right to fight and Army shows 'em how
M is for the Muddy miles we always see ahead
And Y is You that's gotta get thru because somebody said...

The A is for Americans of every name and creed
And R is for the Rank and file who sow the freedom seed...
M is for the Master's Hand that guides to victory
And Y is You that sees it thru and that spells LI - BER - TY.

Rifle on the shoulder and the mud upon the shoe,
A—R—M—Y— the Army sees it thru.
And when they find the kind of fightin' job nobody else can do,
A—R—M—Y— the Army sees it thru.
So here's to all the mighty men from Seventy Six to date
That never got rich by diggin' a ditch
I guess it must be fate.
But you can bank upon the yank who has the fightin' job to do
A—R—M—Y— the Army sees it thru.

Challenge

America, land of the free,
What do these words mean per se?
Trite phrase to lip with casual air,
Giving little thought or care
To my innate heredity?
Born near a wild, unconquered sea,
The sweet, salt tang of liberty
Bone of my bone, a child of fair
America,
Let me bequeathed so graciously
Guard well my birthright. Let there be
Ever in my heart a prayer,
Let me always keep aware
What challenge to the best in me,
America! —May Gibson Sherbakoff
Fountain City, Tenn.

Our Flag

See! our country's flag is waving
Over village, field and town;
Symbol to the nation's children
Of the glorious land they own.
Let us now recall her story,
And with reverend voices raise
Songs proclaiming high her glory;
Hymns o'erburdened with her praise.
Like a holy light that shineth
Let her hallow all our ways.
See her now on God's horizon
Flashing, rippling in the breeze.
Hope of men of every nation
Fevered still by war's disease.
In her folds the weary stranger
Seeks and find a safe retreat.
Born of hope and sired by danger
Never has she known defeat;
In the strife for right and justice
May she triumph, Lord, complete.
—Thomas H. Clare.

The author of this poem volunteered for overseas duty early in World War II, as Chaplain and psychologist, and was attached to the 341st bomb group stationed first in India and then China. He has been missing on an errand of mercy over the "Hump" since May, 1944. His mother died May 10, 1951, with a last wish that the poem be made a National Poem For Flag Day. It was published by the Macmillan Company in Chaplain Clare's book, "Lookin' Eastward." The poem was sent to President Truman, then to President Eisenhower, by the author's sister, Dollie Clare Harrington, of San Marino, Calif. It was relayed to the D. A. R. MAGAZINE by Lt. Col. Robert L. Schulz, Military Aide to President Eisenhower.
Let Freedom Ring

BY WILLARD ROUSE JILLSON, Sc. D.

When Freedom, from her mountain height,  
Unfurled her standard to the air,  
She tore the azure robe of night,  
And set the stars of glory there!  
She mingled with its gorgeous dyes  
The milky baldric of the skies,  
And striped its pure, celestial white  
With streakings of the morning light.  
—Drake

FREEDOM, our country’s glorious flag,  
and the “American way of life” seem,  
of all things today, about the most assured.  
Of course, it was not always like this, and  
it might not always continue so to be, for  
treachery forces are ever existent, and  
vigilance, eternal and everlasting vigilance  
is the price of liberty!

There was a period before, some fifteen  
long years before July 4th, 1776 when  
Freedom in America, as we have known it  
for many years, individual, religious and  
political Freedom, hung precariously in the  
balance. The star-spangled “Old Glory”  
we all now love and admire, at that re-  
 mote time, had not yet been designed, and  
life, action and thought in America, the  
seaboard colonies of England were closely  
bound and stayed by the personal whims  
and fancies of a stupid, egotistical, power -  
loving King and his personally -controlled  
parliament.

The rigid denial by George III (1738-  
1820), to his American colonials of the  
basic rights and privileges accorded by the  
British constitution to those who dwelt  
within the insular realm of England was  
of gradual, and to many, of imperceptible  
growth. It rested upon a series of acts of  
the British Parliament, all of which were  
carefully designed by the King and his  
ministers to give the Crown absolute con-  
trol over life and affairs in the American  
Colonies. The Stamp Act of 1765 was but  
one, though perhaps the most hated of  
several enactments, that were advanced in  
the legislative councils of England to “aid,  
benefit and give security to life,” as its  
proponents blandly asserted, in the Ameri-  
can Colonies of Great Britain. Actually,  
however, since it was designed, passed and  
laid down upon them without their consent  
and approval in Parliament, it operated to  
completely disenfranchise the Americans!

In Massachusetts, Connecticut and Penn-  
sylvania there were ominous rumblings of  
discord and dislike for the new taxing law.  
In Virginia late in the year Patrick Henry  
(1736-1799) rose in opposition in the  
House of Burgesses at Williamsburg and  
gave voice to one of his most famous and  
dramatic speeches. It ended with the pro-  
phetic line—“Caesar had his Brutus,  
Charles the First his Cromwell—and  
George the Third may well profit by their  
example!” Cries of “Treason! Treason!”  
interrupted his last words and he stopped  
momentarily, then added—“And if this be  
treason—make the most of it.”

Like a meteor flashing in the western  
sky, these significant words of the inspired  
orator spread the length and breadth of  
the thirteen American Colonies. The wave  
of high indignation they aroused in due  
time swept across England and its Parlia-  
ment and brought about the repeal of that  
unjust act of revenue. But others were  
passed to take its place and ultimately these  
repressive acts of tyrannous control gave  
cause for armed resistance at Concord and  
Lexington in Massachusetts in mid-April,  
1775. With the firing of “the shot heard  
round the world,” the American Revolu-  
tion seeking a complete separation of the  
Colonies from Great Britain was fairly  
under way!

The love of personal liberty and the  
passion for complete Freedom were the  
basic, motivating forces distinguishing  
American Colonials from other English-  
men. Those who lived in Britain’s Colonies  
in America had always enjoyed Freedom;  
in spite of the despotic attitude of the  
King they meant most assuredly to retain  
it unimpaired. George III, his Prime Min-  
ister and his Parliament in London refused  

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to recognize this fact. They looked upon Patrick Henry, James Otis, Samuel Adams and others as glib, upstart rebels who would sooner or later have to be silenced in the customary European manner.

When the scholarly Edmund Burke (1729-1797) in 1775 in his great speech on Conciliation With America poured forth upon the Parliament the long list of injustices heaped upon the Colonies by that English legislative body in which they had no representation, he touched the mainspring of the issue and at once became the idol of America.

Like a few others in the Parliament, Burke saw that the love of liberty had inspired the English immigrant to leave the comparative safety of his native countryside and ship 3,000 miles across largely uncharted seas to the westward to settle in strange, frequently dangerous and always difficult surroundings in the new world of the Atlantic Colonies.

Once established in his new home in America, the Englishman’s love of freedom grew and expanded and enabled him to meet with assurance the unending round of hardships in his new life. From the time of the first settlements there had been almost complete and unrestricted freedom, few and very general laws, light and unoppressive taxation locally imposed. In consequence the Englishman in America felt the spirit of the conqueror rising within him as he fought to hold the Indian at bay and, rifle in arm, in his own clearing in the forest found joy in wresting a living from the frequently inhospitable hills and valleys that marked the bounds of his settlement.

More than a century of this sort of idyllic life passed. The first settlers, Pilgrims, Puritans, Quakers and Cavaliers had passed on to their great rewards. Their children and grandchildren were now grandparents and life in America, “the land of the free and the home of the brave” was firmly set with personal liberty as its great foundation stone. Upon the accession of George III to the English throne in 1760, long dark shadows of medieval suppression and monarchial tyranny began to fall across the American colonial scene.

Closely following the appointment of John Stuart, the reactionary Earl of Bute (1713-1792), as privy councillor with broad, confidential power, long delayed and carefully matured plans to effectuate the supremacy of the King over Parliament, the traditional ruling Whig party, and the Colonies of England were carried out with consummate skill. In 1761 following the resignation of William Pitt (1759-1806) Bute, already much feared and disliked, became Prime Minister and the disagreeable and unbearable measures involving and destroying the basic concepts of colonial Freedom soon made impact upon life in America.

Dazed and bewildered at first by the succession of tyrannous acts passed at the instance of the King and his ministry by Parliament, New Englanders from the uplands of New Hampshire, the rolling hills of Massachusetts and the lowlands of Connecticut stood off the exacting enactments and proclamations, and felt the first urging to regional independence as they recalled with fervor and pride their success in the siege and capture of Louisburg under Governor Shirly in 1745. Farther to the South, Pennsylvanians, Marylanders and Virginians, similarly affected, recalled their part in the successful Forbes Expedition against the French at Fort Duquesne in 1758 and felt the first glow of internal independence.

Anti-British speeches in Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Williamsburg, pamphlets and broadsides fluttering from a score of presses all along the Atlantic Seaboard decrying taxation without representation, nullification of loyal legislation and the imposition of British regular troops upon the several Colonies, as well as a score of other curtailments of ancient rights and privileges previously enjoyed by loyal English Colonial subjects, laid a broad and firm ground work for separation from the mother country.

In mid-June, 1775, the battle of Bunker Hill close to Boston was fought and lost by the brave New England “minute men,” while the red-coated soldiers of King George learned a hard lesson at arms. Away to the south in Virginia, Patrick Henry, the pro-American mouthpiece of commoners and aristocrats alike, had been elected a member of the Second Revolutionary Convention of the Colony. Regarding war with England along the entire Seaboard as inevitable and imminent, he
presented resolutions providing for the arming of the militia. Conservative members opposed his proposal as premature.

Henry then rose in defense of his measure and again, in a never-to-be-forgotten speech which shook the English-speaking world on both sides of the Atlantic, said in closing: "Is life so dear or peace so sweet as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God! I know not what course others may take, but as for me, give me Liberty or give me Death!"

The resolutions were passed and Patrick Henry, revolutionary firebrand of the Potomac and the James, became chairman of the arming committee and later chief officer of the newly-equipped troops. Virginia, oldest, richest and sturdiest of the English Colonies in America, had set herself squarely beside Massachusetts in the oncoming struggle against further British rule.

On June 7, 1776, Richard Henry Lee (1732-1794), of the Virginia delegation, offered a resolution to the Continental Congress in Philadelphia assembled, which stated that: "these United Colonies are, and of a right ought to be, free and independent States, ... and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and of right ought to be, totally dissolved." This resolution, the most momentous that had ever been submitted to the Congress, was debated with extended spirit and much force. On July 2, it was put to the vote and with its shortly subsequent unanimous passage the thirteen American Colonies, technically became free and independent from the English Crown and Parliamentary Dominion.

Anticipating favorable action on the Lee resolution, the Congress on June 10 voted to appoint a committee from its members to "prepare a declaration" in support of the Resolution on Independence. The committee, as every school boy knows, had as its chairman, Thomas Jefferson (1743-1826), of Virginia; its other members being John Adams of Massachusetts, Benjamin Franklin of Pennsylvania, Roger Sherman of Connecticut and Robert R. Livingston of New York. This committee assigned the writing of the Declaration to Jefferson, who when he had completed his task submitted it to Franklin and Adams. Together they made some twenty-odd corrections and additions, which were incorporated into the document.

As revised it was presented to the full committee, approved without further change and thus reported to the Congress on June 28. In the course of the debates in the Congress, some further changes were made, the most important being the deletion of the paragraph on Negro slavery.

As completed, the Declaration of Independence, as it was styled, was essentially and indisputably the literary work of Thomas Jefferson. In its final form the paper is entitled: The Unanimous Declaration of the Thirteen United States of America. Actually, therefore, the title Declaration of Independence as it is commonly known, is incorrect. Since, however, the shorter title is the one the author and his committee gave it, no great impropriety exists in its use. Admirers of this great Virginian have seen in the wide acceptance of the pithy title of this notable instrument some measure of the intellectual and political dominance of Thomas Jefferson in American affairs at the time and through all the years that have followed.

The primary and everlasting purpose of the Declaration of Independence is stated in the initial paragraph: "When in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation."

In the second paragraph a theory of free, representative government is offered based upon natural rights. Herein we find the stated equality of all men and the right to "Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness." Toward the end appears the open and then treasonable utterance, damning George III, King of Great Britain as the instigator of many personal and political "Injuries and Usurpations" of power having as their direct objective "the Establishment of an Absolute Tyranny over these States."

Obviously, "the Declaration" was the most straight-forward, soul-bearing politi-
cal piece of writing produced by the American Revolution. Its signers, if the effort at arms succeeded, would be patriots of the first order; if it failed, the most miserable rebels to be shot down like dogs at any rail or road side! Happily for mankind, it did succeed, and the signers, as a group, became at once and will always be recognized as among the outstanding American patriots whose vision and courage laid the framework of freedom and liberty for the greatest and most powerful nation in the world today.

With a stroke of the pen they struck the shackles of monarchal serfdom from the English Colonies and advanced by example the dignity and liberty of man throughout the world as had not elsewhere been done since the time of Christ, who with divine insight into human nature and understanding had said some nearly 2,000 years before: "Ye shall know the Truth and the Truth shall make you free." Verily the "founding fathers" were providentially guided to know the truth as it touched themselves and their homeland in America, and that truth emblazoned in The Declaration of Independence, made all America free!

The morning of July 4, 1776. In Philadelphia, greatest city of the west, word passed excitedly from mouth to mouth, from house to house, and along the principal streets and avenues that final action would be taken during the day on The Declaration of Independence. Housekeepers left their homes, storekeepers closed their shops and great throngs gathered in the square about the old brick State House where the Continental Congress—elected and duly qualified representatives of the American people—were gathered in solemn yet regular meeting.

High in the belfry of the central tower an old man, the official bell ringer of Pennsylvania, the keystone colony of William Penn, stood with his hand upon a great bronze bell brought some score or more of years previously to the colony from England. About its upper rim there was a motto that had been cast in the metal by its makers long ago. Waiting, the old man read it, as he had read it many times before. But this morning, strangely, the motto seemed to him to be different, to be a line written especially for the day and the hour and to be charged with prophetic truth! "Proclaim liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof." Trembling, it flashed through his mind—this was the message and he with his bell would "Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land!" In happy, expectant mood he placed his little grandson in the yard below to wait and watch and tell him when the moment came.

The morning slowly wore away into the afternoon. Toward two o'clock the vote was taken and with unanimous approval to support him, John Hancock, President of the Congress, inscribed his official and binding signature. A door opened and a voice cried out: "It has passed!" The eagle-eyed lad caught the accents as they sped from lip to lip. America's most dramatic moment had come! Turning his brightly transfigured face upward toward the old belfry he shouted: "Grandpa, Grandpa, Ring! Ring! Ring!"

And the old man, transformed and atremble by the joyful news, clutched the massive iron tongue of the Liberty Bell and threw it from one side to the other with all the force his body possessed. As the sudden intonation reverberated across the town site of Philadelphia, its neighboring hills and vales telling its wondrous story of LIBERTY, the old man, swinging the resonant striker back and forth in rhythmic measure, unconsciously picked up the words of the boy and in joyous rapture sang the song of LIBERTY that sprang spontaneously from his quickened heart:

Ring! Ring! Ring!
Let Freedom Ring!

Because of a printers' strike in Washington, D.C., the June issue of the D. A. R. Magazine was a little late in being mailed. Our appreciation is expressed to our efficient printers, Judd and Detweiler, Inc., of Washington, for having our June issue printed in Richmond, Va., and making every possible effort to expedite our work despite their printing difficulties.
MY STORY in connection with the portrait of Mrs. John Quincy Adams starts in 1931—twenty-two years ago—and yet it seems like yesterday when I first met the portrait's owner, Miss Clement. At the time I was very inquisitive as well as acquisitive, for I was gathering together objects appropriate for the George Washington Bicentennial Historical Loan Exhibition, which was scheduled to open at the Corcoran Gallery of Art the fifth of March the following year.

Miss Mary Louisa Adams Clement, to whom I was introduced at a luncheon at the Sulgrave Club in Washington, D. C., was the great-granddaughter of President and Mrs. John Quincy Adams and she had inherited a goodly collection of Adams' possessions such as portraits, silver, china, furniture, clothing, jewelry and manuscripts. As can be imagined, our conversation did not lack for subject matter. Before we bade farewell to our hostess, Miss Clement had promised me that she would lend three of her paintings to the exhibit of which I had the honor to be Chairman.

Two of these were the E. D. Marchant copies of the Sharples pastels of George Washington and John Adams which I had never seen but to which I had been alerted while writing my book, "The Sharples," published by the Yale University Press in 1930. I found myself eagerly anticipating the leisurely opportunity of examining them when they would hang for days on the walls of the Corcoran Gallery. The third painting to be loaned sounded intriguing and exciting from the start, and so indeed it proved to be. It was a portrait of Mrs. John Quincy Adams and depicted a lovely woman in an elaborate costume of the Empire period. She was holding a music book with one hand while the other rested on a huge harp. She was seated out on a heavily curtained portico with a rushing river landscape for background.

And who had painted this attractively grandiose canvas? Miss Clement did not know and said that as far as she could discover, no one apparently had known for a good long time. But, flashing me a quizzical look, with challenge in her voice, she said, "Why don't you find out?" "All right," I answered, "you may be sure that I shall try very hard indeed." So off and on through all the years I have been doing just that, and it has been only in the last few months that I hopefully believe I have succeeded!

As this story is being told to the Daughters of the American Revolution whose great interest in the history of this country would indicate a continuing interest in the portraits of those who made it, you probably know of or may have used the Frick Art Reference Library in New York founded by Miss Helen Clay Frick. With this library, I am happy to say, I have been associated since its inception in 1920.

It seems hardly credible, considering the quantity of present day general knowledge that in 1920 very little was known of American art or American artists. Most people, in those days, who owned ancestral portraits, if they thought of them otherwise than as representing beloved forbears moving in a proud but misty past, believed them to be from the hand of "Copley," "Peale," "Stuart," "Sully," or "Sir Peter Lely." The limners' first or given names or birth and death dates were seldom mentioned in this random overall attribution. If a picture looked as old or, alas, much older than it really was, the owners seemed satisfied and even a bit smug about its frequently woe-begone condition.

During the extensive field trips (a fascinating and enlightening feature of the Library's researches) to our eastern seaboard and southland certain members of the Frick Art Reference Library staff, as well as Miss Frick herself, had an ideal opportunity of studying and comparing at first hand differing types of composition and brushwork of the early American artists. With the Library photographer right at our elbow ready to photograph for permanent record the paintings we were listing and describing, the opportunity for profound and rewarding study was tremendous and we were acutely conscious of our obligations to our public which in
almost every instance was socially cordial and intellectually eager.

One of the many distinct benefits emanating from these voyages of discovery, which later extended to far-flung points of the U. S. A., was evidenced by a change in the owner's attitudes to the physical condition of their canvases. When the photographer would shake his head and whisper that on account of age-old grime, dampness or excessive dryness of the canvas, no print worthy of the name could be developed, the owner would realize how handicapped would be our records and he or she would often plan for the picture's cleaning or restoration by a sound professional at some future date.

As time progressed the pioneer American art scholars such as Charles Henry Hart (who was a contributor on American art topics in McClure's Magazine as far back as 1896), Theodore Bolton, Ruel P. Tolman, Lawrence Park, Fiske Kimball, Mantle Fielding and John Hill Morgan collated information on their "finds" and frequently visited the Library in person. Many a fascinating and spirited discussion took place as they balanced their attribution theories, one against the other, sometimes agreeing spontaneously, sometimes holding out. Their analyses were so clever and so sensitive and clear that no one but a dolt could have failed to gain knowledge and remember forevermore.

Thus, a "Copley," unless it were surely from the hand of John Singleton Copley, would be properly assigned to Henry Bembridge, Charles Bridges, Gustavius or John Hesseliuss, John Wollaston, Robert Feke, John Smibert, Jeremiah Theus, Ralph Earl or others of the period; a "Peale" gradually became not too difficult to assign to various members of that large and talented family, such as James, Charles Willson, Rembrandt, Rubens, Titian, Raphaelle, Sarah, Angelica and Anna Claypoole, or their relative, Charles Peale Polk; a "Stuart" would materialize into a genuine Gilbert Stuart of much style and beauty, or it might be identified as a wishy-washy Jane (his daughter) or an excellent attempt by one of the great man's imitators, some surprisingly capable, such as Matthew Harris Jouett or John Neagle; a "Sully" could mean a glamorous and glowing Thomas Sully or a heavy Robert Matthew Sully (Thomas' nephew) or perhaps a Jacob Eicholtz or Charles Lambdin, two Pennsylvanians who worshipped at the master's feet, but seldom if ever attained his stature. As for those owners who always attributed an ancestor's portrait to "Sir Peter Lely," I personally found most of them to have a touch of Anglophobia!

To give you, my readers, some idea of the quantity as well as the quality of the George Washington Bicentennial Historical Loan Exhibition of which the picture of Mrs. John Quincy Adams was a part, there were forty-eight portraits of George Washington, many from life and all claiming historical or pictorial interest. There was one by John Ramage, four by James Sharples, ten by Gilbert Stuart, one by William Dunlap, three by Edward Savage, nine by Charles Willson Peale, two by Jane Stuart, one by Robert Edge Pine, two by Joseph Wright, three by Rembrandt Peale, one by Adolph Ulric Wertmuller, one by James Peale, one by the Marquise de Bréhan, one by Philip A. Petticoles, one by William Thornton, one by Charles Peale Polk, one by Walter Robertson, one attributed to Mather Brown, one by E. D. Marchant (already mentioned) and one by F. Kemmelmeyer. There were three portraits of Martha Washington, one by Charles Willson Peale, one by James Sharple and one by Edward Savage.

As was to be expected such a collection arriving in Washington from all points of the compass, and lodged temporarily under one roof, created a stir, but the Director of the Corcoran Gallery of Art, the late Mr. C. Powell Minnegerode, was more than equal to the emergency.

Every now and then a painting's authenticity or its attribution was questioned, which in this instance did no harm but actually livened the curiosity of the sightseers and the press. One of my most staunch encouragers, outside of my loyal Portrait Committee, was the late Chief Justice Harlan F. Stone, who with Mrs. Stone visited the exhibition often.

The large and famed "Washington Family" by Edward Savage which now hangs in our National Gallery as part of the Mellon Collection belonged in 1932 to the estate of Thomas B. Clarke. I was familiar with this picture, had studied it in New York and had never tired of thinking about
it. It had been in storage for months, which seemed a pity, and I thought that to put it on exhibition where the people of Washington could view it would be a desirable gesture. You can imagine my joy when word came to Congressman Sol Bloom, Associate Director of the Bicentennial Commission, that the Clarke estate lawyers had decided we were a good risk!

On the trip down from New York every precaution was taken to safeguard the fragile and unwieldy canvas. I was told vivid tales of an armed motorcycle police escort, of three moving vans rolling along, one right after another, with all three drivers and their helpers kept in ignorance as to which van contained the "First Family." Apparently this was done to prevent the jitters of any one driver and also to prevent any possibility of sabotage. Although I cannot guarantee the absolute accuracy of what I have just related, I must have had reason to credit it at the time because I recollect that at a Sunday luncheon given by the late Senator and Mrs. David A. Reed of Pennsylvania I repeated this story (I presume with flourishes) to the late Mr. Andrew Mellon and had the pleasure of watching those arresting eyes of his light up with some amusement. After the meal was finished and the ladies were upstairs in the drawing room Mr. Mellon pulled up a chair obviously decided on continuing the Early American Art conversation. He asked me some searching questions about the Savage "Washington Family" in particular, and the Thomas B. Clarke Collection in general, because he knew that a while back I had made a partial breakdown of that collection in an attempt to separate and trace its rather startling inequalities.

This divergence from a specific discourse on the portrait of Mrs. John Quincy Adams serves a purpose by revealing the excellent company the lady was keeping eighty years after her demise! On adjoining walls in the Corcoran Gallery during the Exhibition were not only the portraits of George and Martha Washington heretofore specified, but also many of Washington's Cabinet members and other official associates as well as their wives, in whom, I feel sure, you will have a particular interest, and therefore I shall enumerate them. Mrs. Thomas Johnson and her family of Maryland (Mrs. Johnson was the aunt of Mrs. John Quincy Adams) by Charles Willson Peale; Mrs. William Cush- ing of Massachusetts by James Sharplees; Mrs. Samuel Chase of Maryland, artist unknown; Mrs. Timothy Pickering of Massa- chusetts, by Gilbert Stuart; Mrs. Oliver Wolcott, Jr., of Connecticut by John Trumbull; Mrs. William Bradford of New Jersey, artist unknown (her husband's portrait is by Charles Willson Peale); Mrs. Charles Lee of Virginia by Thomas Sully; Mrs. William Augustine Washington of Virginia by C. B. J. F. de St. Memin; Mrs. Alexander Hamilton of New York, a miniature by Henry Inman; Sophia Chew of Pennsylvania, a miniature by John Trumbull; Mrs. William Nichols, miniature attributed to Gilbert Stuart; Mrs. Robert Morris of Pennsylvania, miniature by John Trumbull; Mrs. James Miles Hughes of New York by James Sharplees; Mrs. Charles Thomson of Pennsylvania, attributed by the late Mr. Sawitzky to Matthew Pratt; Mrs. Samuel Washington of Virginia by John Hesselius; Mrs. William Carmichael of Maryland by Jeremiah Theus; Mrs. James Monroe of New York, wife of President Monroe, by Benjamin West; Betty Washington Lewis of Virginia, by John Wollaston; Martha Jefferson Ran- dolph of Virginia by Thomas Sully.

Truly a galaxy of attractive and aristocratic portraits hanging alongside that of Louisa Catherine Johnson Adams, but try as I would to fit any of their artists to her canvas, I could not. In little talks given informally to the groups gathered around her portrait I always asked if anyone present could suggest the artist who had painted it. No one could. I confidently expected that before the termination of the exhibit someone would step forward with a solution. No one did.

In the Frick Library after photographs of paintings have been received for filing, they are pasted on "mounts" large enough to contain their detailed descriptions and histories. They are then put in a special kind of box with a hinged lid and are placed in the stacks where they are readily accessible to staff members who on request will supply them for inspection to the student in the reading room. Many and many an unknown artist, both American and European, has been brought out of limbo
by this system. A suggestion here and there by one person or another, a thought expressed by an obliging visiting professor or museum director, followed by prolonged and hard study by the researcher, and another mystery is solved. But nothing on the Adams picture, no matter how assiduously we all worked.

If I recollect accurately, Miss Clement had had her possessions stored successively in Massachusetts, New York and Virginia, and this storing became a problem. Twice I had with me companions of much specialized knowledge but little time to spare, so, sad to relate, the red tape of a storage warehouse prevented access, even for study purposes.

When in 1948 Milhollen and Kaplan's "Presidents on Parade" was published and Louisa Catherine Adams' portrait was a full-page illustration, I really thought that in no time at all Hirst Milhollen would notify me that he had received clarifying news from some reader. No such action took place.

Although love for pioneering is with me a dominant force, my spirit in this particular instance was weakening and I had just about decided to give the matter a good long rest when who should telephone but Miss Clement! She started by saying that as she was not getting any younger she was looking around for some place where she could leave her collection; would I call on her and talk things over and hadn't I yet been smart enough to ferret out who had painted her great-grandmother's likeness? I admitted to stupidity but sturdily defended my diligence! I went to see her, of course, and our conversation did indeed circle a wide range.

By 1950 she had selected the Smithsonian Institution as the recipient of her collection because in that place the varied items need not be separated and the Adams belongings could be shown together, which was her intransigent wish. She also had a sentimental feeling about the important part John Quincy Adams had played in connection with the acceptance of the gift made by that astounding and beneficent Englishman, James Smithson. She had a liking for Mr. Thomas N. Beggs, Director of the National Collection of Fine Arts, and Miss Margaret W. Brown of the Division of History and had confidence in them both. Needless to say, I was glad that she had so felicitously made up her mind.

I regret to tell you that by the Autumn of 1950 Miss Clement was dead. By the middle of April, 1951, the Adams-Clement Collection was formally opened in the Arts and Industries Building of the Smithsonian Institution. Interesting and appropriate addresses were given by Dr. Remington Kellogg, Dr. Alexander Wetmore, General Ulysses S. Grant, 3rd, and I was invited to discuss the ten portraits on view which were so near me as I spoke that I was more than ever conscious of their personalities.

It was here that I made my final appeal in regard to Louisa Catherine Adams and her unknown artist. I never spoke to a more understanding audience and an Irish sixth sense told me that something constructive was coming out of it, but that same clairvoyance spotted for me certain clammy-eyed skeptics on the fringe of the crowd whom I recognized as inimical to any and all forms of unstereotyped or naturally impelled research. Fortunately I was given the strength not to quake at their rather horrid looks, or I could never have written these lines telling you that I think it was Charles Bird King who painted Mrs. Adams' portrait.

In the audience that day were two people to whom I am more than a little indebted. One was Mrs. Spencer Thorpe, of Los Angeles, California, who had come to the ceremony as the guest of Mrs. Charles Warren; and the other was Dr. J. Hall Pleasants, of Baltimore, famous for his knowledge of Marylandia (Mrs. Adams' father was from Maryland).

The web of discovery now stretches in so many directions and the personalities involved are so strikingly faceted that I regret not taking you with me on an occasional adventurous bypath, but from now on I must stay by my theme concerning the methods one must pursue to satisfactorily clinch an attribution.

A photograph of Mrs. Adams' portrait was sent by request to Mrs. Thorpe, who showed it to her friend, Mrs. Walter Harvey. Since a child Mrs. Harvey had lived with the King portraits of her ancestors, the Caustens, and therefore she was familiar with his style. Her reaction to this photograph was that the portrait might well be from the hand of Charles Bird King.
King. Four photographs of the Causten portraits were sent me and each of the four had certain characteristics in common with each other and the Adams portrait. I decided that I must immediately add to my knowledge of King’s life and circle of acquaintances and find more of his paintings. He had been born in Newport, Rhode Island, in 1785 and lived for a long time in Washington, where he died in 1862.

After two memorable days in the Court House I procured a photostat of his complete Will, which was long and detailed, leaving gifts to many friends among whom were members of the Causten family and John Cranch, artist. John Quincy Adams mentions in his Diary James H. Causten and also John Cranch, describing the latter as his young relative who “had a natural propensity” for art and who in later years painted his portrait.

That J. Q. Adams also knew Charles B. King and held him in good repute is evidenced by the fact that in 1825 he chose him to be one of a Committee for judging competitive plans designed for the tympanum of the Capitol. The more we find of these interlocking incidents and friendships the clearer it is for us to comprehend the ease with which King would have had the entree to Mrs. Adams and the burning ambition which would have guided his brush to achieve a sensational portrait—composition of one of the most charming and intelligent “women of fashion” of her day.

An additional word about James H. Causten will not be amiss here. He is listed in the Directory of 1843 as agent and notary public and he certainly must have been a successful one. His town house was on the property now occupied by the Washington Hotel and his country place, “Weston,” was situated near the present intersection of Massachusetts and Wisconsin Avenues in the center of about 45 acres of wooded tract. I think that he was not only a friend of C. B. King but also his patron. I certainly conclude that a deep friendship existed between the Adams and Caustens, if for no other reason than the discovery that the body of Mrs. John Quincy Adams was placed in the Causten vault in the Congressional Cemetery on May 18, 1852, three days after her death and was not removed to Massachusetts until the following December.

King’s last will and testament has, even in a very short period of time, been invaluable to me, as already through its leads I have found and examined at least ten portraits in the near neighborhood. One such owner, Mrs. Joseph W. Hazell, of Chevy Chase, Maryland, descendant of the Websters and the Pages whom King painted, is a real lover of his work, which she finds kindly and lighthearted to live with. She has grown up surrounded by these portraits and is sensitively perceptive of the artist’s characteristics through long familiarity. I asked her to go down to the Smithsonian Institution to look at Mrs. Adams’ portrait, which, incidentally, she had neither heard of nor seen, though of course, her ancestors had known the Adams family well. I told her that I was beginning to feel quite sure that Charles Bird King was the artist, but that I desired her absolutely candid opinion. My telephone had a joyous ring when she called. She had looked at the portrait as carefully as she could through the heavy glass case and she thought that it certainly was the work of King, with a few portions of the canvas restored by some other hand.

Happy indeed, but still questing, and reading everything I could find about early nineteenth century Washington society and art, I took a very quick trip to New York for no other reason than to examine the box of C. B. King photographs in the Frick Art Reference Library. There I found a pencilled note in the handwriting of my friend, Dr. J. Hall Pleasants. It was attached to the print of the portrait of Mrs. Adams and it read as follows: “Could C. B. King have been the artist who painted this?”

Apparently not long after I had made my final plea in the talk at the Smithsonian this note had been placed in the box but in some inexplicable way I had missed seeing it when on a much earlier visit to the Library. I telephoned Dr. Pleasants asking what had made him think of C. B. King and for reply he forwarded me three photographs of Andrew Way, his wife and son, with full biographies. In all categories of style, certain characteristic expressions, and similarity to Mrs. Adams’ portrait did they proclaim themselves to be rightfully attributed to King, although they were unsigned, but their dates, habitation
and occupation were entirely appropriate to the King cycle! If this information from Dr. Pleasants had reached me when it was dispatched it would have been the earliest hint on the King attribution—as it was it was most helpful in bolstering certain circumstantial evidence already obtained.

What must be my final, in this article at least, strong and persuasive evidence has for “mise en scène” the Corcoran Gallery of Art in Washington, which you may recall entered early into this story.

Knowing full well from research as well as from storied tale the perspicacity of W. W. Corcoran, the founder of the Gallery, I felt sure that some interesting King portrait must have found its way into the Collection, so I made inquiry one day when I was on a visit there. I do not now remember the other problem on my mind which made me dash up the broad stone stairway instead of sitting quietly in the office until my question was answered, but perhaps I thought that I was going to kill two birds with one stone. Whatever it was I was certainly on the run until I suddenly found myself almost going headlong into a large canvas and actually heard myself saying out loud, “Well, and who painted you? Surely it must have been King, King, King,” and then I recognized that the portrait was of Henry Clay but so curiously similar in curve and sweeping line that I could think of nothing but the portrait of Mrs. John Quincy Adams at the Smithsonian. My eyes then dropped to the label on the frame, which identified the painting as being by C. B. King.

In the office the information was awaiting me. Mr. Corcoran had purchased in 1881 from John Cranch (mark well the name) a painting of Henry Clay done in 1822, and one of John C. Calhoun painted in the same year and purchased in 1879 from Mrs. G. W. Hughes, the daughter of Virgil Maxcy, Solicitor of the Treasury and acquaintance of Adams and intimate friend of Calhoun. Mr. Breckenridge of the staff and Mr. Hermann P. Williams, Director of the Gallery, both took time in their busy day to visit the Smithsonian to examine the portrait of Mrs. Adams and both came away with the belief that King had painted it, which was gratifying to me beyond words.

I have made no mention here of King’s considerable activity in the depiction of the American Indian. Several which I have studied are in the Department of Ethnology in the Smithsonian Institution. The Redwood Library in Newport, R. I., was willed by the artist a number of his Indian canvases and the “Nationalmuseet” in Copenhagen, Denmark, has a select group of Indian Chiefs by King, which is yet again another story!

In the eighteen-twenties King’s studio in Washington was on the east side of Twelfth Street and I trust that his canvas, “Vanity of an Artist’s Dream,” now owned by the Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, was not painted as a result of any personal tragedy, as I prefer to think of him smiling his way to success, which is how Virgil Barker describes him in his invaluable book, “American Painting.”

Mr. Macgill James, Assistant Director of the National Gallery and Chairman of your D. A. R. Art Jury, is of the opinion that the almost forgotten Charles Bird King deserves some revivifying study, with which I am most heartily in accord.

Valley Forge Memorial Bell Tower

By Anita G. Williams, National Chairman

List of chapters giving $1 per member for the Memorial Bell Tower, April 1953. Membership based as of June 1, 1950 for the 100% contribution.

ALABAMA—Oliver Wiley.
CALIFORNIA—Emigrant Trail.
MASSACHUSETTS—Abigail Batcheller, Betty Allen, Hannah Goddard.
MINNESOTA—Captain Comfort Starr.
MONTANA—Beaverhead.
NEW YORK—Harvey Birch, Oneonta.
OKLAHOMA—Watonga.
PENNSYLVANIA—Lycoming.
SOUTH DAKOTA—MacPherson.
TRUE PATRIOTISM is a sublime and virile appreciation of great historic realities. The past history of a nation is an open book, but its future is always uncertain. A nation is only great when it is inspired by the achievements of its noblest citizens, who dare to conceive and accomplish and whose ideals have passed through the acid tests of accomplishment and time.

It is on the American patriotism which represents the exalted yearning of all men and women from all classes and walks of life, from all groups and from all elements, that we must depend and must increasingly depend. For America is neither more nor less than what we are altogether. For American ideals are neither more nor less than those we manifest every day here and abroad.

The American Revolution, measured by its historical significance, was, if not the greatest, still among the two or three most important constructive events of modern history. Its significance for us as a people should be ever present in our minds and hearts. Its influence on the course of world history has been a tremendous one, in spite of all the hair-splitting quibbles of our time.

The American Revolution proved that "the struggling dependent colonies of a European nation had grown into self-reliant commonwealths capable of seeking their independence from the mother country, of reorganizing their institutions on republican principles, and, finally, of establishing a federal system different from, and in advance of, any previous experiment of that kind..." "The American people, under the guidance of George Washington, had established the foundations upon which American nationality has been built. They had also determined to a large extent the political framework within which a great nation is still able to live and work."

The American Revolution became the signal and symbol for the awakening nations of Europe in the 19th century and for the nations of Asia in the 20th. Talleyrand, Napoleon's Minister of Foreign Affairs, exclaimed one time that Washington was "the man who, amid the decadence of modern ages, first dared believe that he could inspire degenerate nations with courage to rise to the level of republican virtue. He lived for all nations and for all times." And so, nation after nation has shaken off the mantle of imperialism and autocracy, and, inspired by the example of Washington and of the American Revolution, changed the map of Europe and Asia, as well as of the Americas.

Not long after our Revolution and without direct and active sympathy, one by one, the South American colonies threw off the yokes of European imperialism and declared their independence. In 1838 the British government sent Lord Durham to investigate the growing unrest in Canada. The gist of his famous Report was "if British North America was to be kept for Great Britain, instead of succumbing to the powerful attraction of the great and growing Republic which was and is its everyday neighbor, then the British North American provinces must be given self-government, and be raised by union from the level of separate petty commonwealths to the higher plane of a single nation."

The Report went on to state that: "To prevent the further dismemberment of the Empire became the primary objective of our statesmen and an especial anxiety was exhibited to adopt every expedient which appeared calculated to prevent the remaining North American colonies from following the example of successful revolt." Thus it was that the British Dominion of Canada was established in 1867, the first of the self-governing independent nations of the British Commonwealth of Nations, the impetus to which was the American Revolution.

Soon, the example of Canada was followed by Australia and others. But these were self-governing nations, primarily of the mother stock. The Boers, people of another stock, revolted, lost their independence in a brave fight and won an empire. They now dominate the Union of South...
Africa which became the first of the white-controlled, non-English, self-governing nations of the British Commonwealth of Nations. Next came Ireland, and more recently India. Can it be said that the statesmen of England did not learn from the American Revolution? It was Lloyd George, Prime Minister of Great Britain, who said on October 22, 1923, at the Convention of the American Legion in Indianapolis: "George Washington founded the British Empire. The revolutionary war set England on the right track and taught her how to establish an empire founded on freedom and justice and not on oppression. It was this which enabled us to fight the First World War."

Thus has the world been transformed by the example of a group of self-reliant colonies which became a nation. Cannot it be said then in all truth that Washington and the American people were the nation builders of modern history? The American Revolution, therefore, was an event which has transformed the world and is transforming it to this very day.

This remarkable development is all the more noteworthy because it began with a very slender and insignificant basis under Washington and those who joined him when they embarked upon this perilous course. Few of us realize that in 1790 after the smoke of the Revolution had blown away, there were barely 4,000,000 inhabitants in the whole of the United States, less than half the people of the State of California. Many of us likewise do not realize that the total budget of the government of the United States in 1790 was less than the biennial budget of a third-class State university today; that its first army was smaller than our University cadet corps; that its largest city, Philadelphia, was much less than half the population of the present city of Berkeley.

It is hard to realize that from such frail beginnings so much history has been made. The United States had barely 4,000,000 inhabitants in 1790 and only 1/6th the population of France at that time, while today it has more than three times the population of France. Today the American nation is the greatest single compact unit of wealth, brains, and energy. Upon it rests the fate of the free world. Today, the free world faces the problem of survival before the subversive world revolutionary forces emanating from Moscow. Unless the passing of Stalin results in such an upheaval as to destroy the Communist Empire that he created—a possibility which is for the present unlikely—the free world is confronted with a hot war in Korea and a cold war all over the world.

The American people desire above all a peaceful world and they have been among the strongest and most consistent advocates of it in history. In this desire they are joined by all peoples everywhere, including those behind the Iron Curtain. For, have they not had enough of war and its dire consequences?

We may ask ourselves did we not do everything to prevent this development?

For two years on the basis of the formula of appeasement of Moscow (1944-1946), we yielded on all territorial and other demands. We joined in putting pressure upon the neighbors of the Soviet Union to make them friendly. We tried to force compromises on them. We falsely hoped that being assured of an impregnable position, Moscow would cooperate in the United Nations for a peaceful world. When that failed, we endeavored to contain the Soviet Union by advocating a long-term policy in which once more, after rearming, we could speak on even terms with that country and its satellites and obtain peace in that way. But this policy, carried out on a governmental level—as if Moscow operated only as a conventional state—has also failed, and we stand before the stark reality of world war.

Fortunately for us and for those who believe in freedom, our President and Commander-in-Chief has sensed some of the causes of our failure and has expressed this in basic principles in his remarkable inaugural address. He said:

"Realizing that common sense and common decency alike dictate the futility of appeasement, we shall never try to placate an aggressor by the false and wicked bargain of trading honor for security. For in the final choice a soldier's pack is not so heavy as a prisoner's chains . . . We must be ready to dare all for our country. For history does not long entrust the care of freedom to the weak or timid . . . a people that values its privileges above its principles
soon loses both... The peace we seek, then, is nothing less than the practice and fulfillment of our whole faith among ourselves and in our dealings with others."

and he pointed out that our nation's objective is a "secure peace for all" through the strength of "free peoples in unity."

Why was the world brought to the brink of universal conflict? The answer is simple and clear. It is because the Communist rulers of the Soviet Union—actually a small minority in their country—decided early in 1945 upon a renewed offensive to continue and, if possible, to consummate the world revolution, subjecting the rest of the world to Communist rule. What this has already meant in the enslavement and impoverishment of the subject peoples needs no elucidation here. What it might mean to the rest of the world all of us ought to know. This is no time for ignorance, for vague notions, or for hair-splitting definitions on these basic facts.

The Communist rulers in Moscow have created a conventional state—the Soviet Union—as a sort of decoy to deceive the naive, and they have also created an illegal, unconventional revolutionary power through their control of Communist parties throughout the world which reach into the innermost recesses of other governments. Some of our failures are rooted in seeking to deal with Moscow as the seat only of a conventional state like other states. This is one of the greatest errors of our times. It was committed by Western diplomacy. It is in large measure responsible for the fact that the balance of power was upset in favor of Moscow, and resulted in the retreat of freedom before this brutal, irresponsible, subversive, and enslaving power.

The legacy which Stalin has left behind is a frightening one. It consists of the enslavement or enserfment of some 800,000,000 of people who must live under the power of terror exercised by the secret police. It includes the policy of world revolution whose ultimate objective, as he stated it, is a final "inevitable war" when Moscow is ready for the Communist conquest of the entire world.

As he passed beyond, Moscow planned by 1955 to achieve targets in war production which had been conceived as possible only in 1960 or 1965. By 1955 the USSR and the Soviet Bloc in Europe will exceed the 1952 output of the United States in coal and lignite. Their electric power will equal that of Western Europe. Their production of steel will approach two-thirds of American production in 1951. Their coal, oil and steel targets (though not pig iron) will exceed those indicated by Stalin in 1946 as attainable by 1960 or 1965. It was this objective, proclaimed by Stalin at that time which, he said, would guarantee Russia "against any eventuality," which, properly interpreted, means it would enable Moscow to go places, i.e. be ready for the final showdown. This has led me to time the real danger period for war, if Moscow is undisturbed from within, as about in 1955-1957 or even before, i.e. within a year or two. The antidote is to keep Moscow busy at home, with our initiative, giving hope to the unreliable nations over which Moscow rules. If we have the initiative, we can guide the course of events; if they have it, they can force us into disaster, either by submission, if they make us jittery or we appease them, or by another Pearl Harbor, for they will outproduce us in those secret weapons which they can use for such a blow.

Hence, we have the opportunity to seize and retain the initiative for about a year or two when it can count the most.

The coming masters of the Communist Empire are the new generation. The speaker has been the first here and abroad to maintain for some time that a new generation was on its way to power in Russia. In 1918-1921, the middle and upper classes were destroyed—i.e. the bourgeoisie. They were the only able leaders of the new Russia of the first Revolution in March, 1917. They were the only possible competitors of the Bolsheviks. They were shot, starved, banished or fled to save their lives. The ablest part of the peasantry—the successful farmers—the so-called tight-fisted ones—the Kulaks—were done away with in 1929-1933 and the peasantry enserfed in collective farms.

Then came those elements in the Communist Party, whom Stalin and his cohorts feared. These Old Bolsheviks were destroyed in the great purge (1936-1938), involving secret police interrogations of some 9 to 11 millions brought in to obtain
“proof” of disaffection of these top actual or possible opponents of the Stalin regime. Since then and in more recent days, beginning at least in 1950, Jews have met the same fate. Terror, abject and effective terror, has kept the Stalin clique and will now keep the Malenkov clique in power.

The most inaccurate statement to be made today is to say that the terrorized inhabitants of present-day Communist states are reliable, dependable and loyal. The character of the rule over such terrorized peoples means that the Communist rulers in the USSR and in Europe and in Asia will unite in fear. They will hope Malenkov can rule the roost and pledge him loyalty or they will all go down in a heap. Hence wishful thinking to the effect that the Soviet Satellite Communist rulers will stage revolts immediately is unrealistic. This includes Red China. Later if we have the proper foreign policies, we may get, as we should, national, not communist, revolutions in Russia and the Satellite countries, including China.

The new generation, brought up since the seizure of power by the Bolsheviks in 1917, has not had the experiences of Lenin and Stalin. Lenin knew what it meant to be an exile, and Stalin did time in Tsarist jails. Both, when they acquired territory and power, knew what it would mean to the Communist movement, if they lost the territorial and power base for the world revolution; if, through some rash act, they risked its loss. The Communist movement would have been done for, even though there were left behind Communists.

This new generation, which is beginning to inherit the greatest land power on earth, which has not experienced these hardships and fears of its past leaders, which knows next to nothing of the outside world and what it knows has been skillfully doctored; I say, this new generation, which has grown up since the revolution and is told each day that their people had discovered, invented, and known everything before anyone else, and is now being indoctrinated in the bitterest “hate America” campaign, will encourage a foreign policy devoid of the “limited caution” of its past leaders. No matter how camouflaged by deceptive peace propaganda and united front from above tactics, it will seek to retain and aggressively and arrogantly to use the initiative in world politics in behalf of the world revolution.

The following necessary policies emerge as antidotes to the Soviet Communist scene:

1) We must continue to develop our armaments, without relaxation or stretch-out, for a period of four or five years. This we can do. But we cannot do it for 10, 15, or 20 years of the Kennan-Bradley plan or 50 years of the British Chatham House groups.

2) We must seize and retain the initiative with every measure short of war and in every developing situation or incident, putting the blame squarely and frankly on Moscow.

3) We must give hope to the enslaved and terrorized peoples, Russians as well as all the others, that we will do what we can to help them, just as the Communist Parties everywhere, supported by Moscow, are trying to bring about violent revolutions all over the world including our own United States.

4) We must proclaim to the world that we are the real proponents of peace, that the Moscow Presidium or Politburo does not want peace and is in fact carrying on a war, hot and cold. All peoples, including the enslaved peoples, want peace, even if their leaders plot war, civil or international.

Our only hope for peace, if there is any chance to preserve it in the near future, is to seize and keep the initiative and guide the course of events toward peace, resolutely and unafraid. The Communist leaders have the jitters because they know they can keep their grip on their peoples only through terror. Why should we have the jitters? Why, may we ask? We are trying to prevent the “inevitable” war which the Kremlin has long been planning and which it will precipitate when its leaders are ready. At the present rate of war production, they will be ready in one or two years, if we do nothing effective to prevent it.

History has made the American nation a unique nation. Besides the preponderant English stock, and the Scotch-Irish, German, Dutch and French elements, the children of many other peoples and races have become Americans in the course of time. (Continued on page 902)
Our Most Powerful Weapon of Defense

BY OSIE SMITH COOLBAUGH

At this time when the menace of Russian communism is so immediate and threatening, it would seem that we should combat it in every possible way. The weapons of defense we are using are predominantly military and yet most people admit that Russia’s most dangerous weapon is not a possible atom bomb—it is the Communist ideology.

This really flourishes chiefly in a country where there are glaring inequalities in possible living conditions. The United States is singularly free from that basis of propaganda. It is true there are some inequalities, results of prejudice and greed which no ideology has ever yet been able to eradicate. No other country in the world is as free from inequalities as ours.

In trying to broadcast knowledge about the United States for foreign reception, the emphasis seems often to be placed on the wrong points. Supposedly, the object of our propaganda is to prove that the common people are happier and more prosperous under a truly democratic government. Too much emphasis seems to have been put on things, on gadgets, and not enough on ideals. It is our ideals that have made our country great. Its possessions are only incidental. To emphasize riches and possessions serves only to arouse envy and jealousy. It is not what we have but what we are that deserves the emphasis.

It is not only outside peoples who do not appreciate the quality of the ideas upon which our nation has been founded. The ignorance of native-born Americans is appalling. Examinations of students throughout our whole educational system, even including the colleges, have revealed unbelievable ignorance. When even college students could not tell what Abraham Lincoln had done, it would seem that something should be done about it right away in our public schools. There is no other propaganda so potent for our Republic as the history of the United States. The United States did not just happen. It grew because of definite causes and reasons for its beginnings and certain trends in its growth.

Love of land and country is one of the fundamental human urges. Country, section, town, each is loyal to his own. Karl Marx with his doctrine of the dictatorship of the proletariat tried to do away with national boundaries and for some years the Russian communists followed his lead with “International” as their slogan and the Internationale as their national anthem. However, when the Germans attacked Russia, the old national loyalty surged back and the world had to admire the power of Russian patriotism.

Patriotism should not be a blind, ignorant instinct—it should be an educated and powerful tool of the state. How can we fight for or against what we do not know? With an elaborate school system, with movies, radio and television to tell the story, our ignorance of American history is not only appalling, it is inexcusable!

Those of us who are old enough to remember the development of fascism, naziism, and communism can remember how impressed and appalled we were by the methods used by those totalitarian states to indoctrinate the children with their subversive ideas. They began with the children as soon as they started to school and followed up as the years went by, feeding them with racial and social hatreds without thought of the truth—proving once again that to be free demands a knowledge of the truth.

In a recent news publication were pictures of lines of children carrying evergreen branches marching past Lenin’s tomb in Moscow. A caption accompanying the picture said Moscow’s school children were supposed to visit the tomb at least twice a year. Compare that with our national apathy where in some States the history of our country is not taught until high school. Any pupil leaving school after the grades has had no chance to know anything about the development of his country. Think of this and consider...
the continual indoctrination the Russians have from the cradle to the grave. Georgi Malenkov is a product of such communist indoctrination.

No wonder there is such ignorance among American citizens regarding the origins, growth and development of our wonderful country. A child should begin to read United States history as soon as he is able to read and grow up knowing about our marvelous heritage and our unique contribution to the story of human advancement.

One of our recent histories tells the story of the great change in living conditions during the past fifty years. Fifty years ago much of the present communist propaganda about the United States may have been true. Wall Street capitalists may have held some working people in industrial slavery. That is not true today—a real social revolution has been bloodlessly accomplished. The awakening of a public social conscience, along with the strengthening of labor unions and some political guidance, has brought about such a change that communist ideology has been bypassed and surpassed. It is now a theory of fifty years in the past and has nothing to offer the future. Today the situation of our working men has surpassed anything communist ideas can claim. With our thousands of comfortable homes and our happy, free, and friendly people, communism has here nothing to offer.

No one who knows the story of America can ever become a communist. The only reason any American ever does is because he doesn’t know his country. Therefore, surely, a knowledge of American history is one of the most powerful defenses of our way of life, and our concept of democracy.

The continual overcoming of difficulties and a great hunger for land combined to mold our national character. There never was another country where so large a proportion of the population cultivated the acres they owned. This developed a people extremely independent, used to overcoming difficulties and they grew strong and ingenious.

When our first colonial ancestors came to these shores they had to endure and overcome incredible hardships. Merely to survive was the first objective. After that they had to learn how to earn their bread before they could begin to make homes in the wilderness and prosper.

As they moved westward, wherever they went in their new, raw world, the same conditions had to be met again and again—survival, settlement and growth. The greatest hindrance to their growth was continual struggle against the Indians—the clever natives who also loved their country and were ready to fight for it.

Roger Williams and William Penn were among the comparative few who recognized that the natives had rights. These great men made treaties with the Indians and kept them, thus saving hundreds of lives. Elsewhere the settlers seemed determined to crowd the Indians out of any lands they themselves desired. Ideals of democracy developed slowly. The right of Puritans to worship as they pleased slowly grew into the theory that each should be able to worship as he believed. Frontier life, with its waves of pioneers, developed an independent spirit of equality which eventually allowed even the Indian the right to live.

In any consideration of forces which have molded the American people, great tribute should be paid to the thousands of immigrants who have flocked to this land of opportunity through the years. Whatever the situations were that sent them out of their native lands, the fact stands out that they had to be people of courage and imagination to break loose from the old countries to find a home among strangers in a strange land.

Industrial pioneers they were and they had to find and make a place for themselves under very hard circumstances, getting along by the hardest work, earning their place by hard work and ingenuity, like all pioneers, until they did make a place for themselves and in the doing of it, brought contributions of great value to their adopted country. America would not be what it is today were it not for the blood and brawn and brains of thousands of immigrants.

As soon as a child learns to read, he should begin to read his country’s history. History is not a dead, dry-as-dust subject, but a vital, thrilling story of ideas, ideals and leaders of rare courage and devotion.

(Continued on page 908)
Dr. Richard Pindell, One-Man Army

Dr. Peregrine Wroth

Richard Pindell was born at Hagerstown, Md., in 1755. He was a surgeon in the First Maryland Regiment under Col. Otho Holland Williams, in the Revolution, from January 1, 1777, to the dissolution of the Army, in 1783; he was with General Greene, 1780-81. He was a member of the Society of Cincinnati of Maryland; practiced medicine at Hagerstown after the war; was one of the founders of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland; First Master of Mount Moriah Lodge, Hagerstown, 1802; Grand Master Lodge A. F. and A. M. of Maryland, 1806-07; member of the Senate of Maryland, 1809; pensioned by the State and the United States for services in the Revolution; moved to Lexington, Kentucky, 1813; family physician of Henry Clay. Died at Lexington, Kentucky, March 20, 1833.

In this paragraph are set forth the bare facts concerning the life of a physician who practiced in Hagerstown in Revolutionary times. To it should be added; for many years a vestryman in the Episcopal Church; married the sister of Henry Clay’s wife. For a country doctor it is a record unusually full and complete. Most of us will leave behind us what is carved on our tombstones and little else besides.

And yet this record of Richard Pindell, being the record of a man who achieved prominence but failed of greatness, is but the dry bones of a skeleton, loosely articulated, and lacking life. Having failed of greatness, he has had no biographer to cover the bones and dress the figure so that we could see a man instead of a record, so that we could catch an occasional glimpse of the living thought that lay behind the recorded deed. Fortunately several years ago five or six letters of Pindell’s, in the Otho Holland Williams collection, were published, and, few though they are and brief though they are, they put so much life into the picture that I venture to bring parts of them before you.

The editor of these letters refers to Pindell as a “Militant Surgeon of the Revolution,” and militant he was, never for one moment to be confused with the non-combatant medical officer as he exists today. “Fired by the Love of Liberty,” he says he served his country, “in her Struggles for Liberty and Independence for the Space of Six years and a half (after having Previously performed two Years of Duty in the Militia) and until the Close of the War.” He passes lightly over the dreary amount of routine surgical work that must have filled these years and the hardships and privations attendant on such a service, to glory in the perfectly justifiable thought that he “performed some Military Achievements that would have done Honour to those whose duty it was to meet in Battle the Bristled Bayonets.”

First among these “achievements,” “for the Truth of which” he declares “I am ready to Swear before High Heaven” he mentions rallying “a considerable number of the Retreating Troops,” forming them in order, and keeping command of them until “Col. Hall fell in with us and took the Command.” And this at the Battle of the Brandywine, the first engagement he ever witnessed. On the retreat from Peedee, emulating Sergeant York of the A. E. F., he “took a Picket Guard of Seven Men and dispersed a Regiment of Tories.” At the Battle of Cow Pens, one of the hardest fought battles of the Revolution, he “rallied a large Body of the Militia and returned them to the Charge.” On this last occasion General Morgan promised on the field to “put a feather” in the Doctor’s cap, but “Superior considerations and Disease,” a truly terrible combination difficult to interpret, prevented the fulfilment of the promise.

The second day after joining General Greene’s forces in South Carolina this warlike medical man showed that his valor was equalled by his resourcefulness. Protected by one man only, he “was detached on the Enemies lines to dress a Wounded Officer.” While returning with his one protector, handicapped by the presence of his wounded charge, they “dispersed—a large Body of Tory Militia, by my asking the Centinel * * * after his Piece was Cocked
and presented at us within a few Paces whether he had seen anything of Col. Washington's Dragoons."

This device, as bold as it was simple, and as efficacious as it was bold, was apparently made use of another time when a "Tory Centinel," in the performance of his duty, was presenting a cocked rifle at the Doctor's very breast. The simple query this time caused the "Centinel" to trail arms and run to the Guard, who fled in greatest trepidation. Whether it was the question itself or the manner of its asking the result, of a certainty, was all that could be hoped for in both instances.

It would seem that the officers under whom he was serving were beginning to realize that this Surgeon was good for something besides the monotonous drudgery of dressing the wounded, for at Deep River, in the fulfilment or orders, he hazarded his life by "carrying Instructions from Genl. then Col. Lee to Capt. Carrs under a heavy fire," and having satisfactorily performed this quite non-medical duty, he was sent up the road to exercise his military sagacity in seeking out a "Strong position for the Troops to form on in case they should be driven from their then Position."

In the Second Battle of Camden, the line officers "being worn down by fatigue," Pindell, being well mounted on a horse taken from a British Officer, comes to their assistance and busies himself in "repeatedly rallying and keeping in Order a great Number of the retreating Troops." Afterwards it pleases him to think that in this action he "kept together more men than perhaps any Officer on the Field except Col. Howard."

At the Battle of Eutaw Springs he had a day quite to his liking, although the start seemed unpropitious in that he was delayed by having to stop to dress some wounded soldiers of the advanced corps who had been careless enough to get hurt in an early morning brush with a British foraging party. He hurries on, however, and manages to arrive on the field "just as the Grand Charge was Ordered."

The proper time, in his mind, to dress the wounded was after the charge was over. For the present there was a perfectly good charge just getting under way, and one more chance to "meet in Battle the Bristled Bayonette." He hesitates only long enough to pick a spot that promises action and makes his way thither. The brave Ewing is leading his men toward some British guns, and, being in front of his troops, has failed to notice that some of them are hanging back and getting into disorder. The doughty doctor locates Ewing, and says, "I rode to him under a Heavy Fire of Both Cannon and Musketery and aided him in forming his men at the risque of my life and they a few seconds after took two Pieces of British Artillery, killing and dispersing all the Troops destined to Guard them." The fury of this particular corner of the "Grand Charge" is shown by the fact that "Ewing rec'd Seven Wounds and nearly all his Men were Killed and Wounded."

The day was not, however, to be one of pleasure unalloyed. Business intrudes, and he has to dress "several Officers on the Field of Battle," among them the veteran John Eager Howard, who years later was gratefully to recall the debt he owed and graciously repaid it. These two old warriors cease from fighting long enough to apply some kind of a dressing, but Howard "could not be prevailed on to leave the Field altho Suffering under a painful wound, for many hours," and Pindell must have continued to indulge his appetite for combat because later on in the fight he was to "dress the Gallant Capt. Dobson, when he (fell) by my side having received a wound thro' the Body." The battle over, with a fine day's fight already to his credit, the Doctor doubtless spent the weary hours of the night dressing the wounds of his companions in arms.

With such military exploits as these Doctor Pindell fills a letter written almost forty years later, in 1816, from Lexington, Kentucky. He had left his native State three years before; he is, for the period, an old man, he has apparently fallen on evil times; and, he says "added to Pecuniary Embarrassments, I have had to encounter the Severest Tortures of the most painful Disease that Human Nature was ever Afflicted with, which frequently disqualifies me for professional duties and has broken my Spirits."

In poor health, discouraged, having endorsed his own son's paper for what he calls an immense sum, past sixty years of
age, he sees things inevitably getting worse instead of better, and himself “reduced to want; or * * * incumbrance to my Friends.” Thus situated he determines to apply to the Assembly of Maryland for remuneration for two horses taken from him during the Revolution and for his half pay which he feels has been withheld from him unjustly. The letter is addressed to Doctor Frisby Tilghman of Annapolis and Hagerstown; Doctor James Schnebley of Hagerstown, one of the Founders of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland; Captain Edw. G. Williams, son of Pindell’s old colonel and life-long friend, Otho Holland Williams; and one John Bowles.

The memorial is presented to the Legislature by Captain Williams, with the powerful endorsement of John Eager Howard, who, not unmindful of his debt to Pindell, writes, “I am under obligations to him for his great attention to me when wounded, and I do believe that he saved the lives of many brave men.” And the Assembly, having in mind apparently his military achievements rather than his services as a surgeon, grants him for life, not the half pay of a Surgeon, but the full pay of a Colonel of Dragoons.

Of Pindell’s life in Hagerstown these letters tell but little, in fact but one of them was written during his residence there. That one, addressed to General Otho Holland Williams, then living in Baltimore, sheds some light on the political activities of the gentlemen of this community in the days immediately following the Revolution. He tells General Williams, under date of January 6, 1789, that they “had a Meeting yesterday and have the pleasing prospect of seeing the Federal Tickett prevail by a great Majority, as we are all anxious and have pledged ourselves to one another that every exertion shall be made, to bring in voters, and to use every effort to counteract the Dark and Villainous designs of the Antis.”

A postscript offers as an excuse for any imperfections that might appear in the body of the letter the fact that on the night previous he had been a stranger to his bed, and that he was busy “writing Letters to the Big Captains in our Vicinity, requesting their exertions at the ensuing Election.” Thus early in our history was the technique of the great game of politics being evolved. The “Big Captains” of 1789 long ago passed on to whatever reward chanced to await them, but the organization they founded and the system they devised we have with us still.

Holding meetings, writing letters to “Big Captains,” and pledging one another to bring in voters may have been the work-a-day routine of the politically inclined gentlemen of those days, but that this routine was varied on occasion is made manifest by certain information Pindell gives General Williams in this same letter concerning another member of the medical profession, a “Doctor Cruz from your Town” (Baltimore, that is to say) who “has been some days in this Country, circulating infamous falsehoods against the Federalists.” It is apparent that this Doctor from the Big City is doing his best to get started a whispering campaign after the modern style, but the promptness with which the maligned Federalists of Washington County acted leads me to suspect that the idea was old even then.

Their method of meeting the situation may have lacked finesse, but it lost nothing in effectiveness thereby. When the learned stranger began circulating his whispers at Beltzhoven on the evening of January 5 a hint was thrown out, says Pindell, “that a Coat of Tar and Feathers, would be given him as a reward for his Services, if he did not quickly make his Excape, which he accordingly did altho” and here I am sure the writer of the letter had a smile in the corner of his mouth, “altho it was dark and very Cold.”

In 1813, Pindell, having practiced medicine in Hagerstown for almost thirty years, well known, well liked, a prominent figure in his profession, prominent in Masonry, an influential member of the Federalist party, leaves his native town and travels west to Lexington, Kentucky, to start anew. He was nearing sixty, and in those days sixty was the end of the road for most. He had been, according to Williams, the leading physician of Hagerstown, and this was a strange move for a man who had been the leading physician of the town to be making when he was well on toward the end of his life.

We might like to believe that the adventurous spirit of his hard fighting youth was
breaking out in him again in an impulse to go a-pioneering into the little known western country; we might like to think of him going to spend an opulent old age in quiet leisure by the side of his famous brother-in-law in Lexington; but we know that the desire for adventure was dead; we have his own admission that retirement from practice was not to be thought of, his complaint that the "hard and assiduous labor" of thirty years had brought him but little; and we are forced to the conclusion that an income that was diminishing as the years increased was turning the eyes of an old and impoverished doctor toward a rich and influential relative, and the possibility of a new field and another chance.

We seek without much success some reason for the leanness of his purse; contemporary records help us not at all; he himself has left no letters that were written just at this time, but later, in 1816, after he had spent three years in Kentucky, he writes to the son of General Williams a letter that may possibly carry a hint of explanation. "I rise early," he says, "go to bed regularly when business will permit, and have given up totally frequenting Taverns."

Now, I wonder if it is altogether fair, a century and more after he wrote this letter, even to wonder what he meant, or if he meant anything. With nothing else in hand to bear out the thought, is it fair to conclude that "frequenting taverns" had anything at all to do with his being poor? Because he "rises early" and goes to bed regularly in Lexington, are we to conclude that in Hagerstown he made merry in the night time, and lay abed in the mornings when he should have been attending to business? No, and yet he calls attention to these virtuous habits so emphatically as to suggest at least that they might have been newly acquired. At any rate he asserts that his health is better because of them, and perhaps that is all that he meant to say.

But this convert to the doctrine of "early to bed, early to rise," this one time frequenter of taverns, even in the act of pointing to the belated mending of his ways, looks with a regretful eye on the pleasures he has renounced, and remembers pleasantly the people and the places he has left behind. The letter goes on—"We now and then get a Glass of Wine in a few houses (very few Indeed) but there is nothing here like the truly Social convivial Parties, we used to enjoy in my Old walks about Hagerstown Fountain Rock and Springfield Mt. Pelier and Long Meadows."

Whatever advantage life in Kentucky offered over life in Maryland it failed to compensate for the loss of old friends, old haunts, old customs. Success may have come out of his breaking with the past, but sadness came out of it, too, and a plaintive note creeps in when he writes to his friends back home. But after all when he wrote this letter he was an old man in a strange country full of strange people with strange habits.

His people, The People, were back in Hagerstown where there were taverns, and where one might be irregular about going to bed without causing too much comment, and where early rising was not essential to respectability. Pathos and sarcasm mingle strangely in the close of the paragraph I am quoting, "The People who Inhabite here are, I think of a Dift. Race, or perhaps of vitiated or more refined Habits. I envy them not their singularity."

What little we know of Pindell's professional life allows us to rate him above the average of the time. He was one of the Founders of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, and Cordell asserts that the Founders represented "not only the best elements of the Maryland profession of the period, but the highest types of physicians to be found anywhere * * * men erudite in all the knowledge of medecine as it was then taught and understood." As to his thirty years of practice in Hagerstown we know nothing, and of his twenty years spent in Kentucky no record has come down except that he became the physician of Henry Clay, a fact that means nothing, because Clay was his brother-in-law. That he did build up a practice in Kentucky he suggests when he says "I * * * go to bed regularly when Business will permit." It may be true, too, that his early rising was the result of the demands of a busy practice.

In only one letter does he speak of medical matters in detail, but that letter, written from South Carolina in 1781, betrays the hand of a surgeon of sound
judgment, with keen powers of observation, and possessed of no mean knowledge of his art. He is writing of an amputation performed on a Colonel Ford, of the Maryland Line, “one of our Dearest Friends, Who,” he says, “has suffered one continued scene of pain without any other unfavorable appearance that could justify an Amputation. From the nature of the parts injured I was always fearful that this would be his Lot but I am persuaded if we could have convinced him of the necessity of undergoing momentary pain for future advantages we might have saved the Arm. He was prepossessed that an amputation would be the Derniere resort and would not consent to suffer any pain but what would be attendant on it. The position was unfavorable to the discharge of Matter formed about the joint and counter openings might have given a free discharge to it and prevented the Bones which were exposed from becoming carious, but to this however forcibly inculcated he would never consent. Two days before the operation the Arm became swelled and Oedematous. This with the approaching debility determined us in favor of the Amputation.” I submit that this surgery of 1781 differs from the surgery of today only as to details of spelling and punctuation.

It is as unfair as it is unwise to try to show from five or six scattered letters what kind of man this Richard Pindell was. But from these few letters, one written in a Revolutionary Camp in South Carolina in 1781, one in old Hagers Town in 1789, two in Kentucky in 1816, and one in Kentucky in 1817, we catch glimpses of a life more full than most of ours; glimpses fleeting, but vivid, of the young Surgeon of the Revolution, “fired by the Love of Liberty” to seek service on the field of battle rather than in the hospital and the camp; of the citizen in his thirties, rich in friends, active in politics, in love with the free and easy life of early Maryland; of the old man, making for himself a place among strangers in a far country, broken in health, begging from the State he served in youth a pension to secure him against want in old age.

He was poor as a young man, “much in want of money” as a Surgeon in the Maryland Line, so much in want of it that he “cannot get any Clothes made for the want of it.” Two horses he lost in the course of his campaigns and he writes his General, “I am poor * * * the loss of these horses comes heavy on me.” Thirty-five years later the loss of these horses looms sufficiently large in his mind to make him attempt again to get some sort of compensation from the State.

Professional and political success did not bring riches, for in 1816 he confesses to a flirtation with the Lottery, hoping, he says rather bitterly, that “fortune might be disposed to show a friendly aspect in some shape or other,” sad experience having taught him that “little was to be gained by hard and assiduous labor.” He asks for his retirement pay, rightfully due him from the State he had served so long and so well, but asks for it only with “much reluctance, and with the Advice of my friends.” His last years are made happier by the granting of the request because he can now say, “All my own Debts (and those are Debts contracted for others) I shall have funds to meet. No friend shall ever have it to say he lost by showing me a favor.”

In his own mind his services to his country were essentially those of a soldier. In his Memorial to the Maryland Assembly he calls the roll of the battles in which he fought, from the Battle of the Brandywine to the end of the war. He tells of his service as Line Officer with troops in the field, with hardly a word of his professional activities. Perhaps this was merely because, in his old age, the memories of sword and gun, the smell of powder, the shouts of the charge, came back more easily and more gratefully than the memories of the rough camp hospital, the shrieks of amputations without an anaesthetic, the stench of pus and gangrene.

But certainly the words of John Eager Howard endorsing this same Memorial leave no doubt in our minds of the value of the services rendered by Pindell, the Surgeon. “I do believe,” says Howard, “that he saved the lives of many brave men, as far as it was possible for him to afford relief, it was done, not only the men of the army received his attention, but I know that the Militia and people of the Country who had been wounded, received his attention whenever opportunity offered. In the Southern Country opportunity fre-
And yet I feel that this “Militant Surgeon of the Revolution” was vastly pleased when his back pay was granted him as the back pay, not of a Surgeon, but of a Colonel of Dragoons.

IN RE: THE COLONIAL PHYSICIAN

The doctor stood especially high in influence and popular esteem. Often he had depended for his medical education upon his apprenticeship to some physician in active practice in a large city. His term of tuition being over, the young man returned to his early home and began the practice of medicine. As time went by he grew in influence, popularity and wealth. His knowledge of the world, good sense and engaging manners, his hearty laugh and the interest he manifested in the family of the poorest of his sick people, made him a universal favorite. When he rode out the occupants of every farmhouse he passed were as well known to him as his own household. The boys took off their caps to him as he passed, and the girls paid him compliment of greeting by dropping a curtsy. He would take the longest rides on the darkest nights to administer a dose of calomel to an old woman or attend a child with a cold. He was present at every birth; he rode with the family at the funeral; he was to be found with the minister at every deathbed, and his name attested the signature to every will.

In those days there were no drug stores. The country store kept a few of the simplest drugs stored away on the shelves among shoes, harness, twine and salt meat. The doctor had to be both physician and druggist, and his saddle bags protruded with their load of drugs. The old mortar and pestle was in daily use, and the physician put up his own prescriptions and pounded his own drugs. Great quantities of medicines were taken in those days—more even by the well than is given to the sick now. Large doses of calomel and rhubarb had to be taken each spring and nauseating combinations of senna and molasses were taken daily. Simple remedies of the present day were unknown. The patient in a raging fever was denied water. So much mercurial compounds were taken that the lips turned blue and the gums fell away from the teeth. It was quite common to cup and leech. As quinine was not known until 1820 the cure for fever and malaria was cinchona bark; but it was scarce and expensive. Vaccination had not been discovered, and smallpox was frequent and fatal. The poorest man when injured has now better surgical attention than could be procured at that time at any price.

—Abstract from History of Harford County, 1901, by Walter W. Preston.

America—the Unique Nation

(Continued from page 894)

The American nation consists now of the descendants of nearly all nations and races, of nearly all religions and classes. They have fought and bled in all our wars. When one of these nations is unfortunate or is overtaken by misfortune, we Americans know it. How, then, is it when many nations are enslaved and hope for deliverance from us?

If you look back into history you will find that, though it has often taken some time before we did it, we have never let down any nation in distress. I dare say we never will, because we cannot deny the sources from which we became the unique nation in this world. That is why we are the hope of mankind. And since our own survival is involved in freeing the enslaved nations from a tyranny far more brutal than any in history, we have no other choice.

The Daughters of the American Revolution, bearers of a hallowed tradition, conscious of their ennobled heritage, have the exalted duty to perpetuate the great ideals of the men and women who founded our nation. May they always be inspired by their duty and continue to bequeath to their children and to all Americans a legacy of high and intelligent purpose, of freedom and liberty!
New Horizons in Polio Prevention

BY HART E. VAN RIPER, M.D.

Preface by ELAINE WHITELAW

Patriotic endeavor in our communities has many aspects. This Summer the leadership of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, can continue to show its considerate interest in the control of infantile paralysis, by helping its members understand both the promise and limitations of a recent step forward on the road to the prevention of the dread cripple.

The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis is aware of the heartwarming concern of many D. A. R. Chapters in this great volunteer endeavor which has stimulated March of Dimes-supported scientists to research discoveries which are bringing us to the threshold of victory over the disease. We are happy therefore to present the following article on this vital question by the Medical Director of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

TREMENDOUS PROGRESS in March of Dimes research seeking control of infantile paralysis has brought us to the very threshold of prevention of this cruelly unpredictable disease we all know so familiarly as polio.

A scientifically tested weapon of defense, gamma globulin, was added to the fight against polio during the heat and heartbreak of last summer's tragically widespread epidemics.

This precious stuff, gamma globulin, or GG as we can more readily call it, is neither a miracle drug nor a vaccine. It is a fraction of human blood, the disease-fighting fraction containing antibodies against many diseases including, as we now know, polio.

Unfortunately, GG is in very short supply. There will not be enough of it to meet this summer's demand. Nor can additional amounts be prepared in time for use during this year's inevitable outbreaks.

The value of GG in relation to polio was definitely determined only last year as a result of dramatic field trials conducted under the auspices of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. Some 55,000 children, probably the youngest volunteers in history, aged one to eleven years, served cheerfully and willingly as the very human tools of research. They helped establish scientific proof that injections of gamma globulin during epidemics give children marked protection against paralytic polio for about five weeks.

The reasons for the short supply of gamma globulin this year are at once interesting and complicated. In your capacity of community leadership, your members have the challenging responsibility of learning the facts and aiding in their true interpretation to the general public.

This summer will bring us many curious and frustrating experiences. We shall probably hear a hue and cry for gamma globulin. We shall perhaps cry for it ourselves if the disease strikes close to our own family door. But we may not be able to get it.

Why not?

When it was first realized that GG was an effective though temporary preventive for paralytic polio, the National Foundation alerted all responsible agencies to the fact that the storm of demand for this precious blood fraction would rapidly outstrip the supply. The bottleneck is due not entirely to lack of blood but also to limited processing facilities by which GG is extracted, or fractionated.

To assure maximum effective use of GG in this summer's polio fight a national pool was set up by the Office of Defense Mobilization, the governmental agency in charge of the nation's resources important to defense, of which blood is one, in scarce supply. The ODM, at the advice of a special committee of scientists and public health specialists and set up by the National Research Council, will allocate and distribute all GG supplies.

The nation's pool of gamma globulin will include the GG from the Red Cross
blood donor program and the total inventories of commercial houses through July, 1954 which are being purchased by the National Foundation at an estimated cost of $11,000,000.

Red Cross gamma globulin made from blood collected from large numbers of people in widely separated geographical areas has been shown to carry antibodies against all three of the known polio viruses. Commercial GG has been used for many years to combat measles and infectious hepatitis (jaundice).

By placing commercial GG in the national pool, the National Foundation has enabled the ODM to make allocations from this supply first for measles and jaundice, leaving the maximum amount of Red Cross gamma globulin available to fight polio. This means that the greatest procurable amount of blood will be at the ODM's disposal and used to fight as much disease as it possibly can across the nation. It will in no way affect or interfere with the blood program for our Armed Forces.

According to the general plan announced in mid-March by the ODM, GG for polio will be distributed through the state and territorial health officers. There will be no charge for the material.

The supply will probably be used for inoculations of children in areas where the worst epidemics occur and for family and other intimate contacts of each diagnosed case. Most likely, state public health officers working with private physicians will administer the family contact portion of the GG program while the inoculations of children in epidemic areas will be directed by local health departments.

The most recent inventory of supplies, showed that there will be about a million doses of GG for polio use up to September 1953. There are approximately forty-six million children and adolescents in the more polio-susceptible age groups.

Unless people get panicky about it, there is no reason for undue alarm. Most of us, statistically, have gotten through the past summers unscathed and without the benefit of GG. For most of us, statistically, the chances of escape are as good as ever; for none of us are they any worse. And for some of us, they will be better than ever.

No one can yet foretell where polio outbreaks will occur nor how severe they will be. But some of us who find ourselves in epidemic-ridden communities will have the new protection of GG through inoculations probably administered by the local health department.

Many of us may be called upon to volunteer our services if our own communities become epidemic areas and receive an ODM allocation of gamma globulin. No one knows the details of administration of GG yet but it is well within the realm of possibility that volunteers will be needed, as they always are, to keep records, staff clinics, help professional personnel, handle children and calm parents.

Your membership can surely be counted upon to step forward with full ranks if a community call for volunteers to help in the GG program is sounded. Your membership can also be counted upon to do the harder job, namely to help see that this public health endeavor is understood and that the facts about it are communicated to the public in simple, reassuring terms so that those who want GG and cannot get it will not become unreasonably alarmed.

Meanwhile, intensified efforts have already been started to assure more adequate supplies of GG for the summer of 1954. And there are encouraging reports of continuous work on a polio vaccine leading us to the confident belief that this is a practical prospect for the early, though not immediate future.

Hope for polio's conquest has never been higher. Nor has it ever been harder to steady down to realistic preparation for a difficult season ahead, knowing that our victory over polio is just around the corner of the next few years.

In accordance with Article V, Section 3, of the National By-Laws of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, "Annual dues shall be payable to the National Society on or before the first day of January," but, in order to determine eligibility for representation at the Continental Congress, it is necessary for National dues to be in the hands of the Treasurer General February 1.
National Defense

BY FRANCES B. (MRS. JAMES C.) LUCAS

Executive Secretary

NATIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE

COMMENDATIONS

To Battle Pass Chapter, Mrs. Charles N. Lane, Past Regent, for having distributed over 1200 pieces of National Defense literature, which was placed on a table at each Chapter meeting with a “Help Yourself” sign. This dealt with particular emphasis on the dangers of treaty law and on the preservation of the McCarran-Walter Immigration Law in order to protect these United States and all Americans. Mrs. Robert J. Upton, Chairman of National Defense, and Mrs. Herbert G. Dittmer, Americanism Chairman, were ardent assistants in this distribution.

To Mrs. C. A. Bergin, of the Biscayne Chapter, Miami Beach, Florida, for having purchased 140 copies of the Guide to Subversive Activities and the 100 Things You Should Know About Communism, to be placed in the libraries of Dade County.

To Mrs. Hudson Chandler, National Defense Chairman, Thomas Nelson Chapter, Arlington, Virginia, for setting up a committee of four new members, two teachers and two parents who meet each month to discuss problems of education, national defense and community interest, and to supervise the sending of letters and telegrams or to make personal contacts with legislators. Another committee has been appointed by Mrs. Chandler to review textbooks and to study the dangers of UNESCO and world government. Members of other organizations are cooperating with the latter group.

SUBVERSIVE INFLUENCE

IN EDUCATION

The January 2, 1953, report of the Subcommittee to Investigate Internal Security states that early in the 1940’s testimony was received that there were approximately 1500 communist teachers in the United States. In 1950 there were about 500 teachers in New York City alone who were members of the Communist Party. To quote from the report: “It is to be pointed out, however, that these figures do not reflect the full strength of the communist organization.

“One former Communist Party member testified that in 1949 he was assigned the task of organizing New York communist school teachers into a secret underground network, modeled after an important communist plan brought to the United States from abroad by the then chairman of the Communist Party of the United States, William Z. Foster...

“Communist influence in schools radiated far more extensively than the number of actual Communist Party members. Dr. Bella V. Dodd, who rose to membership of the national committee of the Communist Party and who was legislative representative of the New York Teachers’ Union, testified that that Union, while under complete communist domination, had a roster of 11,000 members, all of whom operated while in the Union in an atmosphere created and controlled by the Communist Party.”

Let’s consider some of the testimony:

“Senator Ferguson: When you were a teacher and really a Communist, what did you do to the students and the other teachers?

“Mrs. Dodd: God help me for what I did. I was not a member of the Communist Party, but there was no doubt in my mind—

“Senator Ferguson: But you had a philosophy and you served the cause.

“Mrs. Dodd: There is no doubt in my mind that I did a great deal of harm.

“Senator Ferguson: And how did you function among the students?

“Mrs. Dodd: I was their faculty adviser on many problems. I worked with individual students. I was particularly keen
about my students. I was very sympathetic, and I was very popular with my students.

“Senator Ferguson: Do you think you may have convinced some of them to become Communists?

“Mrs. Dodd: I have no doubt that I did.”

So we see it is not always what is taught in the school room but also in the individual contacts which subversives have with the students.

The Teacher News, a publication completely under the communist-controlled Teachers’ Union, ran a column entitled “Road to Peace—New Material for Classroom Use.” According to the report it contained “abundant communist propaganda and was obviously circulated by the Communists with the view toward encouraging communist teachers, and teachers within the communist orbit, to use it in the classroom.”

The “Road to Peace” article recommended the use of propaganda published by the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, which is cited as subversive in the Un-American Activities Guide on page 81. Copies of this Guide are available from the National Defense Committee, D. A. R., 1776 D Street, N. W., for 35c.

Mrs. Dodd, who has seen the error of her previous activities, further stated: “I think any honest investigation which brings the issues to the fore and lets all decent and honest people, whether they are teachers who are trapped in this organization, or not, really look at the issues, will help to eliminate that which is evil.”

We certainly agree with you, Mrs. Dodd, as do all Americans, particularly parents who know that our children are the voters of tomorrow and must be taught the principles of free enterprise and to protect our Republic from socialist-communist infiltration.

WILLIAM EDGAR BORAH
ON THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

“Peace upon any other basis than national independence, peace purchased at the cost of any part of our national integrity, is fit only for slaves, and even when purchased at such a price it is a delusion, for it cannot last.

“But your treaty does not mean peace—far, very far from it. If we are to judge the future by the past, it means war. Is there any guaranty of peace other than the guaranty which comes of the control of the war-making power by the people? The people in whose keeping alone you can safely lodge the power of peace was nowhere, at no time and in no place, to have any voice in this scheme for world peace.”

ONE OF MANY

Virginius Frank Coe first worked for the United States Government in 1934. Since then he has held positions in the Federal Security Agency, the National Advisory Defense Council, Monetary Research, a Division of the Treasury Department (Assistant Director and Director), Joint War Production Committee of the United States and Canada (Executive Secretary), Board of Economic Warfare (Assistant to the Executive Director), and in the Foreign Economic Administration as Assistant Administrator. He was technical secretary of the Bretton Woods Monetary Conference in 1944 when the articles of agreement were drafted setting up the International Monetary Fund. At the time of his testimony he was Secretary of the International Monetary Fund, drawing a salary of $20,000 a year. The International Monetary Fund handles assets of between $7 and $8 billion and is a specialized agency of the UNITED NATIONS.

Mr. Coe refused to answer, on the grounds that it would incriminate him, all questions put to him by the Senate Internal Security Committee as to whether he was a Communist, whether he had engaged in subversive activities, or whether he was presently a member of a Soviet espionage ring. He refused to admit whether he had been a member of an espionage ring while technical assistant to the Bretton Woods Conference. Yet this man was a representative of the United States in the United Nations—handling billions of dollars! In previous hearings the Committee had received sworn testimony that Coe was a member of a Soviet espionage ring.

When exposing such subversives is for the protection of the United States, one looks with questioning and suspicion at those who call investigations by our duly elected legislators “witch hunts.” Don’t these people want Communists exposed? If not, why not?
DEMOCRACY

Delving into the files at your headquarters a little pamphlet, “Communist Election Platform—1938,” brought forth some interesting information. Page 13: “For Socialism—the Highest Form of Democracy.” “Acting in unison, the people can elect a progressive Congress . . . . This will help preserve democracy and further develop it, creating more favorable conditions for the eventual establishment of the highest form of Democracy—Socialism.” Millions of people are now referring to the United States as a Democracy—but the United States is a Republic. The Constitution so designates our form of government. The Communists are right in their little pamphlet: Socialism is the highest form of democracy where all are leveled to one stratum and individual freedoms become extinct.

IMMIGRATION

A subtle method of undermining the McCarran-Walter Immigration Bill, now Public Law 414, is being carried out by some legislators. These Congressmen are submitting private bills naming aliens for special entry into the United States. One bill, Senate 1186, would admit 328,000 non-quota refugees into the United States. Please write to your Representative and Senators asking that they vote against any legislation which would allow displaced persons or others to enter the United States except as designated under Public Law 414.

Our high standard of economy cannot long endure, in fact could be destroyed when one considers that within a few short years these people, who have contributed no taxes to social security, unemployment compensation or aid-for-the-aged funds, would be eligible for government benefits. If there is such an excess of population in these foreign countries, why are they claiming that they do not have the manpower to serve in the United Nations army or in the NATO forces in Europe? The United States is still furnishing 90 per cent of the United Nations forces in Korea. Remember, Korea is not a member of the United Nations. Our veterans must have employment upon their return, and allowing the entrance of hundreds of thousands of aliens could disrupt the labor situation. Many undeveloped sections of South America and Africa could be a haven for these people.

SWEDEN

Sweden’s Foreign Ministry says that if the Council of Europe, under NATO, seeks to assume control of national armies, navies, and air forces of the thirteen member countries, Sweden will withdraw from the organization. Foreign Minister Oesten Unden adds, “We believe that Sweden makes a more useful, positive contribution to peace through keeping our territory outside military combinations rather than by entering into an alliance with one or several protectors among the great powers.”

The noninterference of Sweden in the last two great wars has showed her wisdom in tending to her own business. With the internationalists inciting fear by circulating the propaganda that the United States must promote “collective security” or be destroyed, the bravery of the Swedes, who are next door to the international Communists, should assuage the alarm of some Americans who have previously succumbed to the internationalist hysteria.

Although a member of the United Nations, Sweden has sent no military forces to Korea but has limited her contribution to a hospital ship. The Swedes are not given to proclaiming the responsibilities their country owes other nations or the world in general but courageously look to themselves to assure their security and future.

OUR CHILDREN

An article in a recent magazine should be of keen interest to all parents. For about twenty-five years some psychologists have contended that “mother” or “father” is the villain if the child develops allergies or becomes delinquent. “Conditioning” has been a word which frightens most mothers and one which is tossed about indiscriminately by those who would center responsibility upon the mother in particular.

“In the past, babies ‘just grew,’” the article states, “and as for their conditioning, mothers did just what comes naturally.” When a baby was hungry, he was fed. If his nap ran over the feeding time he was allowed to sleep. Then the experts decided the “clock” should rule his little
life. The bath must be given at a certain time and each day must follow the exact procedure of the preceding day or the little fellow might become neurotic.

Now they are deciding that “mother was right.” The constant worry of today’s parents who are reading books on child psychology and taking their children to clinics is not in most cases necessary. If a child is loved, knows that he has the affection of his parents, is taught that if he breaks the rules he will be punished, he will not resent the discipline but will develop greater respect for his parents. It is the overindulgent, overprotective and overanxious mother or father who undermines a child’s self-confidence. A child must make some decisions for himself in order to be prepared for adult life. If the decision is detrimental to the child, talk the situation over with him calmly and explain the reason. Overdiscipline or continual correction of a child who does not understand the reason builds up resentment.

Above all, don’t emphasize his faults but praise his virtues and thank him courteously when he does a small favor. Parents cannot expect their children to be courteous when they do not set a good example, but let the child know that you expect the same thoughtfulness in return.

Don’t worry if your child “goes through” a period of telling imaginary stories. I remember one child whom I tested several years ago. I had met the mother at a bridge party and during the conversation she said, “Betty has become such a little liar. I don’t know what to do with her. She’s only five but she certainly can tell tall tales. No punishment seems to stop her.” I shuddered with horror at her harsh words and at last suggested that she bring Betty over to see me.

One afternoon a few weeks later mother and Betty rang the doorbell. Betty was a delightful little blonde and I told her to “make yourself acquainted with the house while mother and I talk.” After a few moments Betty came in from the back porch with shining eyes and said, “There’s a great big cat on your porch. He’s black. He has a wiggly tail.” Since the porch was enclosed and I had no cat, I knew Betty was elaborating, so I laughingly said, “And how many kittens are there?” With sparkling eyes Betty replied, “Oh, at least a hundred, and all black.”

Betty’s mother was about to interrupt when I interposed, “It’s fun to tease and play, isn’t it, Betty.” She danced back to the porch with a merry little gigle.

After some discussion Betty’s mother was convinced that part of a child’s life is naturally lived in a world of make-believe and it’s better to laugh with a child than to scold or punish.

Frances B. Lucas

Our Most Powerful Weapon of Defense

(Continued from page 896)

No garbled Hollywood version of well-known events and people can compare in thrilling interest with the live stories bound up in the histories of our States—from tiny Rhode Island under Roger Williams, one of the greatest of all—to the history of great Texas; from struggles between settlers and Indians in wilderness Maine to the missions of California.

In all the stories of battles none has ever surpassed that of the Battle of the Alamo. No tales of discovery, adventure and narrow escapes have eclipsed the true story of the Lewis and Clark expedition and none had richer rewards. How many can tell the stories of the Republic of Franklin, the Republic of Texas and the Land of Deseret, about the Spanish States of New Mexico and California, countries within our country? There are scores of heroes whose lives are most inspiring for young Americans. They may know something of Daniel Boone and Davy Crockett, possibly about Kit Carson and Jim Bridger, but do they know about Marcus Whitman, an epic of courage and tragedy? Every State and region has had its outstanding leaders, who helped to develop each part of our great Union.

Besides all these, there are true and tragic tales about Indians. Let them read (Continued on page 937)
Parliamentary Procedure

BY FLORENCE GARRISON DANFORTH
Acting National Parliamentarian

SINCE this is my last contribution to the Magazine as Acting Parliamentarian, I wish to take this opportunity to thank those who provided such interesting and stimulating inquiries and those who have sent kind letters of appreciation. I have enjoyed doing the work and have felt it a privilege to be of assistance to the President General and the National Society following the death of Mrs. Hampton Fleming.

QUESTION. When a small flag is displayed on a mantel for Chapter meetings, with a D. A. R. flag in the same standard, how should they be placed? On the Regent's right when she is facing the room? And should the United States flag be at the extreme right?

ANSWER. This is not a parliamentary question. It should have been sent to the National Chairman for Correct Use of the Flag, but since you wish a reply in the Magazine, I will try to answer your question. Public Law 829 states that when there is a platform, the flag should be placed in the position of honor at the right of the presiding officer. I judge that here there is no platform, and in such cases the flag "belongs" to the audience and is placed on the audience's right. However, the National Society has passed resolutions concerning the placing of flags in homes or small rooms at D. A. R. meetings. These resolutions give the flag the place of honor at the right of the presiding officer. I judge that here there is no platform, and in such cases the flag "belongs" to the audience and is placed on the audience's right. However, the National Society has passed resolutions concerning the placing of flags in homes or small rooms at D. A. R. meetings. These resolutions give the flag the place of honor at the right of the presiding officer at all times. It is my opinion that the flag should be on the Regent's right as she faces the room, with the United States flag in the extreme right of the standard.

QUESTION. Does the member who is to nominate a Vice President General have to be a voter at Continental Congress?

ANSWER. Yes. A nomination is really a motion that the nominee fill a specified office. Therefore a nomination should be made only by one who has the right to make a motion.

QUESTION. The State Society has in its By-Laws "All officers shall hold office for three years, or until their successors are elected." Our Chapter By-Laws provide for only a two-year term, and we want to know if the reading "... or until their successors are elected" means that our Chapter officer may hold her office more than two years if the Chapter wishes to reelect her at its annual meeting. Do we have to hold an election at each annual meeting, even if all officers have been elected and their two years have not expired?

ANSWER. Your first question is a little confusing. The limits for a term of office of State officers has no bearing on the term of office for Chapter officers. If your Chapter term is two years and your By-Laws provide that officers may not have two consecutive terms, their terms are automatically completed at the end of the two years; but in the absence of such a restriction officers may be elected for a second term if the Chapter wishes. I think that in all probability what is bothering you is the phrase "or until their successors are elected." In my opinion, this provision is to cover emergencies so that the Chapter or State will never be without officers. In case of war or disaster when meetings cannot be held, this provision makes it possible for officers to carry on until elections become possible. If a slate of officers is elected but the office of Regent is not filled, the former Regent should continue in office until her successor is elected and it is in order to call for a special election, the conventional notice having been given. It is not the intent of this provision that officers may continue for another entire term.

No, you need not hold an election except biennially since your By-Laws provide for a two-year term.

QUESTION. Our election of Chapter officers, delegates and alternates is held in May. If a member is present who has not paid her dues until after February 1, 1953, and is not on the 1953 February 1 list sent by our Chapter Treasurer to the Treasurer General, is she eligible to vote for the Delegates and Alternates to the 1954 Continental Congress? If ineligible, how can
she be prevented from voting?

ANSWER. A member is still a member until July 1, when she is dropped if her dues have not been paid, but her dues are delinquent after January 1, and she is no longer in “good standing.” National By-Laws, Article V, Section 7, says: “A member who is in arrears for dues shall not be entitled to vote for delegates or alternates to meetings of the National Society . . .” It is my opinion that a member of your Chapter who is not in good standing with the National Office at the time of your May meeting could not vote for Delegates or Alternates to the 1954 Continental Congress. The question you raise is an involved one due to the fact that you hold your elections in May. It is unusual to elect Delegates and Alternates eleven months before the Continental Congress, since changes are almost certain to become necessary in that length of time.

The member in question may vote for Chapter officers unless your Chapter By-Laws have some statement to the contrary. If the Chapter does not have a By-Law providing that members who have not paid their dues can not vote, persons in arrears may not be disfranchised. If a person is ineligible to vote, a single objection during the meeting requires enforcement of the By-Law, but an awkward situation may be avoided if before voting begins the Regent reads the requirements for voters, pointing out that those who do not qualify, may not vote.

QUESTION. Would a new member elected by the National Board at the February or April meeting in 1953 be eligible to vote for delegates and alternates to the 1954 Continental Congress?

ANSWER. She would be eligible to vote for Delegates and Alternates to the 1954 Continental Congress provided she were elected in February, 1953, and the annual Chapter meeting were held in February or on March 1 (the last permissive date) in 1954. If she were elected in April, a full calendar year would not have elapsed and she would not be eligible to represent the Chapter. While there is no explicit ruling to that effect, it may be presumed that a person who is not eligible to represent the Chapter would not be entitled to vote for its representative. (Cf. Art. V, Sec. 7, above.)

QUESTION. Please explain the difference between “fiscal year, current year, and calendar year” as mentioned in the National By-Laws. Does “fiscal year” have the same meaning as “dues-paying year”?

ANSWER. A fiscal year is related to an organization’s finances. It is the year between financial statements. For Daughters of the American Revolution the fiscal year is from March 1 through the last day of February (Art. V, Sec. 1). The current year refers to the year now passing, not last year nor next (Art. V, Sec. 7b, “annual dues for the current year”). The calendar year is the period from January 1 to December 31. In D. A. R. usage this is in effect the period on which dues are based (Art. V, Sec. 4).

QUESTION. I find that some Chapters think it is a must to appoint the retiring Regent Chairman of the Program Committee. Other Chapters say the Chairman of the Program Committee should be the Vice Regent. Which is correct?

ANSWER. That depends altogether upon the By-Laws or Standing Rules of the Chapter. Either could be correct, but most Chapters report that the Vice Regent is their Program Chairman.

QUESTION. When application papers are returned unverified, to whom do these papers belong?

ANSWER. The application papers belong to the applicant and should be returned to her along with her fees. When an applicant is accepted by the National Society and the Chapter, the application papers are filed with the Chapter Registrar.

QUESTION. When a member has resigned from a Chapter while in good standing but has moved to another place and wishes to be reinstated there, is it necessary for her to be reinstated in her original Chapter and then transfer to the new one?

ANSWER. Members who have resigned may be reinstated upon payment of dues for the current year through any Chapter they wish to join. A member desiring to be reinstated in the National Society through a Chapter must be approved by that Chapter and must also sign a card of reinstatement. It is not necessary to be first reinstated in the original Chapter, but a copy of the applicant’s papers must be obtained from that Chapter, and there may be a charge for copying them.
The End of the D. A. R. Debt

BY MRS. DONALD BENNETT ADAMS
Pro-Tem Chairman, Building Fund Completed

On April 1, 1953, the debt was $59,000. Now, on May 1st, it has been reduced to $20,000. It was voted at Congress to take sufficient funds to pay off the balance of the D. A. R. debt from the magnificent profit made by the D. A. R. Magazine while Miss Carraway was Editor. But it was also decided to hold open the Building Fund until May 31, 1953, so that those States and Chapters which wished to win additional Awards of Merit would have the three full years from June 1, 1950. We do not wish to take any more from the Magazine than is absolutely necessary, of course, and we hope, as this is being written, that substantial contributions during May will further reduce the debt. But we do know that we will be OUT OF DEBT.

The Thousand Dollar Club prospered mightily and we have received forty such gifts or units, as follows:

- Chapter: San Diego, California; and Mecklenburg, North Carolina.
- Group Units: Colorado, Iowa (2 chapters), Kansas, Kentucky, Minnesota, Missouri (2 units), Nebraska, New York (4 units), Texas, Virginia (2 units).

There was also a unit of $1,000 given by Miss Carraway’s Cabinet. And a completely outfitted doll (Miss Completion of 1953) arranged by Miss Virginia Johnson, State Chairman of Junior Membership of West Virginia, brought $1,006, and was won by your National Chairman, who was somewhat embarrassed, but not sufficiently so to give up the Doll which will go to my grand-daughter!

Mrs. Magna’s “Miss Freda Debt” was a great success and was such a darling that I do not see how anyone could resist her. Besides the first 96, which were given by Mrs. Magna, and were a clear profit to the Building Fund of $480, we have cleared, so far, almost $2,000, which goes to the Fund, and will be pro-rated to the Chapter credit of the purchasers. The dolls are now being sold for $3.00 each, or for $30.00 per dozen (no Chapter credit) and will soon be a collector’s item as once they are gone they are something you won’t be able to get anymore anywhere. But they are being sold PLUS POSTAGE, so if you send for them, please be sure to add enough to pay the postage.

The Building Sales, under the able chairmanship of Mrs. William M. Carri-gan of the District of Columbia, netted something over $300, and the Virginia Snack Bar and concessions gave them another membership in the Thousand Dollar Club, as reported above. It was a VERY busy Continental Congress!

To those of you who were not here to receive my congratulations in person may I say now how much your cooperation has been appreciated. The fact that, with the “assist” from the Ellis Island Fund, you have paid off over half a million dollars, plus interest amounting to nearly $22,000, is a monument to your loyalty to the National Society. In a future issue of the D. A. R. Magazine the final record of what you have given will begin. The total amount received from each State and Chapter, and the Awards of Merit which those contributions earned, will be published.

The State Chairmen have borne the brunt of the work, but I have visited twenty-two State Conferences to bring to them the picture as we saw it here in Washington. My National Vice-Chairmen have been splendid and I can never be sufficiently grateful to the invaluable Advisor to the Building Completion Committee, Mrs. Russell William Magna. I have just been the spark-plug. You, the members, the Chapters, and the States have been the machine which has accomplished the stupendous task of paying off the D. A. R. debt.
State Activities

RHODE ISLAND

THE Rhode Island State Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, held its 59th Annual State Conference on March 26, 1953, at the Narragansett Hotel, Providence.

The processional composed of present and past National and State Officers was escorted by Color Bearers and Pages.

Mrs. Harold C. Johnson, State Regent, called the meeting to order and the invocation was given by Miss Etta M. Peckham, State Chaplain. The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, the American’s Creed and singing of the National Anthem were led by Mrs. J. Lewis Farlander, State Chairman of the Correct Use of the Flag Committee. Mrs. Frank R. Budlong, State Vice Regent, welcomed the members and guests. Honorary State Regents, Mrs. Edward S. Moulton, Mrs. Arthur M. McCrillis, Mrs. T. Frederick Chase and Mrs. Louis Oliver, were recognized. Messages of greeting were read from Mrs. William L. Manchester, Mrs. John T. Ahearn and Mrs. Howard B. Gorham.

The morning session was devoted to annual reports of State Officers, State Chairmen of National Committees and all special State Committees. Mrs. H. Raymond Spooner, State Chairman of the Erection of Memorial Bell Tower committee, announced Rhode Island was the First State to be 100% in the Register Fund. This news was received with great enthusiasm. Mrs. Herbert E. Libby, State Chairman of the Building Completion Fund, presented to the Chapter Regents new gold badges with the number of blue stars attached which their Chapters had won. These badges indicated all Chapters in the State had earned gold badge status. Once again, the State was congratulated for having earned three blue stars plus.

During the morning while the Conference was in session, Miss Olive W. Richards, Chairman, Mrs. George A. Sweet, Vice Chairman of the D. A. R. Good Citizens Committee, took the 26 High School Students on a tour of historic spots in Providence—and to the State House where they were received by the Governor.

At noon a Memorial Service was conducted by the State Chaplain and Mrs. Roger G. Martin, State Registrar. The roll of deceased members was read and special tribute was paid to Mrs. Mary F. Caswell, State Regent, 1932-1935. Mrs. John J. Ahearn, Soloist, sang “In the Garden,” with Mrs. W. Harold Van Slyke as accompanist.

Preceding the luncheon, a reception to State Officers, Honorary State Regents and guests was held in the Mezzanine Parlor.

The afternoon session opened with a report by Miss Betty Koehler, State Junior President of C. A. R.

Miss Antonette Giunci, Senior student at Cranston High School, was chosen as the 1953 D. A. R. Good Citizen and was awarded a $100 United States Savings Bond.

Senior winners in the dressmaking contest were: first and second prizes—Sandra Frey of East Greenwich and Barbara Lyons of Middletown; in the junior group, first and second prizes—Georgia M. Bettencourt of Harmony and Rosalie Campopiano of Providence.

Mrs. Leon H. Follett, Chairman of Credentials Committee, reported the registered delegates to be 101. Mrs. Raymond M. Nickerson was Chairman of Tellers. Officers elected for 1953-1956 were: Mrs. Charles E. Hurdis, State Regent; Mrs. Lawrence F. Vories, State Vice Regent; Mrs. Ruth Dexter Clarke, State Chaplain; Mrs. Edward C. Ganz, State Recording Secretary; Miss Leona Chad Brown, State Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Ralph W. Wilkins, State Treasurer; Mrs. Edward B. Coy, State Registrar; Mrs. Whipple D. Crossman, State Historian; Mrs. James W. Ardrey, State Librarian, and Mrs. Robert W. Anderson, State Custodian.

Mrs. Harold C. Johnson was elected Honorary State Regent effective at the close of Continental Congress.

An illustrated lecture, “Rhode Island’s Colonial Landmarks—Today’s Heritage,” with Kodachrome slides of historical places in Rhode Island, was shown by Mr. James W. Ardrey. The script was prepared by Mrs. James B. Spencer, Program Chair-
man; Mrs. Edward C. Ganz, State Historian, and Mrs. Johnson, State Regent. The lecture and slides have been entered in the prize contest of the National Society for program material.

Mrs. Edwin A. Farnell, Chairman, presented the report of the Resolutions Committee, and three National Defense Resolutions and Courtesy Resolutions were adopted.

Miss Etta M. Peckham, State Chaplain, conducted the Installation Service for State Officers-elect.

After the Retirement of the Colors, the assemblage joined hands and sang “Blest Be The Tie That Binds,” bringing to a close a most inspiring Conference.

Gladys L. Ganz, State Historian

NEW JERSEY

The annual Spring Conference of the New Jersey State Society was held at the State House, Trenton, on Thursday and Friday, March 19 and 20, with Mrs. Ralph W. Greenlaw, State Regent, presiding.

Honored guests were Mrs. Raymond C. Goodfellow, Vice President General; Mrs. William A. Becker, Honorary President General; Mrs. C. Edward Murray, Honorary Vice President General; Mrs. Kenneth Troy Trewhella, Registrar General; Mrs. Edgar B. Cook, State Regent of New York; Mrs. Charles Romaine Curtis; State Regent of Illinois; and Mr. Harvey B. Nelson, Jr., National Vice President, Sons of the American Revolution.

After the introduction of honored guests, we listened to an address by Gov. Alfred E. Driscoll, who illustrated the construction of law-making.

Mrs. Rudolph L. Novak, State Registrar and Membership Chairman, awarded prizes to Nassau, Loantaka and Eagle Rock Chapters for largest increase in membership. State Historian, Mrs. Robert A. Melshimer, awarded prizes to Madelyn O’Connell and Harriet Stevens of Elizabeth Parcells Devoe Chapter for the best historical drama scripts. First prize for the best essay on American History was awarded to John S. Wilson, high school student. Second prize was a gift from the judges to Linda Lewin. The prize for the largest number of newly located Revolutionary graves was given to Westfield Chapter.

After the presentation of 96 Good Citizens by Mrs. Raymond Armstrong, State Chairman, Janice Marlene Hartshorn of Allentown, N. J., was introduced as State Citizen and awarded a $100 bond from the National Society. $25 bonds from the State Society were given to Jean Davis and Irene Brown.

Mrs. Howard G. DuBois, State Chairman of Press Relations, awarded prizes to Great John Mathis Chapter, also to Claverack, General Lafayette, Polly Wyckoff and Junior Committee of Old Whitehouse Chapters, also to Mrs. Louis I. Kievit, Press Scrap Book Vice Chairman. Mrs. H. Valentine Meinzer, State Chairman of Junior American Citizens, also awarded prizes.

The guest speaker for the afternoon was Mrs. E. Wyatt Payne whose topic was “Communism,” tracing its history and stressing the teachings of our forefathers to our children.

Mrs. George C. Skillman, State Chairman of Girl Homemakers, issued prizes to Senior dress winners Patricia Kurtz, Ernestine Di Spirito, Eleanor Freedman; to Juniors Santita Smith, Marylyn Myers and Barbara Miller, and special awards to Sally A. Mereness and Allene Carlson.

Following the State Banquet Thursday evening, we heard an informative address, “American Stake in the Near East,” by Dr. Robert King Hall, Educational Counsel for Industrial Corporations in the Near East. He gave us a clear picture of the oil situation.

At the Friday morning session Mrs. Loren B. Thompson, writer and lecturer, addressed the audience on “Korea, Symbol of the East.”

The following newly-elected State Officers were welcomed at the close of the afternoon session: Mrs. Thomas Earle Reeves, State Regent; Mrs. Rudolph L. Novak, State Vice Regent; Mrs. Sedgwick W. Stiles, Chaplain; Mrs. John K. Finley, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Raymond Armstrong, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Ezra Taylor Hughes, Treasurer; Mrs. George C. Skillman, Registrar; Mrs. John C. Hover, Historian, and Mrs. Harvey B. Nelson, Librarian.

Mrs. Ralph W. Greenlaw, retiring State Regent and candidate for Vice President
General, was elected Honorary State Regent.

Frances S. Melsheimer
State Historian

NORTH CAROLINA

The Fifty-third Annual State Conference of North Carolina was held March 3, 4, and 5 at the First Methodist Church in High Point. The State Regent, Mrs. James E. Lambeth, presided at the general sessions.

After the formal opening exercises Tuesday afternoon Mrs. J. C. Moore of High Point, General Chairman of the Conference; Mrs. Frank Lander of Monroe, Director of the hostess District; and Mr. Ed Mendenhall, Vice President of the High Point Chamber of Commerce, brought greetings of welcome to which Mrs. L. T. Penniman of Rocky Mount, State Librarian, responded. The State Regent gave a report of the splendid work done by the Society during the past year and the State Officers made their annual reports.

On Tuesday evening the annual banquet was held in the Ball Room of the Sheraton Hotel honoring Miss Gertrude Carraway, Honorary State Regent, Editor of the National D. A. R. Magazine, and Candidate for President General. Mrs. Noah Burfoot, State Historian, introduced the speaker, Mrs. Kenneth Trewhella, who in her charming manner spoke on “What’s Right with America.” She emphasized the opportunities enjoyed in this country and reminded us that we still have our Constitution and the Bill of Rights and our two-party system with the privilege of voting for those best qualified to serve. Adding interest to the program was an Indian dance performed by Walker Blanton, an Eagle Scout of Marion, N. C., assisted by his sister Diane, both in authentic costume.

The special feature of the Tuesday night session was an address by Miss Carraway. She stressed the need for patriotic effort on the part of all members of the Daughters of the American Revolution at this crucial period of national history and international tension. Miss Carraway was introduced by Miss Virginia Horne, Honorary State Regent and National Campaign Manager for Miss Carraway.

After paying high tribute to the efficiency of Miss Carraway in all of her services to the State and National Societies, Miss Horne made a motion that the Conference endorse Miss Carraway as a candidate for President General. Mrs. G. A. Kernodle, State Vice Regent, speaking for the State Executive Board, seconded the motion; as did Mrs. W. O. Spencer, Mrs. W. H. Belk, and Mrs. J. S. Silversteen, the Honorary State Regents present, and other members. The endorsement was unanimous. A most enjoyable musical program was given by the High Point College Quartette under the direction of Mr. William W. Collins of High Point College music faculty.

Morning and afternoon sessions on Wednesday were devoted to reports of Special and National Committee Chairmen. After giving her report, Mrs. Z. L. Whitaker, State Chairman of D. A. R. Good Citizens, presented a $100 bond to Lindsay Marshall of Winston-Salem, winner of the Good Citizens Contest.

At noon an impressive memorial service was conducted at the First Baptist Church. Mrs. W. C. Tucker, State Chaplain, presided at this service and gave the “Call to Remembrance.” As the Recording Secretary called the roll of the 36 deceased members, two pages placed a carnation for each one on a wreath of greenery. Mrs. Joel G. Layton, Past State Chaplain, paid a special tribute to Mrs. Alma Williams Davis, who at the time of her death was Honorary State Regent, past Vice President General, and a member of the Fort Dobbs Chapter.

On Wednesday night, the Hon. Clyde R. Hoey, U. S. Senator from North Carolina, addressed the Conference. He commended the Daughters of the American Revolution for their stand against communism, socialism, and extreme radicalism.

Thursday morning, reports of District Directors and Chapter Regents were given. The new officers installed were Mrs. Roy H. Cagle of Asheville, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Seth L. Smith, of Whiteville, Registrar; and Mrs. Roy B. Harrell of Elkin, Librarian.

After the benediction by Dr. Kenneth Goodson, Pastor of the First Methodist Church, the Fifty-third State Conference adjourned.

Special guests of the Conference were Mrs. Thomas Brandon, State Regent of
Tennessee; Mrs. Geoffrey Creyke, of Washington, D. C., past Vice President General; and Mrs. Kenneth Trewhella, of Connecticut, Registrar General.

At noon on Tuesday preceding the opening of the Conference Mrs. J. F. Hayden of High Point, State Corresponding Secretary, entertained at a beautiful luncheon at the Emerywood Country Club honoring Mrs. Lambeth and Miss Carraway. Other guests were State Officers, Honorary State Regents, and visiting National Officers. Wednesday afternoon the Fourth District honored the National and State guests at a charming tea at Archdale, the lovely colonial Richardson Home.

Helen Whitley Robinson
State Recording Secretary

MASSACHUSETTS

The Fifty-ninth State Conference was held March 19 and 20 at the Sheraton-Plaza Hotel, Boston, with a total registration of 712.

Mrs. Alfred Williams, State Regent, called the meeting to order. The Rev. Kenneth Lloyd Garrison, Minister of the Baptist Church, Brookline, gave the Invocation. Mrs. F. Ernest Hanson, State Chairman Correct Use of the Flag, led the Pledge and American’s Creed. Mrs. Lester B. Phillips, Regent of Colonel Timothy Bigelow Chapter, led the National Anthem.

Mrs. Lucian F. Harmon, Regent of Lydia Darrah Chapter, welcomed the Assemblage. Mrs. Leroy H. Hathaway, Regent of First Resistance Chapter, responded.

Mrs. Williams presented our Honored Guests: Mrs. Russell William Magna, Honorary President General; Mrs. Warren S. Currier; Recording Secretary General; Miss Isabel Wyman Gordon, Past Vice President General; Mrs. Herbert E. McQuesten, Past Vice President General; Mrs. Frederick Glazier Smith, Past Librarian General.

Lieut. Norman T. Byrnes brought greetings from His Excellency, Governor Herter of Massachusetts. Mr. Jack Brown represented His Honor, John J. Hynes, Mayor of Boston.

Mr. Thomas J. Curtin, Director American Citizenship, Department of Education, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, was presented by Mrs. Magna. He spoke of the Good Citizen Girls as a great investment for our country and pointed out that the stamp of approval had been placed on each girl by her school.

“She can and does keep faith in the future of America, takes advantage of her opportunities, and has a sense of duty and responsibility,” said Mr. Curtin.

Mrs. Gilbert C. Adams, State Chairman of the Good Citizens Committee, reported 208 Good Citizen Girls present. Miss Marion E. Bamford, the 1952 Good Citizen Girl, and at present a student at Simmons College, drew the name of Miss Alice Chiota of the Revere High School, Revere, as the 1953 Massachusetts Good Citizen Girl. Miss Chiota was sponsored by the Old State House Chapter of Melrose.

Mrs. Williams greeted Miss Chiota and told her that a $100 Bond would be delivered to her.

Mrs. Magna, Miss Bamford and Miss Chiota greeted each Good Citizen Girl as they went forward to receive a copy of the Flag Code from Mrs. Hanson, after which the girls went to the State House where they were presented to Governor Herter.

To further the completion of the Building Fund, Mrs. Magna introduced “Miss Freda Debt,” an attractively-dressed doll whom she is sponsoring. There were to be a number of “Miss Freda Debts” for sale at the Sixty-second Continental Congress.

The Memorial Service was held Thursday afternoon. Mrs. Williams gave the Call to Remembrance, and Mrs. Harry E. Donley, State Chaplain, the response. Mrs. Frederick J. Barnard, Regent, Dorothy Quincy Hancock Chapter, gave the tribute to deceased Ex-Regents and Charter Members, and Mrs. Donley announced the names of the 150 other deceased members during the past year. Caroline V. Wroe, Soprano, and Dorothy Bates, Accompanist, rendered “Lead, Kindly Light” by Hawley and “Recessional” by DeKoven. Doris Dow Clapp, Violinist, and Alice M. Bailey, Pianist, played “Cavatina” by Bohm, “Ardante Religioso” by Thome and “Ave Maria” by Schubert.

At the close of the Service, Col. Hibbard Richter, State President of the Sons of the American Revolution and member of the Massachusetts Legislature, addressed us, his address being entitled “Free Enterprise
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

—Heritage of the American Revolution.” He stated that we Daughters had helped the S. A. R. put through House Bill 176, making September 17 a holiday—Constitution Day. He reminded us that the principles of our Constitution will make our Nation strong and great, and urged a sound and wise method of teaching our American way of life.

Mrs. Williams gave her report of the highlights of the past three years, entitled “Climbing the Heights.” Reports of her Officers and Chairmen followed.

Mrs. John H. Hill, State Counsellor, moved that Mrs. Williams be made an Honorary State Regent. Motion was unanimously carried.

Mrs. Louis Starkey, Chairman of Tellers, reported that Mrs. James J. Hepburn and her slate were elected.

Our banquet was held at 7 o’clock Thursday evening, with Miss Gertrude MacPeek serving as Toastmistress. She likened the present regime to a School for Girls with Mrs. Williams at the head. State Counsellors were likened to Members of the Faculty and present State Officers as Members of the Graduating Class. She likened our Honorary President General and our Honorary State Regents as Holders of Advanced Degrees, with the new Slate of Officers as Members of the Freshman Class.

Mrs. Williams gave an interesting poem in which she assigned each of her State Officers a part in Heaven.

The speaker was Dr. Hugh Shields from Connecticut. His address, “Humor in Story and Rhyme,” was very interesting.

A reception followed for National, State Officers and Distinguished Guests. A group of selections was rendered by Marian Haynes, Soloist, and Edith Lawson, Pianist.

Mrs. Enos R. Bishop
State Historian

MICHIGAN

MICHIGAN’S Fifty-third State Conference was held in the Bancroft Hotel, Saginaw, March 11-13. The hostess Chapters were Saginaw, Anne Fishby FitzHugh, Isabella, Jean Bessac and John Alden. Mrs. Frederick M. Aunger, Regent of Saginaw Chapter, was General Chairman.

Quality, not quantity, fitly describes the out-of-State guest list, for it numbered only one—but she was tops—our President General, Mrs. James B. Patton. She remained with us throughout our Conference. With her quiet graciousness and charm and the warm friendliness of our State Regent, Mrs. Ralph W. Newland, presiding over her first State Conference, a happy and genial atmosphere prevailed.

On Wednesday, the opening day, the luncheon was in charge of Mrs. Harry D. Chapmain, State Chairman of Nature Conservation, and of Mrs. Robert Willoughby, State Senior President, C. A. R. Robert Willoughby, Jr., and Richard Root brought messages from the C. A. R. At this luncheon we first met D. A. R.’s First Lady, Mrs. Patton, whose emphasis throughout the Conference was on our youth; she urged us to give our boys and girls of our time, strength and unselfishness.

The Memorial Service, paying loving tribute to Miss Eusebia N. Davidson, former State Corresponding Secretary, and to ninety-eight other members who had entered Life Eternal this past year, was conducted by the State Chaplain, Mrs. Frederick J. Dykstra. An unusual feature was the accompanying of the Rhythmic Choir of the First Congregational Church to the singing of the “Lord’s Prayer.”

Regents of the hostess Chapters welcomed their guests at a tea later that afternoon, giving an opportunity for old friends to greet each other and new ones to meet.

The State Officers Club, with Mrs. Harold M. Hastings presiding, met for a dinner meeting. One tangible result was another $75 for the Building Completion Fund.

In the evening the State Conference was formally opened by the State Regent, Mrs. Newland. Among the welcoming messages was one from Mr. Chester F. Miller, Superintendent of Saginaw Schools and husband of our Past Vice President General. Mrs. Clarence W. Wacker, State First Vice Regent, responded to the greetings. After the distinguished guests and the State Board members were introduced, Dr. Nicholas Nyaradi, educator and author, gave the address of the evening—“I Saw Stalin’s Time Table.” From his personal experiences in Hungary he spoke with intense feeling of the horrors of life under communism. While in Russia he was able to piece together Stalin’s plan for conquering
the world. He warned us not to let our ignorance or indifference aid and abet those plans.

Both morning and afternoon sessions on Thursday were given over to reports of State Officers, State Chairmen, and Chapter Regents, with State Regent, Mrs. Newland, in the chair in the morning and State First Vice Regent, Mrs. Wacker, presiding in the afternoon.

The State Regent was hostess at luncheon Thursday for the distinguished guests, State Board members, State Chairmen and Chapter Regents. Following this, slides of the State Rooms in Memorial Continental Hall were shown by Mrs. Ralph E. Wisner, State Chairman of D. A. R. Museum.

The tables at the banquet that evening were decorated with cardboard models of horse-drawn coaches and ladies in fancy gowns. Our President General gave the address of the evening, in which she urged us to provide proper training for our youth and not to confuse their minds with conflicting ideals. She exhorted us to strengthen our faith, the faith that inspired our ancestors.

Friday morning the President General was again the speaker at a breakfast presided over by Mrs. James L. Robinson, National Vice Chairman of Junior Membership, assisted by Miss Marguerite Swallen, State Chairman. She pointed out how well our D. A. R. Committees are organized to help young people, and how vital younger members are to the growth of our National Society.

The highlight of the Friday morning session was the entering of 217 D. A. R. Good Citizens from all over the State. Sally Lynne Fisk of Battle Creek Central High School, sponsored by Battle Creek Chapter, won the award which Mrs. Patton presented. Judge Donald E. Holbrook, of the 21st Judicial Circuit Court of Michigan, commended our organization on its efforts in good citizenship. He stated that the good citizen of today must accept his share of responsibility in order to preserve the rights and privileges of the American way of life.

The Good Citizens enjoyed a luncheon by themselves, and the Conference was brought to a close following a luncheon in charge of Dr. Hazel Bacheller, State Chairman of National Defense, at which the speaker, Mrs. Joseph W. Mann, told why an active civil defense program is needed, with 67 “hot-target areas” in our country.

Although it was pleasant to see on the platform those who had guided the destiny of our State Society so ably in the past—Mrs. Walter C. Pomery, Vice President General, and the Past Vice Presidents General, Mrs. Bessie Howe Geagley, Mrs. Osmond D. Heavenrich and Mrs. Chester F. Miller. Still the picture was not complete, and we all deeply regretted that illness kept Mrs. Henry B. Joy, Honorary Vice President General, from being with us.

Jennette T. Barnes
State Recording Secretary

MAINE

THE Maine Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, held their 55th Conference March 24-25, Bangor, at the First Methodist Church. Frances Dighton Williams Chapter, Bangor, was hostess Chapter.

Mrs. Ashmead White, State Regent, presided at all meetings. Distinguished guests present: Mrs. Roy E. Heywood, Vice President General; Mrs. Leroy F. Hussey, National Chairman, Program Committee.

The State Regent gave a splendid report of the year’s accomplishments. Reports given: State Officers, State Chairmen, Chapter Regents, Mrs. Hussey, Mrs. George B. Peacock, State President, C. A. R.

Governor and Mrs. Burton M. Cross were honor guests at the reception and banquet. Governor Cross addressed 200 Maine Daughters, calling for “Return of Power of Government to People.” Mrs. Cross, Maine’s First Lady, is a member of Kusinoc Chapter, Augusta.


Miss Alice Savage, Portland, Maine D. A. R. Good Citizen 1953, awarded $100 U. S. Treasury Bond and Good Citizen pin by Mrs. Melvin T. Leighton, State Chairman.

Memorial Service conducted by Miss Laura M. Carpenter, State Chaplain.
Conference highlights: presenting Gold Badge and Blue Star Chapters by Mrs. Victor A. Binford, State Chairman, Building Completion Fund; she announced that Mrs. White, State Regent, is 16th member of the $1,000 Club; two awards, Girl Homemakers dress contest; prize, Chapter percentage gain membership; three awards Historian scrapbooks; Junior American Club, Brewer, demonstration model meeting; new Chapter organized reported.


Revision State By-Laws presented by Mrs. Heywood, member of Committee. Adopted.

Resolutions presented, Mrs. Binford, Chairman. Adopted.

Mrs. White endorsed unanimously for Vice President General, 1954.

Conference closed with singing "Blest Be the Tie That Binds."

Grace E. Clark, State Historian

NEBRASKA

MISS GERTRUD S. CARRAWAY, Editor of the D. A. R. Magazine, was honored guest and speaker at the banquet which highlighted the fifty-first Nebraska State Conference held in Beatrice, March 12-14. Her address was entitled, "Our Greater Tomorrow."

Other featured speakers were Mrs. John Kirk, Denver, Col., assistant director of Women's Affairs in Civil Defense; and Dr. Alva Clark, pastor of the Centenary Church of Beatrice.

At the opening business session, Mrs. A. J. Rasmussen, State Regent, presiding, delegates voted a sum of $1,000 from State funds, needed to complete the Nebraska quota for a Gold Badge rating toward the Building Completion Fund. The gift, honoring Miss Carraway, entitled Nebraska to membership in the $1,000 Club.

Special events for the entertainment of the Conference were: a model meeting of Junior American Citizens, presented by Gage County rural school pupils; a reception followed the formal opening at the Hotel Paddock. Friday, there was a tea and a conducted tour to the First Homestead National Monument located northwest of Beatrice. Here delegates viewed the site of the original Freeman home built on the first homestead claim under the act of Congress, May 20, 1862.

Achievement awards, presented Friday evening, went to Capt. Christopher Robinson, Fort Kearney and Point of Rock Chapters for membership gains; to Omaha and Loup Valley for magazine subscriptions; Lewis-Clark won first in press relations, Elizabeth Montague, second; Lucigrace Switzer of Grand Island, winner of the Good Citizens contest, received a $100 bond. Mrs. Lloyd Ellis, State Chairman of Magazine Advertising, reported fine progress for the September issue, the Nebraska edition.

Hostess Chapters were those of District 8, Beatrice taking the lead under the general chairmanship of Mrs. Harry C. Price. An invitation to hold the 1954 Conference in Omaha was issued by Mrs. Paul Cottingham of Mary Katherine Goddard Chapter.

The 51st Conference came to a successful conclusion Saturday morning as the new State Officers were installed by Miss Carraway.

Mrs. Kenneth Lawson
State Press Relations Chairman

State Conference reports, up to 800 words cost $35; up to 300 words, $13.25. Cuts, $6 each.
With the Chapters

Mary Dillingham (Lewiston-Auburn, Me.) observed Washington's Birthday at a Patriotic Luncheon on Feb. 23, 1953. Members in costumes of early days took part in the program which opened with Washington's Prayer. Following the devotions, a paper paying tribute to the four earliest First Ladies was read.

The guest of honor, our State Regent, Mrs. Ashmead White, gave a most informative and inclusive talk on the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The first part of the program was devoted to music of Washington's time, with a soprano soloist, a harpist, and an accomplished nine-year-old miss, pianist. The concluding number (America) was announced as a national anthem in several European countries as well as in England and America, and traced back to an old tune written by Dr. John Bull, sometime before 1743.

Table decorations were dainty old fans, with miniature fans as favors. A large table held a display of beautiful old fans from the collection of the late Mrs. A. A. Garcelon, descendant of early settlers of Auburn, Maine. In a prominent place, a lithograph in color of George Washington, mounted on a white horse (a treasured possession of our recording secretary), looked down upon the scene of an observance of his two hundred and twenty-first birthday.

Hope C. Rowe, Regent

William Winchester (Westminster, Md.). The High School winners of the D. A. R. Good Citizen essay contest were guests of the William Winchester Chapter February 13. The winner for Carroll County, Maryland, was Miss Patricia Richter of Westminster. These essays were sent to the Filing and Lending Library in Washington.

Mrs. Frank Hurt, Chairman of the Good Citizens Committee, presented the contestants with D. A. R. Good Citizenship pins.

The Regent, Mrs. James T. Marsh, announced that the Americanism Committee will present awards to the three outstanding pupils in the junior class of the Robert Morton School. Scrapbooks will be made by these students; their theme, "Vocational Opportunity for the Negro."

Mrs. Edward Eckenrode gave a sketch about the life of William Winchester, for whom the Chapter is named.

The meeting was held at the home of Mrs. LaMotte Smith with co-hostesses, Mrs. Robert Gist and Mrs. Edward Eckenrode.

There were four generations present: Mrs. Robert Gist; her daughter, Mrs. LaMotte Smith; her granddaughter, Mrs. Edward Eckenrode; and her great-granddaughter, Miss Harriet Eckenrode.

Mrs. LaMotte Smith is the great-great-granddaughter of Gen. Mordecai Gist of the Maryland line. She is also the great-great-granddaughter of Col. Joshua Gist of 20th Regiment Maryland Militia. Col. Joshua Gist was the outstanding figure of Revolutionary times in this section of Western Maryland.

Mrs. Frank E. Cunningham

San Francisco (San Francisco, Cal.). Grace Episcopal Cathedral in San Francisco, on February 22nd, was the scene of a beautiful pageant in commemoration of the 221st birthday of George Washington. The united service was conceived by Mrs. Avis Brownlee of the San Francisco Chapter and sponsored by the Bay Area Chapters of the D. A. R., State Society of the S. A. R., and the Military Order of World Wars.

Flags fluttered, helmets sparkled as the color guards from the Sixth Army, Twelfth Naval District, Marine Department of the Pacific, Hamilton Air Force Base, Coast Guard, Port of Embarkation, D. A. R., S. A. R., American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, United Spanish War Veterans, and the R. O. T. C. of George Washington High School moved in procession at the Grace Cathedral. The colors of the San Francisco Chapter were carried by Mrs. Avis Brownlee, a veteran Yeoman (F) of World War I and Miss Helen Bornefeld a WAVE in World War II.

Special greetings were given by Mrs. Canaga, State Regent for D. A. R.; Brigadier General Ostrom, State President for S. A. R.; and Colonel Allin of the Military Order of World Wars. The Right Rev.
Henry H. Shires, Suffragan Bishop of California, told the more than 500 patriots and worshippers who lined the pews behind those who bore the country's colors:

“It is essential that we realize that the things which make America great have come to us as the heritage of those who first came to our shores, came to us out of the Christian religion they brought with them. In George Washington there was a confluence of these tides and they made him an irresistible force. Every aspect of the life seems to have been God-prepared and God-inspired, and made him the man who gave his life without reserve to the well-being of his country.”

Mrs. John Melbin
Press Release Chairman

Miriam Benedict (LaPorte, Ind.) on February 19 honored the 99th birthday of its oldest member, Mrs. William F. (Rose) Porter, with a four-course dinner in the private dining room of the American Restaurant. Twenty-two members and friends greeted her. The table was centered with a birthday cake on an antique standard, topped with a silver “99” and flanked with tapers in crystal holders. Mrs. Porter received a camellia corsage from the Chapter and an orchid from an associate member, Mrs. Royal Eason Ingersoll, Washington, D.C.

Miss Caroline Higgins gave the invocation. After dinner Mrs. Porter's daughter, Emma, cut the cake. Mrs. Emil Paul Lanz, Regent, acted as Mistress of Ceremonies.

An original poem, in tribute to Mrs. Porter and composed by Miss Higgins, was read by Miss Porter.

Miss Esther Miller gave an original toast to Mrs. Porter, followed by a greeting from each one present. Mrs. Porter, a world traveler, then reminisced about her early life and her travels. One of her early thrills was the lighting of the first gas lights in LaPorte. She described Mrs. Grant as she saw her in Washington and recalled seeing President and Mrs. McKinley and attending a reception given by Mrs. Cleveland at the White House, as well as experiences in foreign lands.

Mrs. Porter is the daughter of Asa John and Martha Willits Ridgway, a prominent pioneer family, and the widow of William F. Porter, a former LaPorte broker. Her husband and only son passed away a number of years ago. She ascribes her longevity to the loving care of her parents and husband and the untiring devotion of her daughter, Emma.

All wished her happiness in the coming year and expressed the hope to help celebrate her 100th birthday.

Emma Leah Teeter
Past Regent

Stamp Defiance (Wilmington, N.C.)
The outstanding local project for the year was the publication of an 80-page historical booklet containing interesting articles and pictures depicting the early colonization and settlement, many places of interest with particular emphasis on old historical churches and plantations, and famous people who visited or lived in Wilmington. The authoritative assembling of the facts in connection with the old plantations, which were known to only a few people, helped to make the project more worthwhile, by the preservation and dissemination of information that might otherwise have been lost.

The idea of the booklet originated from a series of programs presented in our Chapter on “Know Your Historical Wilmington.” Much research was necessary in the preparation of these programs and it was felt that the historical facts compiled should be preserved in a permanent form.

Besides being a real contribution to our community, it proved a stimulating project
for the Chapter members as they worked so faithfully to sell ads to finance the publication and have a nice sum left for Chapter work. Three thousand free copies will be distributed through the Chamber of Commerce and by our Chapter.

Special credit should go to the Chairman, Mrs. Ida B. Kellam, a former Regent, Mr. Louis B. Moore, Chairman New Hanover County Historical Society, and Mrs. Gertrude Howell, for their untiring efforts in compiling the booklet.

Another interesting local project was an essay contest sponsored by the National Defense Chairman on the subject, “Weeknesses of World Government.” The contestants were members of the Senior class in High School. The winner was invited to read her essay at a Chapter meeting and was awarded a prize of $15. Copies of the essay were sent to several local organizations as well as to the State and National Chairman of National Defense.

Mrs. N. Leslie Foy, Regent

Presque Isle (Erie, Penna.) has completed a very successful year under the enthusiastic leadership of its Regent, Mrs. MacDonald Reed.

The traditional George Washington Tea held in the home of the Regent February 22 was attended by 250 members and friends, who have come to look upon this tea as one of the pleasant social events of the mid-winter season. Many were in authentic Colonial costume, as shown in the accompanying picture.

At the March meeting we were honored by having the privilege of entertaining Mrs. Benjamin Ramage Williams, National Chairman, and Mrs. Philip Dowdell, Pennsylvania State Chairman, of Valley Forge Memorial Bell Tower Fund, who spoke to us and described in detail the beauty of the Tower.

National Defense reports have been given at every meeting by members of National Defense Committee.

Presque Isle Chapter provides Citizenship Manuals to all classes preparing for Naturalization Court, and assists with the program of ceremonies when the new citizen receives his final papers. Twenty Good Citizenship Medals have been awarded in the Junior High Schools.

A $5 History Award was presented to a Senior, outstanding in American History, in each of the four High Schools.

This Chapter has met all quotas for the Valley Forge Memorial Bell Tower Fund as well as the National Building Fund.

Hundreds of hours of service in human conservation have been given by Chapter members to Red Cross, hospitals and worthy community projects. Gifts to Tamasssee, Kate Duncan Smith and Bacone College have also been included in our work for this year.

Our membership today stands at 208 members, of which 20 have come in during the past year, with other papers in Washington to be approved by the National Board.

Mrs. Harry Swenson
Public Relations Chairman

Pasadena (Pasadena, Cal.). Forty-seven years ago Pasadena Chapter was organized by Mrs. Clara B. Burdette, who at the age of ninety-eight is busy writing her memoirs and leading an otherwise active life.

Our Chapter meets the second Thursday of each month from October through June at the Green Hotel in the El Rancho Verde room, where we have luncheon, followed by a business meeting. Our programs consist of timely and interesting topics of the day.


Dec. 11 “The Story of American Song Literature,” was given by Mr. George Hamilton Main, baritone.


Mrs. Ruth Apperson Rous, State Vice
Regent, took as her subject "Lincoln," at our February meeting.

"The Naturalization of Aliens" was given by Mrs. Elizabeth Templeton, instructor of Citizenship classes, of Pasadena.

Mr. Colin Munro Gair, Past President of the Sons of the Revolution, gave an interesting talk on "The Making of the Constitution."

Dr. W. V. Lawlor spoke at our May meeting on the "Bricker Amendment."

Our Memorial Services are held in June. Our speaker this year was Tsianina, a Navajo Indian, whose subject was "The Freedom They Fought For."

Reception to new members was held at the home of our Regent, Mrs. George Cossett White, on May 28.

Mrs. White is an inspiration to our 150 members, giving freely of her time and financial support to our National and State projects.

During this year Pasadena Chapter held a "Fashion Show" on the grounds of the Green Hotel and on Feb. 19 a Dessert Bridge was held at our Regent's home. Both affairs were very successful.

We support National and State Projects. We have sent delegates to Southern Council Meetings at San Diego, California State Conference at San Francisco and Continental Congress at Washington.

Mrs. William Mackie
Press Relations Chairman

Katherine Pratt Horton (Buffalo, N. Y.), recently celebrated its 61st birthday at a meeting in their Chapter House in Buffalo, New York. This is Chapter No. 33, the first Chapter in New York State outside New York City. This Chapter originally named Buffalo Chapter changed to the present name when Mrs. John Miller Horton bequeathed her four-story home on Delaware Avenue to the Chapter so dear to her heart.

During the evening’s program Mrs. Howard G. Williams, Chairman of the Good Citizens Committee, awarded certificates and pins to seven of the nine winners in Erie County. The picture shows the seven High School seniors present for the awards.

Mrs. Harris N. Snyder, Chapter Regent, presided at the meeting and read names of members who had been in the Chapter over fifty-five years. Miss Florence Lee, who has been a member sixty years, cut the large birthday cake which was decorated in light blue and had sixty-one blue and white candles blazing merrily. Mrs.

Mrs. Howard G. Williams, Awards Chairman of Katherine Pratt Horton Chapter, presents award to Shirley A. Wright, Lafayette High School, one of the winners in "Youth’s Contribution to Citizenship" essay contest. Other winners: (1) Mary M. Szpakowski, Bennett; (2) Mildred A. Gesner, Fosdick-Masten Park; (3) Dolores M. Falcone, Grover Cleveland; (4) Elfrieda K. Heuer, South Park; (5) Rose H. Graza, Riverside; (6) Shirley A. Young, East. Other winners were Gail McAllister, Hamburg; and Patricia Rebmann, Eden.

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Edla S. Gibson and Miss Alice E. Doyle, former Regents and members of long standing themselves, presided at the urns. Mrs. J. Woodward Claris was chairman of hostesses, who were the Chapter Officers and Board Members.

This Chapter, besides claiming credit to such an early origin, also is the Chapter in which the first Pages were used in 1901. At that time the younger members, dressed in white, ushered at the D. A. R.-sponsored Flag Day program held at the Pan American Exposition in Buffalo. The wife of the Vice President of the United States and D. A. R. President General, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, was the guest of honor that day. Since that time our Chapter has had Pages active in Chapter meetings and later State and National meetings of our great organization.

D. Natalie Farnham
Press Relations Chairman
Pilot Butte (Rock Springs, Wyo.). Sixty adult guests including a number of foreign-born residents who are applying for American citizenship, were guests of Pilot Butte Chapter at its annual Americanism tea at the high school library Saturday. Mrs. E. H. Perkins, Regent, extended the Chapter’s greetings to the guests.

Myrtle Agnew, Chairman of the Good Citizens Committee, presented Louise Wesswick, the Chapter’s Good Citizen, and Jimmie Dewar, junior high school student and winner of his school’s citizenship medal.

Isabell Huling, State Chairman of Junior American Citizenship Clubs, talked on the work of the State and national organizations, stressing purposes and objectives.

The Junior American Citizenship Club of Roosevelt school presented a program of songs and dances and the Yellowstone school club presented a panel discussion.

Winners of the Junior American Citizenship essay and poster contests winners and their mothers also were guests at the tea.

The essay winners were Gary Edwards, first; Judy Sinko, second; Dorothy Berta and Donald Likwartz, tied for third, and Mary Ann Logan, fourth. Those who won honorable mention were Judy Cox, David Holmberg and James Johnson.

Winners of the poster contest were Dorothy Berta, first; Jerry Lane and David Holmberg, tied for second, and Judy Sinko, third. Those who received honorable mention were Barbara Alley, Judy Cox, Donald Likwartz, Mary Ann Logan and Florence Mileovich.

Mrs. Bennett Outsen, immediate past Regent of Pilot Butte Chapter, presided at the tea table. A patriotic idea was carried out in the appointments of the tea.

Mrs. E. H. Perkins, Regent

Robert Gray (Hoquiam, Wash.) celebrated its fiftieth anniversary March 5, and also the centennial of the State of Washington, with a lovely heirloom tea.

Mrs. A. S. Boag, Chapter Regent, introduced the distinguished guests: Mrs. James G. Walker, junior past State Regent; Mrs. E. F. Wood, Regent of Willapa Chapter, Ilwaco; Mrs. Irvin R. Pinckney, National Vice Chairman of the Good Citizenship Committee for Western States; Mrs. Hamilton, First Vice Regent of the State; Mrs. William Irvine, Chapter Historian; Mrs. Willis Hopkins, past State Regent and charter member; and Mrs. Jerry Walker, charter member.

Quaint old-fashioned costumes, the elegance of heirloom silver and the display of antique articles created an atmosphere of early days for the tea. Presiding at two heirloom tea services were Mrs. Hopkins, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Irvine and Mrs. James G. Walker. An interesting program of old-time songs, readings and incidental music of the old-time tunes were arranged for the pleasure of the guests and Chapter members present, and will long be remembered by those who were there.

Charter members were Mrs. Ida Soule Kuhn, Mrs. Sarah Soule Patton, Mrs. Frances Soule Stearns, Mrs. Hannah E. Drum, Mrs. Grace Harper Pettit, Mrs. Edna Harper Holman, Mrs. Carolyn W. McKinley, Mrs. McKinley Hackman, Mrs. Mabel McKinley Hopkins, Mrs. Mary McKinley Walker, Mrs. Mary Smith Bridges, and Mrs. Ella Rowell Smith.

Annie M. Morse,
Press Relations Chairman

Jeptha Abbott (Ardmore, Penna.) is twenty-three years old. We were—when organized—the only junior Chapter. We have kept the pace set by our founders, and concluded a very active year.

Our Dinner Dance in November under direction of Mrs. Edgar D. Paul, Mrs. John J. McElroy, Jr. and Mrs. Milton C.
Jackson, was a great success and enabled us to provide a window in the Valley Forge Bell Tower, a scholarship at Tamassee, one at Crossnore and one at Bacone College, as well as contributing $1 per member to the Building Fund, to give us three blue stars on a gold badge.

Our C. A. R. Society joined with us in a Christmas Party and Shower of Clothing for the D. A. R. Schools. Our Program Chairman, Mrs. A. Giraud Foote, arranged this program.

In March our Approved Schools Committee, Miss Gwynedd G. Wood, Chairman, ran a Mother-Daughter Fashion Show with members and daughters as models. Grace Trusty of Tamassee and Zona Ann Edmonds of Kate Duncan Smith School, made similar dresses and hats worn by Janie Watson as Miss Tamassee of 1953; Lee Schilgen as Miss Kate Duncan Smith of 1953.

Mrs. Lesslie S. Howell and Mrs. S. Jackson Sproule were Tea Hostesses after the Show. With funds earned we were able to provide $300 to build a walk from the Pennsylvania Log Library to the Becker Gymnasium for Kate Duncan Smith School.

This Board is concluding its three-year regime and we wish to thank our President General, Mrs. Patton, for her splendid leadership; all the National officers who have been our inspiration; and our own State Regent, Mrs. Thomas Henry Lee, for her encouragement and help.

Our Publicity Chairman, Mrs. Eric Earl Tinney, has written many articles published in our local papers publicizing the great work being done in our D. A. R. Schools.

(Mrs. Joseph V.)
Geneva Aldrich Wright,
Regent.

Alfred Moore (Southern Pines, N. C.). Saturday was a delightful day for members to drive through the sandhills to attend their March meeting at the home of Mrs. J. T. Johnson in Aberdeen. Mrs. W. A. Blue and Mrs. H. W. Doub were co-hostesses.

The meeting was opened by Mrs. W. G. Brown, Regent, with the D. A. R. Ritual; the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag and the American's Creed were led by Mrs. L. A. DesPland; Mrs. Joel G. Layton, Chaplain, conducted the devotional, followed by a short business meeting.

Mrs. J. Layton, delegate, gave her report on State Conference, highlighting speeches made by Senator Hoey, Mrs. K. T. Trewella, Miss Gertrude Carraway, and other distinguished guests. Mrs. Ralph B. Jordan gave a short report with emphasis on the Memorial Service in which Mrs. Layton participated. Mrs. R. P. Rosser was installed as Fourth District Director. (Mrs. Ralph Jordan was elected as Fourth District Secretary-Treasurer at the Fourth District Conference in Concord.) Mrs. Rosser extended greetings from the Chapter and the Fourth District at the luncheon. All members are urged to buy "The Miracle of the Hills," a most interesting life of Dr. Mary Martin Sloop.

Miss Margaret Anne White represented the Chapter at State Conference as Page. Miss White introduced her guests who presented a delightful musical program: Miss Mary Louise McDonald of Carthage sang, "Music I Heard With You," Hageman; and "Come Unto These Yellow Sands," LaForge; accompanied by Miss Ruth Troutman of Pinebluff; all students from Greensboro College.

Other visitors were Mrs. J. B. Aiken, former State Treasurer of District of Columbia, and past Regent of Louisa Adams Chapter of Washington; Mrs. F. F. Hale, of Boston Tea Party Chapter, Boston, Mass.; and Mrs. Nell Kelly, of Sanford, North Carolina.

Guests were invited into the dining room where delightful refreshments consisting of openface sandwiches, cakes, nuts, coffee and tea. Mrs. Layton and Mrs. Brown poured.

Gladys S. Jordan
Press Chairman

Membership Cards

Capt. Wendell Wolfe Chapter, of Washington, D. C., gives membership cards, bearing the D. A. R. Insignia, to all its members. When one member wished to cash a personal check in Honolulu, she used her card successfully for identification purposes and her check was quickly cashed.
Genealogical Department
CONNECTICUT PROBATE RECORDS, 1713-25
DISTRICT OF NEW LONDON
Through Lucretia Shaw Chapter, Connecticut


Will of John Parrish of Stonington—July 16, 1715. 1. To my beloved wife Mary. 2. To my son William. 3. To my son Isaac. 4. To my son Samuel. 5. To my son Joseph. 6. To my son Benjamin. 7. To my son Epreham. 8. To my daughter Hannah. 9. To my daughter Lidah. 10. To my daughter Elizabeth. 11. To my daughter Sarah. 12. To my daughter Rachell. 13. To my daughter Mary. 14. To my daughter Abigail. 15. To my daughter Dorothy. Probated Nov. 8, 1715. Third Book of Wills—Folio 335-336.

Will of Ezekiel Maine of Stonington—Aug. 23, 1715—Page 152. 1. To my dear wife Hannah. 2. To my son Ichabod. 3. To my five daughters, names not given. 4. To my beloved brother Jeremiah Maine. Probated November 8th, 1715. Recorded, Third Book of Wills—Folio 333 Nov. 8th, 1715.


Will of John Lee of Lyme January 9, 1716/5 P. 173. 1. To my son John. 2. To my brother, Stephen Lee. 3. To my son Joseph. 4. To my son Benjamin. 5. To my daughter Sarah. 6. To my other daughters, (names not mentioned) 7. To my wife. Probated March 13, 1715/6 Recorded 3rd Book of Wills, Folio 133-134.

Will of John Lee of Lyme January 9, 1715/6 P. 173. 1. To my son John.

Inventory of Estate of Daniell Dawolf of Lyme P. 177.—Widow, Mrs. Phoebe DaWolfe March 9, 1715/6—recorded 4th book of Wills Folio 3.


Will of Matthew Waller of Lyme—Feb. 13, 1715/6 P. 206—1, To my wife, Sarah. 2, To my loving Cousin John Edwards.

Division of the Estate of Jeremiah Bingham late of Norwich P. 213. 1. To Thomas Bingham, 2. To Hanah. 3. To Marah. 4. To Dorothy. 5. To Jubes. 6. To Nathaniell. 7. To Joseph.—Norwich, June 12th, 1716, Recorded 4th Book of Wills.

Will of David Caukin of New London June 20th, 1717 P. 234—1, To my loving wife Hannah. 2. To my son John Caukin. 3. To my daughter, Ann Burchard. 4. To my daughter, Mary Bushnel. 5. To my daughter Lydia Kille. 6. To my son David Caukin, deceased. 7. To my son Jonathan Caukin. 8. To my son Joseph Caukin.
4. To Marcy Smith, her portion. 5. To Abigail’s portion.


A Division of the estate of the heirs of Mr. John Denison of Saybrook, deceased. p/246. 1. To my dear wife, Mary. 2. To my

1. To my loving wife, Mary. 2. To my son, Joseph. 3. To my son, Daniell. 4. To my son, William. 5. To my son, Jonathan. 6. To my

cousin Wm. Denison. 6. To my daughter Mercy. 4. To my daughter Hannah. 5. To my daughter Mary. 6. To my daughter Martha. 7. To my son Samuel Harris. 8. To my son Joseph. 9. To my son Stephen. 10. To my


A Division of the estate of Samuel Smith, late of Norwich — 1. To the Widow, her portion. 2. To the eldest son. 3. To Daniel Smith, his portion. 4. To Marcy Smith, her portion. 5. To Abigail’s portion. 6. To Mary’s portion. Recorded 4th B of Wills — folio 70, 71. Jan. 14, 1717/8.

Division of estate of Daniel Davison, late of Stonington. June 25th, 1706. P. 261. 1. To the widow, Sarah. 2. To the eldest son, Daniell. 3. To the next son, Josiah. 4. To the youngest son, Andrew. 5. To the eldest daughter, Sarah. 6. To another daughter, Hipshibah. 7. To the youngest daughter, Mary. Recorded 4th Book of Wills. Folio 52, 53. June 11, 1717.

Probated: April 9, 1718—3rd Book of Wills — Folio 84, 85.


Probated: April 9, 1718—3rd Book of Wills — Folio 84, 85.


Probated: April 22, 1718. — 4th Book of Wills — Folio 86.


Probated: April 9, 1718—3rd Book of Wills — Folio 84, 85.


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Probated: April 8th, 1718. Recorded 4th Book of Wills, Folio 45.
6. To my grand-son Waitstill Strong, son of my daughter Sarah Strong, dec'd. 7. To daughter Elizabeth Phelps. 8. To my daughter Mindwell Janes. 9. To my daughter Rachel Janes. 10. To my daughter, Bertha Jnanes. 11. To my grandson, Noah Chapin. Probated April 14, 1719.—4th Book of Wills—Folio 118.

Division of Estate of Serg't. John Lewis of N.L. April 8, 1718, P. 314. 1. To my widow, Elizabeth Lewis. 2. To my eldest son, John Lewis. 3. To my second son, Samuel Lewis. 4. To my third son William Lewis. 5. To my fourth son, Moses Lewis. 6. To my eldest daughter, Elizabeth Lester. 7. To the heirs of Mary Attwile, deceased. 8. To my third daughter, Sarah Chaple. 9. To my youngest daughter, Hannah Lewis.


Will of Andrew Davis of Groton. April 4, 1719. P/317. 1. To my loving wife. 2. To my daughter Mary. 3. To my daughter Ledyer. 4. To my daughter Daborah. 5. To my daughter Sarah. Recorded May 12, 1719. Book of Wills—Folio 122.

Will of John Martin, late of Bristol, now of Lebanon. P. 319. 1. To my son Joseph. 2. To my daughter, Martha Finimney. 3. To my son Benjamin Martin. 4. To my son-in-law Solomon Curtis. 5. To my son-in-law Joshua Finimney. 6. To my son, Ebenezer Martin. 7. To my daughter-in-law, Hannah Martin, widow of my son, John Martin. 8. To my grand-son John, the son of John, deceased. 9. To my grand-son Thomas Martin. Recorded 4th Book of Wills—Folio 125, 126. June 9th, 1719.

Division of estate of Rowland Powell, late of Lebanon June 16, 1719 P. 328. 1. To the Widow. 2. To Rowland, eldest son. 3. To Stephen, 2nd son. 4. To Stephen Tilden who received Mary's part the second daughter deceased. 5. (two children under age, names not given) Recorded 4th Book of Wills. Folio 129.

Division of Estate of Benjamin Lord, late of Saybrook April 1, 1719 P. 329. 1. To the Widow. 2. To Benjamin, eldest son. 3. To Andrew. 4. To Eleazar. 5. To Cyprian. 6. To Abial. 7. To Anne. 8. To Elizabeth. Recorded 4th Book of Wills, folio 129-130. June 19, 1719.

Will of William Hatch, of Preston. May 11, 1719 P. 337. 1. To my dear wife, Mary Hatch. 2. To my son Jeremiah. 3. To my son John. 4. To my daughter, Susanah Yeomans. 5. To my daughter Lydia Hatch. 6. To my daughter Hannah Hatch. 7. To my son Benjamin Hatch. 8. To my eldest son William Hatch. 9. To my daughter Anna Hatch. 10. To my daughter Mary Hatch. Recorded 4th B. of W. July 15, 1719.


Will of John Tillotson of Saybrook Jan. 17, 1710/11. 1. To my loving wife Ruth. 2. To my son Morris. 3. To my daughter Mary. 4. To my daughter Martha. 5. To my son Ebenesear who is not yet 21. 7. To my son Joshua (only 5 shilling). 8. To my son Joseph only 5 shilling. Recorded 4th Book of Wills—Folio 136-137. August 18, 1719.

Will of Josiah Haynes of Groton June 16, 1719. P. 346. 1. To my loving wife Elizabeth. 2. To my eldest son Josiah. 3. To my son Caleb. 4. To my daughter Elizabeth. 5. To my daughter Anah. 6. To my daughter Casich. 7. To my daughter Deborah. Rec. 4th Book of Wills—Folio 142. Oct. 7, 1719.


Will of James Noyes Nov. 12, 1716 P. 355. 1. To my dear widow. Children: 1. To my loving son Thomas. 2. To my loving son James. 3. To my loving son Joseph. 4. To my loving son John. 5. To my loving son Treat. Name of Brother, Moses Noyes. Probated Jan. 22, 1719/20/


Distribution of Estate of Josiah Cleaveland, late of Canterbury. Oct. 13, 1713. P. 363. Widow: Mary. We have divided unto Josiah C. eldest son. 2. We have divided unto Joseph second son. 3. We have divided unto Mary C. now Mary Smith. 4. We have divided unto John C. Third son. 5. We have divided unto Henry C. Fourth son. 6. We have divided unto Rachel, second dau-


Division of Estate of Joseph Stannard, late of Saybrook. May 5, 1720. Page 374. 1. To Hannah, eldest daughter. 2. To Deborah. 3. To Mr. Andrew Warner in right of his wife. 4. To John. 5. To Joseph.


Division of Estate of Charles Hill of New London April 4th, 1720. Page 393. 1. To the widow. 2. To Charles Hill, the only son. 3. To Hannah Hill, eldest daughter. 4. To Abigail, youngest daughter. 5. To Jonathan Hill, brother of Charles Hill. Recorded 4th Book of Wills—folio 181. April 21, 1721.

Will of John Mack, Senior of Lyme. Jan. 5, 1720 or 1721 (copied from book). 1. To my wife, Sarah. 2. To my eldest son, John. 3. To my eldest daughter Sarah. 4. To my daughter Elizab.
Mary Chipman, Eldest daughter. 3. To March Minor now Marcy Eldridge. 4. to Johanna (third daughter). Recorded 4th Book of Wills.—Folio 195—July 21, 1721.

Division of Estate of William Johnson of Canterbury June 29, 1719. P. 413. 1. To the Widow. 2. To John Fetch who married Elizabeth, eldest d. 3. To Abigail, the youngest daughter not yet 21. 4. To Juliana. 5. To Mary (marriage name Stevens). 6. To Susana, Recorded 4th B. of W. Folio 175, 176.

Division of Estate of Ephraim Davis of Canterbury July 6, 1721. P. 427. 1. To Mary, eldest sister. 2. To Elizabeth, second sister. 3. To Hannah, youngest sister. 4. To Jonathan, eldest brother. 5. To Daniel, youngest brother. Recorded 4th B. of W. Folio 175.


Inventory of estate of Major Edward Palms Sept. 6th, 1721. 1. To the Widow; Madam Sarah Palms. Recorded 4th Book of Wills.—Folio 201.


Last Will of Samuel Pearson of Lyme. March 3, 1720 P. 445. 1. To my wife Rebecca. 2. To my daughter Mary. 3. To my son Samuel. 4. To my son Stephen. 5. To my daughter, Elizabeth Huntley. 6. To my daughter, Sarah Watrous. 7. To my son Peter. 8. To my son John.

Last Will of David Hough of New London Aug. 12, 1721 P. 448. 1. To my Mother, Mrs. Sarah Hough. 2. To my brother, John Hough. 3. To my brother, Jabez Hough. 4. To my sister Hannah Manwaring. 5. To my sister Abigal Marshall. 6. To my sister Esther Richards. 7. To my cousin Sarah Dennis. 8. To my cousin Esther Dennis. 9. To my cousin Mary Dennis. Recorded 4th Book of Wills—Feb. 16, 1722/3.


Division of Estate of John Marvin Feb. 7, 1721 Page 453. 1. To the Widow who later married Richard Sears. 2. To John, the eldest son. 3. To Joseph. 4. To Benjamin. Recorded 4th Book of Wills—Folio 212, 213.

Will of Mrs. Hannah Saxton of Stonington October 8, 1715. Page 459. 1. To my son, Nathaniel Chesborough. 2. To my son, Samuel Chesborough. 3. To my daughter, Ann Richardson. 4. To my daughter, Sarah Gallop. 5. To my daughter, Bridget Minor. 6. To my daughter, Hannah Prentis. 7. To my daughter, Margaret Prentis. 8. To my daughter, Mary Page. 9. To my son, Jabez Palmer. 10. To my daughter, Mercy Dewey. Recorded 4th Book of Wills—Folio 206—April 11, 1722.

Will of Ebenezer Dart of New London April 24th, 1721 Page 460. 1. To the widow Mary Dart. 2. To my son, John Dart. 3. To my daughter, Bethiah Dart. 4. To my daughter, Mary Dart. Recorded 4th Book—Folio 206-207—April 9, 1722.

Distribution of estate of Christopher Tooly. Sept. 13, 1721. late of Killingsworth P. 462. 1. To the widow. 2. To the eldest son Andrew. 3. To the second son, John. 4. To the son, Judi Tooley. 5. To the daughter Mary Tooley. 6. To the daughter Joanna T. 7. To the daughter Agnes Wakley. 8. To the daughter Esther Tooley. Recorded 4th Book—Folio 207—April 9, 1722.


Will of Nicholas Utter of Stonington Feb. 6th, 1722 Page 479. 1. To my wife Sarah. 2. To my son Samuel Utty. 3. To my son James. 4. To my son Jeremiah. 5. To my son Japheth. 6. To my daughter Abigail. 7. To my daughter Sarah.

Division of Estate of Joseph Rockwell, late of Norwich Feb. 8, 1721 P. 483. 1. To the Widow. 2. To Joseph, eldest son. 3. To Hannah. 4. To Dorothy. 5. To William.

Inventory of the estate of Andrew Palmer of N.L. July 3, 1722 P. 485.

Will of Peter Strickland of New London. Feb. 27, 1719. P. 489. 1. To my wife Elizabeth. 2. To Joseph, eldest son. 3. To my daughter, Elizabeth Dart. 5. To my daughter, Doroth. 6. To William.

Inventory of the estate of Andrew Palmer of N.L. July 3, 1722 P. 485. 1. To the Widow. 2. To Joseph, eldest son. 3. To Hannah. 4. To Dorothy. 5. To William.

Will of Isaac Lamb of Groton May 12, 1723 Page 492. 1. To my wife Elizabeth Lamb. 2. To my daughter Exsperance. 3. To my daughter Elizabeth. 4. To my daughter Alice. 5. To my daughter Freelove. 6. To my daughter Ann. 7. To my daughter Dorothy. 8. To my son Jacob. 9. To my son Daniell. 10. To my son Isaac. Recorded 5th Book of Wills—Sept. 12, 1723—Folio 7.


Will of Thomas Brown of Stonington Aug. 19, 1723 P. 508. 1. To my Wife Hannah. 2. To my son Samuel. 3. To my son Thomas. 4. To my son David. 5. To my daughter Hannah. 6. To my daughter Mary. 7. To my daughter, Sarah. 8. To my son Jerusha (or daughter) 9. To my daughter Elizabeth. 10. To my daughter Priscilla. 11. To my son Humphrey. Recorded 5th Book of Wills—Folio 20—Jan. 6, 1723/4.

Will of Jonathan Haines of New London March 3, 1724 P. 511. 1. To my wife, Sarah Haines. 2. To my brother James Haines. 3. To my broth-
Widow. 2. Set out to Anna. 3. Set out to Prudence. 4. Set out to Mary. 5. Set out to Sarah. Recorded Fifth Book of Wills—Oct. 7th, 1724.

Will of Mary Lynde, wife of Nathaniel Lynde of Saybrook. Feb. 1, 1714 P. 549. 1. To my loving brother, Richard Christopher. 2. To my loving Cousin, Christopher Christophers. 3. To my loving Cousin Richard Christophers. 4. To my loving Cousin Mary Christophers, daughter of Christopher. 5. To my Cousin Mary Christophers, daughter of Cousin Richard Christophers. 6. I give to my cousin Mary Young, the wife of Joshua Young. 7. I give to the daughter of my Brother Richard C. 8. I give to my grandsons, Peter Bradly. 9. I give to my grandson Jonathan Bradly. August 7, 1721.

The Will of Gurdon Saltonstall of New London March 30th, 1722. Page 551. 1. To my beloved wife. 2. To my eldest son Rosewel, son of my second wife. 3. To my son, Nathaniel, son of my second wife. 4. To my son Gurdon, son of my second wife. 5. To my daughter Katherine, daughter of my second wife. 6. To my daughter Elizabeth, daughter of my first wife. 7. To my daughter Mary, daughter of my first wife. 8. To my daughter Sarah, daughter of my first wife. His first wife came from England. He originally came from Wetherfield. He left his estate to his eldest son. Recorded Oct. 13th, 1724. Fifth book.

Will of Richard Dart, Senior of New London. April 1, 1711. Page 558. 1. To my ungrateful son, Daniel Dart. 2. To my daughter, Dina Hatch. 3. To my son Richard Dart. 4. To my son Roger Dart. 5. To my son Ebenezer. 6. To my daughter, Bashiah Chapell. 7. To my daughter, Ann Morgan. 8. To my daughter, Sarah Bishop. Recorded 5th Book of Wills, Nov. 18, 1724.


Division of Estate of Thomas Leffingwell, late of Norwich. Page 562. 1. To the widow Mary. 2. To the eldest son, Thomas L. 3. To the Son John. 4. To the son, Benajah. 5. To the son-in-law, John Tracy in right of his wife Elizabeth. 6. To the son-in-law, Simon Tracy, in the right of his wife Mary. 7. To the son-in-law Caleb Bushnell in right of his wife Ann. 8. To the son-in-law Benajah Bushnell, in right of his wife Terviah. 9. To the son-in-law Daniel Tracy in the right of his wife, Abigail. Daughters all living but husband named legal representative. Recorded 5th Book of Wills, Dec. 5, 1724.

Will of George Smith of Lyme. November 14th, 1724. P. 566. 1. To the widow, Rachel. 2. To the son Matthew Smith. 3. To the grandson Thomas Smith. 4. To the grandson Matthew Smith. 5. To my son George Smith. 6. To my oldest grand-daughter of George Smith. 7. To my son Matthew Smith’s oldest d. Recorded 5th Book of Wills, folio 57 December 22, 1724.


Will of Stephen Gifford of Norwich being 76 Years of age. March 27, 1718. Page 570. 1. His widow survives him. 2. To the children of my son Samuel Gifford, deceased a. Samuel. b. Jeremiah. c. Five daughters: 3. To my daughter Hannah, the wife of Samuel Calkin. 4. To my daughter Ruth, the wife of Jeremiah Fitch. 5. To my son Equella. 6. To my son John. 7. To my son Stephen. Recorded 5th Book of Wills—Folio 62, 63, 64. Feb. 4, 1724.

Will of Stephen Herrick of Preston Dec. 10, 1724. P. 587. 1. To the widow, Elizabeth. 2. To the son, Ebenezer H. 3. To the son Edward Herrick. 4. To the son Stephen. 5. To the daughter Anna. 6. To the daughter Mary. 7. To the daughter Lidiah. 8. To the daughter Sarah. 9. To the daughter Elizabeth, unmarried. 10. To the daughter Abigail, unmarried. Recorded Feb. 9, 1724—Folio 65—Book of Wills.

Last Will of Jabez Hough of New London Jan. 24th, 1724 Page 593. 1. To my brother John Hough. 2. To my loving wife, Ann Hough. 3. To my Mother, Sarah Hough. 4. To my sister Hannah. 5. To my sister Obiah. 6. To my sister Esther. 7. To my sister Sarah’s children. 8. If my wife be with child, my brother should pay. Recorded February 24th, 1725.

Division of Estate of Captain Daniel Fitch, late of N.L. Feb. 6th, 1724/5 Page 595. 1. To the
widow, Mrs. Mary Bradford. 2. To the eldest son, Adonizah Fitch. 3. To the second son, James Fitch. 4. To Mary Fitch, the only daughter. 5. To the youngest son, Daniel Fitch. Recorded 5th Book of Wills, Folio 91, 92, 93, July 5, 1725.


Will of Joseph Denison of Stonington Feb. 16, 1724/5 P. 633. 1. To my wife, Mrs. Prudence Denison. 2. To my son Amos Denison. 3. To my son Nathan D. 4. To my daughter Prudence. 5. To my daughter Borodal. 6. To my daughter Joanna. 7. To my daughter Elizabeth. 8. To my daughter Thankfu. 9. To my daughter Anna. 10. To my son Joseph when he comes of age. Six daughters and three Sons. 11. I further appoint my well beloved Brother Mr. Joseph Minor to be my overseer. (These two men do not have the same last name. Probably, Mr. Minor is a brother-in-law and affectionately called a brother. Or he might be a step-brother.) Recorded in the Fifth Book of Wills -Folio 72, 73 April 6, 1725.


Will of Thomas Atwood of Stonington April 7th, 1725. Page 616. To my wife, Mrs. Martha Atwood. 2. To my brother Francis Atwood's son Thomas. 3. To my brother Francis. Recorded 5th Book of Wills, Folio 76, April 26th, 1725.


Will of John Meech of Preston October 29th, 1723. Page 623. 1. To my wife, Hannah. 2. To my son, John Meech, eldest. 3. To my son, William Meech. 4. To my son Edward. 5. To my son Aaron. 6. To my son Daniel. 7. To my son Thomas. 8. To my son Moses. 9. To my daughter Mary Wilcocks. Recorded 5th Book of Wills, Folio 81 and 82. May 31, 1725.

Will of Thomas Trobridge, late of Newtown May 1, 1725 Page 625. 1. To my wife, Susanna. 2. To John the eldest. 3. To Joshua. 4. To Edward. 5. To Allr Goff (This must mean Alice). 6. To Lydia Mary. 7. To Abigail Trobridge. Recorded 5th Book of Wills, Folio 82-83, June 12, 1725.

Division of Estate of Nathan Chappell, late of N.L. March 16th, 1724/5 Page 644. 1. To Hope Boles. 2. To Samuel, eldest son. 3. To Eleazer, the other son. 4. To Sarah, eldest daughter. 5. To Hannah, youngest daughter. Recorded 5th Book of Wills—Folio 90-91 July 3th, 1725.


Division of estate of Mr. Ebenezer Griffings of N.L. Page 651. 1. To John, eldest son. 2. To Samuel, the other son. 3. To Lydia Daughter. 4. To Mary, the other daughter. Recorded 5th Book of Wills, Folio 96, 97, July 20, 1725.


my brother, Joseph Freeman of Preston. Probated July 8, 1725—Fifth Book—Folio 102.


Will of Joseph Benit of Stonington. April 7th, 1725, Page 677. To my beloved wife Sarah. Children: 1. To my eldest son Stephen. 2. To my daughter Hannah. 3. To my daughter Phebe. 4. To my son Daniel. 6. To my son William. 7. To my son Nathaniel. 8. To my youngest, not named. 9. If my son Joseph Benit’s widow be with child by him, then that child should receive - - -. Probated Stonington. July 26th, 1725—5th Book—Folio 104-105.

Division of Estate of Mr. Joshua Abell, late of Norwich, Page 679. 1. To John Lothrup and wife Elizabeth. 2. To John Leffingwell and his wife Sarah. 3. To Hugh Calkins and his wife Phebe. 4. To Thomas Lothrop and his wife Lydia. Recorded 5th Book of Wills—Folio 105, 106 and 107. Oct. 30th, 1725.

Will of Elizer or Eleazer Williams of Stonington May 14, 1725, P. 685. 1. To my wife Mary. 2. To my son Nehemiah W. 3. To my daughter Mary Williams. 4. To my daughter Elizabeth Williams. 5. To my daughter Priscilla Williams. Recorded 5th Book of Wills—Folio 108, 109. Dec. 13, 1725.

Will of John Arnold of New London June 8th, 1725 Page 690. 1. To my wife, Mercy. 2. To my son, William Arnold of Boston. 3. To my daughter Ruhamah Arnold. 4. To my daughter Mary Ogleve. 5. To my daughter Lucretia Arnold. 6. To my grandson George Ogleve, son of George Ogleve of New York City. Recorded 5th Book—Folio 111 and 112. Dec. 15, 1725.


Division of Estate of Edward Shipman, late of Saybrook. Feb. 10, 1712. Page 680. 1. To the widow. 2. For Benjamin. 3. To Abigail. 4. To Deborah. 5. To Priscilla. 6. To Lydia. 7. To Joseph. 8. To Parnell, a daughter.


Will of Sarah Peck of Lyme March 26, 1724. Page 60. 1. To my son, Samuel Peck. 2. To my son Joseph Peck. 3. To my grand-son Jasper Peck. 4. To my daughter Deborah Sperry (deceased) two youngest daughters. 5. To my grandson David Pratt. 6. To my daughter, Sarah Moos or Moss. 7. To my daughter, Hannah Anderson. 8. To my daughter Ruth Griffling. Recorded 5th Book of Wills—Folio 171. Jan. 16, 1726/7.

Will of Ebenezer Cob of Stonington. November 7, 1726. Page 81. 1. To my honored Mother. 2. To my brother Hallet Cob. 3. To my brother Henry Cob. 4. To my brother Elkanah Cob property which my brother Nathan Cob gave me in his will. 5. Recorded 5th Book—Folio 180—Jan. 26, 1726/7.

Will of Nathan Cob of Stonington Nov. 2, 1726 P. 81. 1. To my honored Mother. 2. To my brother Elkanah Cobb. 3. To my brother Ebenezer Cobb. 4. He mentions land he bought from his brother Gideon. 5. To my brother Henry. 6. To my brother Hallet. Recorded 5th Book of Wills—Folio 180—Jan. 26, 1726/7.


(To Be Continued)

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ALLEN BIBLE INFORMATION

I have a Bible printed in 1855. Names and dates of interest to descendants of the name of
ALLEN. Dates 1586 in England to 1787. This Bible is not for sale, but I should be glad to correspond with anyone interested in its data.—Mrs. Julian F. Ballard, Member Boston Tea Party Chapter, D. A. R., c/o Whidden Memorial Hospital, Everett 49, Mass.

**Queries**

**Hawver-Crist-Pinnell-Kincaid-Read-Hutsenspiller-Fewell (Fuel)-Hayes—Michael Hawver’s will dated 1842 Greenbrier Co., W. Va., names his wife Mary; three dau.: Elizabeth Crist, wife of Jacob Crist; Margaret, wife of Hezekiah Pinnell; Catherine, wife of Samuel Kincaid; son Andrew; gr. dau. Harriet Reed; gr. son Augustus Hutsenpillar. Leaves Andrew Mary J., Ellen, Sarah, Henry, Hayes. Sarah m. and James, living in Fauquier Co. in 1821. Have proof.—Mrs. Charles S. Passmore, 411 W. Mercury St., Butte, Mont.

**Ross-Crawford**—Who were par. of Margaret Ross Crawford, b. in Va. c. 1777 and d. in Fayette Co., Iowa, 1865? M. James Crawford, b. at Harper’s Ferry ca. 1774. Fam. rec. state he served as Maj. in War of 1812. In 1800 they were living in Jackson Twn., Ill., M. Sarah (__,), b. May 6, 1787, of Annawan Twn., Mar. 30 1855. George Wolf, son of George and Sarah, b. Jan. 31, 1828, in Missouri. John Fewell living in Greenbrier Co., in 1850. Wife Sable (Sally), b. 1813; ch.; William, Mary J., Ellen, Sarah, Henry, Hayes. Sarah m. George Pinnell. There were two bros. (? ) John and James, living in Fauquier Co. in 1821. Have heard a John Fewell was on Washington’s staff. Any inf. will be gratefully rec.—Mrs. Annice Nelson, 307 McKinley Ave., Kewanee, III.


**Rivers—Des. inf. conc. par. of Col. Douglas Lewis Rivers, b. Albermarle Co., Va., 1790.GOODspeed’s Memoirs of Mississippi gives his mother as “A Miss Rivers, cousin to Alexander and John C. Rivers.” He moved to Natchez, Miss., and Eliza Griffin Little, dau. of Peter Little. He d. in Natchez in 1783.—Mrs. Charles R. Stewart, 2732 Herschel St., Jacksonville, Fla.


**Wickham-Starkweather—Des. inf. conc. par. of Stephen Wickham, Rev. sol. d. July 31, 1801, aged 57; and his wife, Margaret Reynolds Wickham, d. Apr. 18, 1844. Both buried in Onondaga Co., N. Y. They were m. Jan. 17, 1778, Bangall, Dutchess Co., N. Y. Also m. Susan Starkweather, who m. their son, Allen Reynolds Wickham, in Niles, N. Y. Allen d. 12-26-1874. Susan d. in 1851.—Mrs. John Osborne, Spirit Lake, Iowa.

**Robinson-Burbidge—Wish conc. and names of bros. and sis. of Benjamin Robinson, b. Sept. 17, 1752, in Spotsylvania Co., Va., M. Mildred Burbidge, widow of Hezekiah Ellis, of Spotsylvania Co., Va. Was he m. twice? Moved to Ky, in 1781 and settled on Gilbert’s Creek near Crab Orchard. He was living in Fayette Co., Ky. at age of 80.—Mrs. Vera Harrison Randell, III W. Brockett St., Sherman, Tex.

**Chamberlin-Matlock—Would like to obt. anc. of Benjamin Chamberlin and his wife, Mehitable
Matlock Chamberlin. Their ch.: John, George and Isabel, wife of Morris Franklin, and my gr. father, R. Hampton Chamberlin, b. in Mendon, Morris Co., N. J., Sept. 27, 1826, d. in Chicago Aug. 18, 1895. They were 13 ch., but do not know anything further. Any help will be app.—Mrs. John Hummel, 8620 Woodhaven Blvd., Woodhaven, N. Y.

Verdier-Mercer-Black-Snodgrass—Wish to know par. of Adam Verdier and his wife, Elizabeth Mercer, both b. in Jefferson Co., Va., he in 1778 and she in 1779. They left Va. with their young fam. and went to live in Clark Co., O., abt. 1804. Both are buried in Black's Cem., Clark Co., Pike twp., O. He d. 1846 and she in 1853. Their dau. Susannah Monte Verdier m. William Porter Black, b. 1800 in Blacksburg, Montgomery Co., Va. He left Va. with his par., William Black and Jane Mc-Bean, and went to live in Clark Co. in 1814. Also would like to know if it was Adam Verdier's sis., Elizabeth Verdier, who m. Stephen Snodgrass. Their dau. Elizabeth Snodgrass, m. William Pendleton, b. 1789, d. 1855. Elizabeth Snodgrass was gr. dau. of Countess De Monte, Berkeley Co., Va. Any inf. will be app.—Mrs. Henry J. Weiland, 400 S. Chester Rd., Swarthmore, Pa.

Harer (Harrer)—Want name of father of Evan Harer, b. 1790, in Va., wife, Obedience McClendon, b. 1793 in Ga. They lived in Ky., where 2 sons of their 12 ch. were b.—Mrs. Ralph J. Harer, 501 Sunset Lane, San Ysidro, Calif.

Key (Kee)—Luck Key (Kee), b. (date ?) in Granville Co., N. C.; left orphan at early age; m. Winnifred Kimbrell Aug. 22, 1771, and moved to Chester Co., S. C., in 1801. Died rec. 1813: Winnifred Key to her son, Daniel (my anc.) in Chester Dist., S. C. 1805. Which Martin Key was Luck's father? Who was his mother and what was her bapt. name?—Mrs. Earl Jones, 631 Jackson St., Alexandria, La.

Wood-Worley-Drennen—Gr. gr. father Emsley Wood m. Elizabeth Worley. Fam. hist. says the Worleys came from Va. Would like to know par. of John, Jonathan or Johnus Darrow; Christopher Dar-row, 1820 cen., Easton, Washington Co., N. Y.; and John P. Darrow, Petersburg, Rensselaer Co., N. Y.

Also want par. and part. b. date of Charles or Carl Vocke (Focke or Voke), b. in province of Hanover, Germany, abt. 1831. He m. Louise Windel in Baltimore, Md., Feb. 19, 1854. Louise was a native of Gottingen, Germany. What town in Germany was Vocke b.? Wish any inf. about him. He d. in Wheeling Mar. 17, 1893, and was father of nine ch.: Caroline, Lucretia, Margaret, Caroline, Lucy, Dora, William, Henry, Augusta, Emma, Bertha, Edith May (called Ida). The last seven were born in Wheeling.—Mrs. Martha Barner, 455 S. Boyle Ave., Los Angeles 33, Calif.

Darrow-Wilcox—Want par., ch., and vital stat. of Jonas (name blotted—could be John, Jonathan or Johnus) Darrow; Christopher Dar-row, 1820 cen., Easton, Washington Co., N. Y.; and John P. Darrow, Petersburg, Rensselaer Co., N. Y.

Massey-Clarke—Want inf. on anc. of Thomas Massey, b. 2-17-1779, moved from Chatham Co., N. C., to Ala., 1817, to Tenn., 1825; m. (1) Polly Lane, 1-24-1816; (2) Sarah James, 2-11-1818; (3) Mary H. Rains, 8-10-1826; (4) Priscilla Judkins, 11-1839.

Payne-Hanks-Swango (Swangar)-Sexton-Smith—Basheba Payne m. Edward Anderson in Bourbon Co., Ky., 1795. Want par. of both. With Rev. ser., if any. Their son, Reuben Payne Anderson, m. Polly Shropshire, whose mother was Susan Dridge Neal. She was dau. of Benjamin Neal and wife, Dorcas. Who was she? Want mother of Susan Dridge Neal and how she was rel. to Dridge Neal fam.

Greening-Haynsworth-Haslett—Mason Greening, b. abt. 1739; Hugh Greening, d. 1782, and Joseph Greening, d. 1784. Among gr. ch. of Mason we have such names as Eldridge, Wadup, Trapier.
one any data on the emigrant anc. of the Hayns
town fam.?

William Haslett. b. 1-18-1807; m. 4-13-1827, to Mahaley Corley, b. 11-18-1810. They were
par. of if.: John M.; Sarah Jane; Samuel D.; dau. of James W. Lott and Susannah (Brumby)
(mother sd. to have been -O'Riley, dau. of
m. Margaret Caroline Rodgers, b. 12-6-1849,
1-23-1895 to D. H. Byrd; William B., James
P., Thomas A.

Consuelo Furman, Grand Central P. O. Box
162, New York 17, N.Y.

Richards - Gates - Watson - Riley Richards
(mother sd. to have been —O'Riley, dau. of
Thomas O'Riley) m. 1833, Coshocton Co., O.,
Sarah Jones, dau. of —Jones and Jane Pierpont.
Sarah Jones (Richards) had aunt, Sarah Pier-
point, who m. John Morgan, prob. N. J.

Henry Nathan Gates, b. 1821, Ohio, had bros.
Jesse, Bailey, Hallick, Henry and sis. Matilda.
He m. bef. 1856, Coshocton Co., O., Mary Jane
Richards, b. 1853. Gates and Richards fam. mig. to Appanoose Co., Iowa,
abt. 1860.

William Watson (had sis, Emma, reared by
south gr. mother, ser. with North), m. Caro-
line (m. her cousin, Gideon Wilson) ; Lorenzo
Griner or Grinder and they had a large fam.

Robert Gray (may have come from
Culpeper Co., Va., or Hagerstown, Md.) owned
land in 1780 in Jefferson Co., Ky., which after
1792 was in Shelby Co., Ky., where in 1809 he
m. Polly McClain, but think he had a 1st wife.
Who was she? His will, 1828, named widow and
11 ch., among them, Robert Gray, Jr., who was
in Williamson Co., Tenn., in 1835. Want names

Mary Matilda; Robert Lee. Both Gates and
May, b. Ohio 1855; Ellen J.; Charles Henry
Halli; Laura Bell; Sarah; Jessie Emma; Susan

Gray - Robert Gray (may have come from
Culpeper Co., Va., or Hagerstown, Md.) owned
land in 1780 in Jefferson Co., Ky., which after
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Who was she? His will, 1828, named widow and
11 ch., among them, Robert Gray, Jr., who was
in Williamson Co., Tenn., in 1835. Want names
of Robert, Jr.'s ch.—Mrs. James O. Franklin,
558 S. Main, Lawrenceburg, Ky.

Phillips-Hatfield—Elizabeth Hatfield, b. Dec.
11, 1825, Ill. or Ky.; d. Dec. 28, 1907; m. abt.
1836 Ill. (?) John Phillips, b. (where?) in Ind.,
d. by 1840, Ill. Think lived Effingham Co., Ill.
After his d. she m. 2nd his bro, Jesse Phillips,
buried La Cygne, Linn Co., Kan. Ch. listed in
1860 Kan. cen. by 1st husband; John, b. abt.
1838. Ill.: by 2nd husband: Marion, b. May
3, 1845, Ill., m. Naomie Wade; Abraham H.,
b. May 23, 1847, Ill., m. Tilda Hackler; Ben-
jamin, b. May 22 1852; Mary, b. Feb. 26, 1854,
Ill., m. Ira Arboagast: Florence Velma, b. Mar.
4, 1856, m. James Edmund Bartlett Feb. 17,
1881, of Bates Co., Mo., son of Edmund Bartlett
and Maria Louisa Cook of Cumberland Co.,
Ky.; Maria, called May, b. Feb. 10, 1861,
La Cygne, Kan., m. Swain Colson; Learie, b.
1862; Charles, b. 1863. Trad. says went from
Ky. to Ill., and in 1858 to Kan. However, cen.
rec. says Jesse b. Ind. and Elizabeth b. Ill. Help
on these two fam. des.—Mrs. Helen Bartlett
Kling, Butler, Mo.

Isaac(s)—In trying to trace forebears of
John Isaac who res. for few years at least in
Randolph Co., N. C. I find the fol. from Fred-
erick Co., Va., Will BK. 1, p. 366: Samuel Isaac(s)
mentions his son Samuel, Elisha (son?), Margar-
et Sentor, and Mary Hill, and gr.sons Elisha
and John Isaac. Will prob. May 8, 1749. Will BK.
2, p. 376, Will of Samuel Isaac, prob. Mar. 4,
1760, and naming Sons Elijah and Godfrey, and
daus. Jane, Mary, and Elizabeth Isaac. Deed BK.
2, p. 367, as of Nov. 13, 1751, a power of at-
torney to Samuel Isaac from Isaac Pennington.
Deed BK. 12, p. 15, a deed from Godfrey Isaac
to Davis Ashby. Deed BK. 15, p. 170, a deed from
Elijah Isaac to Taliferro Stribling dated Nov.
5, 1771. In N. C. Rev. rec. I find Col. Elisha and
Col. Elijah Isaac, both in militia of Salisbury
Dist. The above John Isaac m. in 1798 Polly
Allen and had in Randolph Co., N. C., the fol.
Samuel Polly, Allen, John, and Elijah. Note the
similarity of names. Can anyone offer assistance?—Miss Elizabeth C. Cass, R.R. #1,
Ohio, Ill.

Watts-Hayes—Rev. is off. for par. of Eliz-
abeth Hayes, wife of Ezekiel Watts of Baltimore,
Md. (m. lic. dated May 14, 1807). His will dated
abt. 1818 mentions son Reverdy H. Watts & the
fol. nieces & nephews; John S.; Janaid (?); &
Richard Watts: Mrs. Elizabeth Disney: &
Returar Ann. wife of John George Schwarer of
Annapolis. A bro. of Elizabeth Hayes, was
Reverdy Hayes of Baltimore (1782-1822) mer-
chant, sol. of 1812, ship-owner; m. May 16, 1811,
at Balto., Tabitha, dau. of John & Sarah (Ryan)
Baltimore Market, Balto. from 1802-18, then owner of the
shooner Fame. d. Jan 27, 1825, age 70.—R. G.

McCorkle-Montgomery-Blythe-Campbell—
Alexander McCorkle, d. 24 Dec: 1800 Susbury,
Mari Sandoz' Life of Crazy Horse and read about the band of Arapahoes who decided that if they couldn't live in their beloved hills they didn't care to live at all and few of them did. Read of the expulsion of Cherokees, Choctaws and Chickasaws from their old homes and the Trail of Tears they traveled to supposedly valueless lands in Oklahoma. These are not stories to make us proud but they are a real part of our American heritage. Our peculiar nationality owes a huge debt to our native Americans.

Can we not do something to bring to each American a knowledge of why he is an American and how he got that way?
MINUTES
NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT
REGULAR MEETING
April 17, 1953

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 nine-thirty o'clock, on Friday, April 17, 1953.

The Chaplain General, Mrs. Leland Hartley Barker, offered prayer for Divine guidance.

The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States was recited in unison.

The 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. Schermerhorn, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Kerr, Mrs. Trewhella, Mrs. Russell, Mrs. James, Mrs. Kuhner, Mrs. Danforth, Mrs. Gelder, Dr. Jones, Mrs. Brewer, Mrs. Browne, Mrs. Anderson, Miss Goodwin, Mrs. Pharr, Mrs. Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Yarbrough, Mrs. Heywood, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Trau, Mrs. Musgrave, Mrs. Pomeroy, Mrs. Oclom, Mrs. Wise, Mrs. Groves, and Mrs. Fallaw; State Regents: Mrs. Luttrell, Mrs. Knorr, Mrs. Canaga, Mrs. Braerton, Mrs. Welch, Mrs. Miller, Miss Hannah, Mrs. Williamson, Mr. Striling, Mrs. Curtis, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Owings, Mrs. von der Heiden, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. White, Mrs. Hager, Mrs. Newland, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Stirrat, Mrs. May, Mrs. Rasmussen, Mrs. Johnson, Miss Greenlaw, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Whitaker, Mrs. Starr, Mrs. McLean, Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Brandon, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Duncan, Mrs. Schumann, Mrs. Hale, Mrs. Ries, Mrs. Wilbur, Mrs. Rowe, and Mrs. Gonzales; State Vice Regents: Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Hephurn, and Mrs. Kernodle.

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
In this, my last report to the National Board of Management, I record the happenings since we last met on January 31st with a particular realization of the worth of our service together. It has been MY privilege to serve you as President General, for in that service I have known you better. It has been a constant inspiration to do all in your power to convey your sense of the worthiness of accomplishment to all of the fine members in the respective states who have so generously contributed.

The Memorial Bell Tower at Valley Forge is to be dedicated tomorrow, April 18th, 1953, and we shall all journey together to again witness a great accomplishment. A $378,000.00 project has been completed. During the past few months thousands of inscriptions have been prepared by the office of the Historian General, showing names of numberless donors who have memorialized heroes of the American Revolution, World Wars I and II, including Korea, and countless loved ones in the Memorial Room of the Tower. This shrine, with its spiritual significance, will ever reflect credit on the Daughters of the American Revolution.

On February 1st, I attended a buffet supper given by the Executive Committee of the National Society, Children of the American Revolution at the home of Mrs. Alice G. Schreiner.

The next day, the 2nd, I attended a luncheon given by the C. A. R. at National Headquarters, in connection with their National Board Meeting. On that evening I was guest of Mrs. T. B. Throckmorton, Chairman of Resolutions Committee, who entertained her committee at dinner in Washington.

The Continental Dames Chapter of the District of Columbia entertained at the Chapter House on the afternoon of the 3rd, celebrating its 49th birthday, Miss Helene Marie Philibert, Regent, at which time I was a guest.

On Friday, the 6th, I attended the 50th anniversary reception of the Potomac Chapter, Mrs. William Nile Elam, Regent. While at the Chapter House, I made a brief stop at the meeting of the Frances Scott Chapter, Mrs. Troy A. Nubson, Regent.

I attended the Judge Lynn Chapter luncheon meeting at the Chapter House on Saturday, February 7th, Mrs. Carleton C. Hoffner, Regent.

On February 9th, I was guest of the Captain Molly Pitcher Chapter, Mrs. Arthur Beal, Regent, at the Arts Club in Washington.

Busy days at the office occupied my time in the interim until departure on February 13th for a State Conference tour, which tour included the states of Colorado, Kansas, Texas, Missouri, Illinois, Kentucky, Ohio, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Virginia, Maryland and the District of Columbia.

COLORADO: Arriving in Denver on February 15th, I was met by Mrs. Warder Lee Braerton, State Regent. We enjoyed a brunch at the home of Mrs. Leonard D. Frescoln, Jane having served
in 1951 as one of my Personal Pages. The State Regent gave a reception and tea at the Cosmopolitan Hotel for the conference delegates and members on that afternoon. We attended the State Officers' dinner in the evening, at which time I spoke informally.

On the morning of February 16th, I attended the Membership Committee breakfast. The Conference opened in the morning, with the State Regent, Mrs. Braerton, presiding, with sessions in the morning and afternoon of that day, which I attended. During the morning I gave a broadcast over Station KOA, after which I attended the Americanism Committee luncheon. The Golden Jubilee Banquet was held that evening, at which I spoke.

The day of February 17th started with a breakfast given by the Conservation, Motion Picture and D. A. R. Manual Committees, after which I attended the sessions of the Conference. With Mrs. Braerton, State Regent, I gave a broadcast over Station KLZ. We attended the luncheon given by the Committee on Genealogical Records. In the late afternoon a luncheon was given by the State Museum by the D. A. R. Museum Committee, followed by the Regents' Dinner, featuring a National Defense program.

On the 18th I attended the breakfast given by the Librarians and Parliamentarians. During the morning session of the Conference, I installed the Officers of the State, and the Conference closed at noon. We all enjoyed together a farewell buffet luncheon. In the evening Mrs. J. Herschel White gave a dinner party at the Denver Country Club.

Guests at the Colorado State Conference included Mrs. Charles Carroll Haig, National President, National Society, Children of the American Revolution, Mrs. Anthony M. Ries, State Regent of Wyoming, Mrs. Albert J. Rasmussen, State Regent of Nebraska and Mrs. Roy Valentine Shrewder, National Vice Chairman of Conservation Committee.

KANSAS: Mrs. Haig, Mrs. Braerton and I arrived in Salina in time to attend the Regents' dinner on February 19th, after which the Regents gave their reports.

On the 20th, I attended the C. A. R. breakfast. The State Conference opened in the morning, with Mrs. William Henry von der Heiden, State Regent, presiding. Conference sessions were attended that day, with attendance at a luncheon, where a program of "Styles of Yester-Years" was presented. In the late afternoon there was a reception and tea at the Hotel Lamer. The President General's Banquet was held in the evening, after which I spoke.

Breakfast, as guest of the Officers' Club, started the day of the 21st. Mrs. von der Heiden and I made a tape recording for Station KSAL. At the morning session I installed the newly elected State Officers. The Conference closed at noon, followed by a luncheon given by Mrs. Roy Valentine Shrewder, Past State Regent.

Following church on Sunday morning, the 22nd, an informal dinner was given by members of the Mary Wade Strother Chapter for Mrs. von der Heiden and myself.

TEXAS: Arriving in Fort Worth on the morning of February 23rd, Mrs. Loretta May Grim Thomas, State Regent, and Mrs. Frank G. Trau, Vice President General, met my train. A large luncheon was given by Mrs. Samuel H. Boren and Mrs. Robert H. Barbee at the Stoneleigh in Dallas, after which I spoke informally. In the evening, Mrs. Thomas, State Regent, entertained with a dinner party.

Mrs. Trau was hostess at a breakfast on the 24th, and at luncheon on that day I was a guest of the State Officers' Club. In the afternoon, I attended the National Defense Symposium. Miss Marion D. Mullins, past Organizing Secretary General, gave a dinner at the Woman's Club on that evening, followed by State Regent's evening at the Club, when the State Conference opened. A reception followed that meeting.

The Conference held its morning and afternoon sessions on the 25th at the Texas Hotel, with Mrs. Thomas, State Regent, presiding. I attended the Chapter Regents' Club luncheon, and visited the Junior Membership and general conference luncheons. The banquet was held on that evening, and my talk was broadcast over Station WBAP.

Guests present at the Texas State Conference included Mrs. Herbert C. Parker, State Regent of Louisiana, Mrs. Wilson W. Starr, State Regent of Oklahoma, Mrs. Frederick W. Groves, Vice President General, of Missouri, and Mrs. Virgil Browne, Vice President General, of Oklahoma. Mrs. Groves and I left on the evening of the 25th for Missouri.

MISSOURI: Arriving early on the morning of February 26th in Excelsior Springs, Mrs. Groves and I were met at the station by Mrs. Julian D. Pyatt and Mrs. Charles H. Coppeninger. On that day, Mrs. Andrew T. Stirrat, State Regent, entertained with a luncheon. In the afternoon, a National Defense Symposium was held followed by a tea at the home of Mrs. Byron C. Hedges. I attended the dinner meeting of the State Officers' Club. The State Conference formally opened in the evening, with Mrs. Stirrat, State Regent, presiding, when I spoke. This evening meeting was followed by an informal reception.

On February 27th, I attended the breakfast honoring the State Chairmen, after which I was present at the morning and afternoon sessions of the State Conference. I was guest of the Junior Membership Committee for luncheon. Following the luncheon, Mrs. Olin C. Jones, State Chairman of the Junior Membership Committee, and I made a tape recording for Station KMBC. The Conference Banquet was held in the evening, followed by the Pages' Ball. Mrs. Stirrat and Mrs. Groves concluded the day with an informal party.

The official family of the Missouri State Society gave a breakfast on the morning of February 28th, Mrs. Herbert Ralston Hill, State Regent of Indiana, was guest at the Missouri Conference. The Conference closed at noon, and in the afternoon I drove with Mrs. William J. Boyd, Honorary State Regent, to Kansas City to attend a dinner given by members of the Elizabeth Benton Chapter in that city in honor of Miss Gertrude S. Carraway and myself. Miss Carraway, Editor of the D. A. R. Magazine, was a guest at the Conference. Later that evening, I boarded a train for Illinois.

ILLINOIS: In the early afternoon of March 1st, I arrived in Peoria. Mrs. Charles R. Curtiss,
State Regent, gave a dinner that evening at the Pere Marquette Hotel.

On March 2nd, we were entertained by Mrs. William J. Sweeney, Honorary State Regent, who gave an informal luncheon. The State Conference opened in the afternoon, with Mrs. Curtiss, presiding. In the evening, I was entertained by the State Officers' Club for dinner.

The day of March 3rd opened with breakfast as guest of the Daughters of Colonial Wars. I attended the morning and afternoon sessions of the Conference and at noon was guest of the Good Citizens Committee for luncheon. In this contest, 582 schools participated. In spite of most inclement weather, 152 girls and 125 parents attended part of the morning session of the Conference and the luncheon. Miss Helen McMacKain, Past Librarian General and Vice President General, entertained with a dinner party that evening. The evening session of the Conference opened with a concert by Miss Nancy Carr, lyric soprano. I spoke at the evening meeting, which was followed by a reception.

The guests at the Illinois State Conference included Miss Margaret Goodwin, Vice President General; Mrs. Louise E. Swank, National Chairman of Good Citizens Committee; Mrs. Luther E. Tonn, past Librarian General; Mrs. John S. Heaume, past Recording Secretary General, and Miss Marguerite Carraway, Editor, D. A. R. Magazine.

KENTUCKY: Arriving in Ashland on the afternoon of March 4th, I was met at the station by Mr. and Mrs. William S. Hearne. On the morning of March 5th, the State Conference opened, with Mrs. Bacon Rochester Moore, State Regent, presiding. I was guest at the general conference luncheon and attended the afternoon session of the Conference which followed. The banquet was held on that evening, after which I spoke.

A C. A. R. breakfast opened the day of the 6th, where I spoke informally. I attended the morning and afternoon session of the Conference, as well as the Conference luncheon. Mrs. Hugh L. L. Russell, Historian General, entertained with a tea late that afternoon in her home. I was guest at the Regents' Dinner in the evening, at which time the members gave their reports. A reception was given by members of the Poage Chapter at the Henry Clay Hotel, and during the evening I was commissioned a Colonel on the Staff of the Governor of Kentucky.

The conference closed on the morning of the 7th, at which session I installed the newly elected State Officers, and in the afternoon I started for Ohio. The guests at the Kentucky State Conference included Mrs. Loren E. Rex, First Vice President General; Mrs. Leland Hartley Barker, Chaplin General; Mrs. Warren Shattuck Currier, Recording Secretary General; Mrs. John Morrison Kerr, Treasurer General; Mrs. Kenneth Troy Trewhella, Registrar General; Mrs. George A. Kellogg, Historian General; Mrs. Benjamin R. Williams, National Chairman, Valley Forge Committee; and Miss Gertrude Carraway, Editor, D. A. R. Magazine.

OHIO: I arrived in Columbus on the evening of March 7th. On the 8th, I was a guest at the Candlelight Dinner given by four Colonial Societies at the Deisher-Wallick Hotel. I was guest of the Ohio State Board for luncheon on the 9th and attended the Regents' Meeting and Memorial Service in the afternoon, followed by the Officers' Club dinner that evening. The State Conference opened with an evening meeting on the 9th, with Mrs. Ralph Oral Whitaker, State Regent, presiding, when I spoke. A reception followed, given by the Ann Simpson Davis Chapter.

The day of the 10th started with a breakfast given by the American Indians Committee. I attended the morning and afternoon sessions of the Conference and was guest at the luncheon given by the Approved Schools Committee. Mrs. Whitaker, State Regent, entertained guests for dinner.

I left Ohio that evening for Michigan. Among other guests at the Ohio State Conference were Miss Gertrude Carraway, Mrs. Kenneth T. Trehwella, Registrar General, and Mrs. Herbert Ralphon Hill, State Regent of Indiana.

MICHIGAN: Arriving in Detroit on March 11th, I was met at the train by Mrs. Millard Toner, and Mrs. C. Haines Wilson, members of Louisa St. Clair Chapter, and I drove with them to Saginaw. On that day I attended a luncheon given by the State Senior President of the C. A. R. and State Chairman of Good Citizens Committee. A tea was given by the hostess chapters at the Bancroft Hotel, followed by dinner of the State Officers' Club. The 53rd State Conference of Michigan opened that evening, with Mrs. Ralph W. Newland, State Regent, presiding. After the meeting, Mrs. Chester F. Miller, Past Vice President General, entertained at her Saginaw home.

On March 12th, I attended the sessions of the Conference. At luncheon, the State Regent entertained the State Board, State Chairmen and Chapter Regents. The banquet was held that evening, when I spoke, after which a reception was held.

The Junior Membership Committee breakfast started the day of the 13th, at which time I talked to the many assembled. While attending the morning session we enjoyed a special program at 11 A.M. for the Good Citizens of Michigan. Two hundred and seven girls were present, together with a number of parents and teachers. Luncheon was followed for those present, and I left at 2 P.M. for Chicago.

MINNESOTA: March 16th brought me into Minneapolis, where I was met at the train by the Honorary State Regent, Mrs. Clyde Robbins and her daughter, Mrs. D. J. Rea. A Civil Defense Luncheon was attended on that day and in the afternoon the Conference opened, presided over by the State Regent, Mrs. Howard M. Smith. During the afternoon, I appeared on two television programs, Stations WCCO and KSTP. I also made a fifteen-minute tape recording for KSTP.

The Regents' dinner was held that evening, after which the Regents' reports were heard. Later, Mrs. George B. Gifford and Mrs. Joseph H. Jordon gave a dinner at the University Hotel.

The Chapter Regents' breakfast opened the activities for March 17th, where I talked informally. I attended the morning and afternoon sessions of the conference, and was guest at the Conference luncheon, where a program by the C. A. R. was provided. At the banquet that evening the Forty-eighth Good Citizens Canteen was entertained. During the day, they had taken a tour of the Twin Cities. I spoke at the banquet, which
was followed by a reception. On March 18th, I was a guest at a breakfast party and attended a Sibley House Association luncheon.

WISCONSIN: On the afternoon of March 19th I arrived in Milwaukee and was met at the train by Mrs. Earl D. Hale, State Regent. The Officers’ Club Dinner was given on that evening, where I spoke informally.

The Conference luncheon preceded the opening of the Conference on the afternoon of the 20th, over which Mrs. Hale presided as State Regent. At six o’clock that evening, a reception was given by the Hostess Chapters at the Pfister Hotel. The banquet followed, after which I spoke.

Early on the morning of the 21st I attended the approved Officers’ Club breakfast, at which Mr. Carl W. Gray, Vice President of Northern Korthole, spoke. I attended the sessions of the Conference, which closed that afternoon. At noon on that day we enjoyed an American Indian Committee luncheon. Mrs. Angus Lookaround, a D. A. R. member and wife of an Indian, spoke on “Our Indian Heritage.” Two Good Citizens were present and awards were presented to them by Mr. George E. Watson, State Superintendent of Public Instruction in Wisconsin. Later in the afternoon I participated in a thirty-minute discussion broadcast over Station WISO on “Youth.” In the evening, Mr. and Mrs. Hale entertained us at a dinner party at the Athletic Club. Early on the morning of March 22nd, Mrs. Leland H. Barker, Chaplain General, went to the train to see me off for Virginia.

VIRGINIA: I arrived in Richmond in mid-afternoon of March 23rd, in time to attend the Memorial Service, followed by a Youth Awards breakfast, at which Mrs. Ernest Woolen and Mrs. G. W. S. Musgrave, as Hostesses. The conference opened in the morning, presided over by Mrs. Ross Boring Hager, State Regent, when I spoke. A luncheon was held, featuring the D. A. R. Good Citizen. At the afternoon session, the Chapter Regents gave their reports. Following the banquet on that evening, there was a concert by the Baltimore and Ohio Glee Club, and a historic monodrama presented by Mrs. Frederick W. Kuehlch and written by Pearl Head Latcham.

On March 27th I attended the Memorial Service, which was followed by the morning session of the Conference. A conference luncheon was enjoyed and the Conference adjourned. I visited the newly acquired State Society House in the afternoon at an “Open House” party.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: On March 29th, I attended the Memorial Service which preceded the State Conference of the District of Columbia, held in Washington City, in the Auditorium of the Natural History Building of the Smithsonian Institution.

The Conference opened on March 30th, with Miss Mamie F. Hawkins, State Regent, presiding, and I attended the day and evening sessions. I was the guest of the Regents’ Club at luncheon and with the State Officers at the Mayflower Hotel for dinner. At the evening session the Chapter Regents’ reports were given.

The day of March 31st was spent in attendance at the daytime Conference sessions, with luncheon party on that day at the Capitol Hill Club. The Conference closed in the afternoon. In the evening I was guest of the Richard Arnold Chapter at a reception held at the District of Columbia Chapter House, although this was not a conference event.

On the evening of April 1st, the banquet was held at the Mayflower Hotel, after which I spoke. Busy days were spent in the office after return from this extended trip of nearly seven weeks, and many matters pertinent to the oncoming Congress had to receive attention.

The National Society received a CERTIFICATE OF APPRECIATION for its participation in the fight against Infantile Paralysis from the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

As an outgrowth from the activity of our Colorsides Library, we are providing Kodachrome postcards of views of our buildings, two views of which will be available for purchase at the 62nd Continental Congress.

Recommendation for a new service pin was passed at the last National Board meeting, for elected assistant treasurers, and this design, to be adopted at this Board Meeting, will be available to those qualified from our Jewelers, J. E. Caldwell & Company of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, upon request and the proper credentials.

Your President General received a Freedoms Foundation Honor Medal as recognition for her services to the Foundation. This handsome medal is set in glass and makes an attractive desk piece.

The National Society’s semi-annual award of a $50.00 Savings Bond to the United States Merchant Marine Academy at Kings Point, New York, was presented to the winning Cadet Midshipman Frederick Joseph Mahr, Jr., of San
Francisco, by the State Vice Regent of New York, Mrs. Harold E. Erb, on March 2nd, who represented the President General on this occasion.

Because of absence from Washington, due to State Conference engagements, the President General requested representation at various meetings: on February 16th and 17th, Mrs. Loren E. Rex, First Vice President General, represented me at the National Women’s Advisory Committee of the U. S. Savings Bonds Division of the U. S. Treasury in preparation for their April campaign—“Women’s Crusade for Security”; in that month also, Mrs. James B. Lucas, Executive Secretary, National Defense Committee, appeared for me before Hearing of the Senate Judiciary Committee and reiterated, with some changes, my testimony in behalf of the Bricker Amendment, formerly Senate Joint Resolution 130, reintroduced as S. J. R. No. 1. The National Defense Committee, Mrs. Lucas attending, represented the Society at the dinner meeting of the Civil Defense Administration held at the Statler on the evening of March 4th.

Sad news came to us in March announcing the death of our beloved National Chairman of Motion Pictures, Mrs. William P. Settemayer.

On the evening of the 8th of April, I was the guest of the Thirteen Colonies Chapter, which Chapter celebrated its Fiftieth Anniversary with a reception at the Chapter House, Mrs. Lee A. Poland, Regent.

I attended the luncheon of the Susan Riviere Hetzel Chapter on April 10th, as the guest of Miss Jessica Roach, Regent.

On April 11th, I was guest at the Spring luncheon of the Mary Washington Chapter at the Kennedy Warren, Mrs. C. Clarke Young, Regent. Later I stopped at the meeting of Patriots’ Memorial Chapter, Mrs. Cutler Laffin, Regent. The Chairman of the Finance Committee, Mrs. E. Ernest Woollen, entertained the members of the Finance Committee for luncheon on April 14th, which luncheon I attended.

We held our final Executive Committee Meeting on the 16th of April, and on the evening of that same day I was guest of the Captain Wendell Wolfe Chapter, for their birthday party celebration at the Chapter House, Mrs. Charles Edward Turner, Regent.

This is my last Board report to you. For three years we have enjoyed the associations and shared the problems of this administration. Your presence at the meetings has been an inspiration to me, and it is with a grateful heart, that I express my genuine thanks to each and every one of you for your loyalty and devotion to our Society. May God bless you each and every one.

Marguerite C. Patton, President General.

Those in attendance arose and applauded at the conclusion of the reading of the report of the President General.

The President General resumed the Chair.

The First Vice President General, Mrs. Loren Edgar Rex, stated that she had prepared no formal report, but expressed her appreciation for the association with Mrs. Patton.

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

Report of Chaplain General

In March, your Chaplain General was the guest of the Kentucky and Wisconsin State Conferences.

In preparation for the Memorial Services at Congress, invitations to attend the brief services at the Founders’ Monument were sent to eighteen members of the Original Founders’ Memorial Committee.

An historically interesting Colorado Scrap Book of Old Churches was received from the State Chaplain, Mrs. Roy B. Heilman. This concludes a project started in 1947.

Wednesday afternoon, April 15, wreaths were taken to Arlington and Mt. Vernon. Miss Mamie Hawkins and Mrs. Henry J. Walther took several members with the Chaplain General for these ceremonies. Again credit is due the District Daughters for their unfailing interest and generosity.

Helen Bass Barker, Chaplain General.

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

Report of Recording Secretary General

Since the January Board meeting the minutes of the Executive Committee meeting have been written and copies mailed to each member of the committee. Rulings affecting offices at headquarters were sent to the departments as well as to the Cabinet Officers. The minutes were copied for binding in book form.

The minutes of the January Board meeting were written for publication in the D. A. R. Magazine and the proof read in this office. The verbatim transcript of the January Board meeting was typed and with the minutes was indexed and bound in folders. The motions were typed for the Statute Book and an index made.

Notices for the two Board meetings in April were sent out also the Executive Committee meeting notices.

Letters were mailed in February to National Officers, State Regents and Committee Chairmen requesting advance copies of their full reports to the Continental Congress.

Letters have been written to candidates for office requesting the names of their nominators and tellers.

Since my last report to the Board 2,664 membership certificates have been prepared and mailed to members.

The Recording Secretary General was delegated to have new engraved commissions made for the Cabinet Officers, on which the insignia of our Society has been embossed in colors. These were done in Boston, Massachusetts, by M. T. Bird Company. They are very handsome and a commission worthy of the high office on which they are conferred.

The more personal work of the Recording Secretary General during this period has been a talk on the D. A. R. to the Women’s Alliance of Newburyport and a radio interview during the Massachusetts State Conference over a Boston station, WCOP, in which I gave highlights of the National Society program. This interview was piped into the Conference at the Sheraton Plaza Hotel from the studio station and the members assembled listened to the broadcast.
With other National Officers I was the guest of Kentucky at their State Conference, where a thoroughly delightful and inspirational meeting was enjoyed. I felt I had experienced real Southern hospitality, and the ringing invitation to come back again still echoes clearly.

This is my last report to the National Board. These three years will be a treasured memory. The pleasure of meeting and knowing by name women from every State in the Union and some beyond the seas, is an experience I would not have wanted to miss. With the all-out assistance of Mrs. Elizabeth Berry, Secretary to the Recording Secretary General, the machinery of the office has run smoothly, as it has for the past 29 years, during her term of service. To her all credit is due.

EMILY L. CURRIER
Recording Secretary General.

The Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. George D. Schermerhorn, read her report.

Report of Corresponding Secretary General

Since the January Board meeting the following supplies have been issued from the office of the Corresponding Secretary General: Application Blanks, 9,276; Applicant’s Working Sheets, 5,991; Ancestral Charts, 628; Information Leaflets, 1,070; Highlights of Program Activity booklets, 938; What the Daughters Do pamphlets, 1,447; Welcome Cards for New Citizens, 894; Constitution and By-Laws, 98; Transfer Cards, 799; Reinstatement Cards, 431; Mountains for Citizenship, 11,853; Miscellaneous, 317; Total, 33,742.

This office also had the mailing of the Proposed Resolutions to members of the Resolutions Committee and those on our official mailing list, numbering 2,872 copies.

Seven hundred and twenty-one letters have been received to which 696 replies have been made, the remainder being referred to the proper departments for attention.

All this requires more time and research than one can realize and here I wish to express my appreciation to my secretary, Mrs. Daum, for all she has done.

It was my pleasure to attend the March meeting of the La Salle Chapter in Corinth, Mississippi, and also be a guest of the Rosannah Waters Chapter in Clarksdale. This made me feel very much at home because I found myself surrounded with the many friends of our former Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. Nathan Jones, our beloved “Dixie.” When at Clarksdale, I was a guest in the home of Mrs. Louise Heaton and a guest at dinner one evening of Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Brewer, Mrs. Brewer our Vice President General. Also, my husband and I made a trip together to Grenada. This was a business trip of my husband’s but to all intents and purposes it turned out to be a D. A. R. visit, for there we were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Doak, Mrs. Doak, a member of the Mississippi State D. A. R. Board, and there the State Regent of Mississippi, Mrs. Harry A. Alexander and her husband waited to greet us.

It is with a feeling of sadness that I make the final report as your Corresponding Secretary General, but this feeling is compensated by my gratitude for having been given the privilege of serving you thus and with the joy of the leadership of Mrs. Patton, our President General.

HAZEL F. SCHERMERHORN
Corresponding Secretary General.

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

Report of Treasurer General

During the period January 1, 1953 through February 28, 1953 this office has been very busy with many details which are incidental to the closing of the books for the fiscal year.

In the Record Room many hours of overtime work was necessary in order to have the membership count ready for the Credentials Committee. This Committee cannot begin their work until this count is made. As of February 1st we had a membership of 172,935 members.

We received from the Eichelerberger Estate a bequest of $4,210.00 to be used for educational purposes. The balance due in the Building Fund as of February 28th was $84,000.00 and since this date we have made payments in the amount of $25,000.00.

As approved by the Executive Committee January 31st, I purchased twenty shares of International Harvester Co. at $640.00 and thirty-four shares of Kansas Power and Light Co. at $663.00 for the Golden Jubilee Endowment Fund.

I am happy to report that as of this date there is a balance in the Current Fund account as of April 1st of $275,852.91.

The Business Office is almost overwhelmed with work at this season on preparations for Congress, House Committee, Seating, Parking and Printing must be taken care of in this office.

If you will turn to page 15 you can follow my financial report together with the Pension and Retirement Report.

RECAPITULATION

Funds | Balance 12-31-52 | Receipts | Disbursements | Balance 2-28-53
--- | --- | --- | --- | ---
Current Fund | $202,286.98 | $176,415.64 | $82,377.30 | $296,325.32
Petty Cash Fund | 2,500.00 | | | 2,500.00
Committee Maintenance | 1,020.68 | 763.88 | 257.30 | 2,537.30
Good Citizens | 3,251.62 | 1,435.80 | 2,555.54 | 2,131.88
Junior American Citizens | 1,678.76 | 51.85 | 86.73 | 1,645.88
Manual | 14,905.55 | 164.05 | 519.02 | 14,450.58
National Defense | 630.86 | 5,760.12 | 4,082.60 | 2,316.29
Press Relations | 2,807.91 | 924.47 | 392.47 | 2,937.91
Approved Schools | 63,854.14 | | | 63,854.14
## DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

### Balance Disbursements

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</table>

$372,639.11 $429,019.98 $282,760.83 $518,898.26

## DISPOSITION OF FUNDS

National Metropolitan Bank $516,398.26
Petty Cash in Office of the Treasurer General $2,500.00 $518,898.26

## INVESTMENTS

### Current Fund
- Columbia Federal Savings and Loan Association $10,000.00
- Perpetual Building Association $10,000.00
- U. S. Savings 2 1/2 % Bonds, Series G, due 1955 $9,760.00
- U. S. Savings Bond, Series F, due 1957 (maturity value $100.00) $75.00 $29,835.00

### National Defense Fund
- U. S. Savings 2 1/4 % Bond, Series G, due 1961 $5,000.00

### Agnes Carpenter Mountain School Fund
- U. S. Treasury 2 1/4 % Bonds, December 15, 1959-62 $10,500.00
- U. S. Savings 2 1/4 % Bond, Series G, due 1954 $1,000.00
- U. S. Savings 2 1/4 % Bond, Series G, due 1959 $1,000.00
- U. S. Savings 2 1/4 % Bonds, Series G, due 1954 $13,400.00
- U. S. Savings 2 1/4 % Bond, Series G, due 1962 $500.00 $26,400.00

### Anne Rogers Minor Indian Scholarship Fund
- U. S. Treasury 2 1/4 % Bonds, 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 1/4 % Bonds, December 15, 1959-62 $13,000.00
- U. S. Treasury 2 1/4 % Bonds, December 15, 1964-69 $3,000.00
- U. S. Savings 2 1/4 % Bonds, Series G, due 1954 $9,800.00
- U. S. Savings 2 1/4 % Bonds, Series G, due 1955 $500.00
- U. S. Savings 2 1/4 % Bonds, Series G, due 1956 $200.00 $27,000.00

### Fanny C. K. Marshall Library Fund
- U. S. Treasury 2 1/4 % Bond, December 15, 1959-62 $1,000.00
- U. S. Savings 2 1/4 % Bond, Series K, due 1964 $500.00
- U. S. Savings 2 1/4 % Bonds, Series G, due 1959 $8,500.00
- U. S. Savings 2 1/4 % Bonds, Series G, due 1959 $4,000.00
- U. S. Savings 2 1/4 % Bonds, Series G, due 1961 $2,500.00 $16,500.00
### Golden Jubilee Endowment Fund

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bond Type and Details</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U. S. Treasury 2 1/4% Bonds, June 15, 1959-62</td>
<td>$10,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>U. S. Treasury 2 1/4% Bonds, December 15, 1959-62</td>
<td>$3,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U. S. Treasury 2 1/4% Bonds, June 15, 1964-69</td>
<td>$10,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U. S. Treasury 2 1/4% Bond, December 15, 1964-69</td>
<td>$500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U. S. Savings Bonds, Series F, due 1954 (maturity value $550.00)</td>
<td>$407.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>U. S. Savings Bonds, Series F, due 1955 (maturity value $125.00)</td>
<td>$92.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>U. S. Savings 2 1/4% Bonds, Series G, due 1954</td>
<td>$18,400.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>U. S. Savings 2 1/4% Bond, Series G, due 1956-62</td>
<td>$10,400.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U. S. Savings 2 1/4% Bond, Series G, due 1959</td>
<td>$5,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 Shares International Harvester Company (common stock)</td>
<td>$640.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34 Shares Kansas Power &amp; Light Company (common stock)</td>
<td>$663.00</td>
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### Grace C. Marshall Memorial Scholarship Fund

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bond Type and Details</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U. S. Treasury 2 1/4% Bond, June 15, 1952-55</td>
<td>$1,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>U. S. Treasury 2 1/4% Bonds, December 15, 1959-62</td>
<td>$3,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>U. S. Savings 2 1/4% Bonds, Series G, due 1953</td>
<td>$200.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>U. S. Savings 2 1/4% Bonds, Series G, due 1959</td>
<td>$2,500.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>U. S. Savings 2 1/4% Bond, Series G, due 1962</td>
<td>$1,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Capital Transit Co. 4% Bonds, December 1, 1964</td>
<td>$3,000.00</td>
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### Grace H. Morris Fund

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bond Type and Details</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U. S. Savings 2 1/4% Bond, Series G, due 1959</td>
<td>$5,000.00</td>
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### Helen Pouch Memorial Scholarship Fund

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bond Type and Details</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U. S. Savings 2 1/4% Bond, Series G, due 1956</td>
<td>$500.00</td>
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### Hillside School Endowment Fund

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<th>Bond Type and Details</th>
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<tr>
<td>U. S. Savings 2 1/4% Bonds, Series G, due 1956</td>
<td>$700.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>U. S. Savings 2 1/4% Bond, Series G, due 1957</td>
<td>$1,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>U. S. Savings 2 1/4% Bond, Series G, due 1959</td>
<td>$500.00</td>
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### Hugh Vernon Washington Library Fund

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bond Type and Details</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U. S. Savings 2 1/4% Bonds, Series G, due 1959</td>
<td>$9,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U. S. Savings 2 1/4% Bond, Series K, due 1964</td>
<td>$500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U. S. Savings 2 1/4% Bonds, Series G, due 1954</td>
<td>$4,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U. S. Savings 2 1/4% Bonds, Series G, due 1962</td>
<td>$15,000.00</td>
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</table>

### Magazine Fund

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First Federal Savings and Loan Association</td>
<td>$10,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>District Building and Loan Association</td>
<td>$10,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Liberty Building Association</td>
<td>$10,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prudential Building Association</td>
<td>$10,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Permanent Building Association</td>
<td>$10,000.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Mary E. Brown Ferrell Memorial Fund

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bond Type and Details</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U. S. Savings 2 1/4% Bond, Series G, due 1961</td>
<td>$1,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U. S. Savings 2 1/4% Bond, Series G, due 1962</td>
<td>$1,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U. S. Savings 2 1/4% Bond, Series G, due 1963</td>
<td>$1,000.00</td>
</tr>
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### Reserve Fund for Maintenance of Properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bond Type and Details</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U. S. Treasury 2% Bond, September 15, 1951-53</td>
<td>$5,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U. S. Treasury 2 1/4% Bonds, June 15, 1952-55</td>
<td>$1,800.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U. S. Treasury 2 1/4% Bond, December 15, 1959-62</td>
<td>$10,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U. S. Savings 2 1/4% Bonds, Series G, due 1954</td>
<td>$5,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jefferson Federal Savings and Loan Association</td>
<td>$10,000.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total | $298,537.50 |

**FRANCES W. KERR, Treasurer General**

(Copies of the complete report of the Treasurer General may be obtained by writing to her office.)

Members of the National Board of Management:

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 January 1, 1953 to February 28, 1953.

Balance, December 31, 1952 | $818.82
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 January 1st through February 28th, vouchers were approved to the amount of $257,167.57, of which $64,177.64 represents contributions received for Credit Funds.
The following shows the large amounts allocated to specified funds: New Administration Building, $78,005.10; Valley Forge, $9,913.79; Salaries, $42,615.65; Magazine Fund, $24,059.88; Postage, $706.30; Appropriation Funds, $8,346.30.

IMILDA B. WOOLLEN, Chairman.

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

Report of Auditing Committee
The Auditing Committee has checked the Treasurer General's report with the Auditor's report and found them in accord.

HELEN BASS BARKER, Chairman.

Mrs. Barker moved that the report of the Auditing Committee be adopted, carrying with it the reports of the Treasurer General and the Finance Committee. Seconded by Mrs. Rex. Adopted.

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, 1,945; Number of supplements verified, 916; Total number of papers verified, 2,261.
Papers returned unverified: Originals, 64; Supplements, 17. New Records verified 100. Permits issued for official insignia, 480; Permits issued for miniature insignia, 651; Permits issued for ancestral bars, 286.

DOROTHY D. TREWHELLA, Registrar General.

Mrs. Trewhella moved that the 1945 applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society. Seconded by Mrs. Wright. Adopted.

Mrs. Kerr moved that 160 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Russell. Adopted.

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 January 31st to April 17th:

The resignation of the State Regent of North Carolina, Mrs. Andrew George Yankey, has been received to become effective on April 24th.

Through their respective State Regents the following members at large are presented for confirmation: Organizing Regents; Mrs. Josephine Holmes, Daphne, Alabama; Mrs. Irene Steed Muir, Miami Shores, Florida; Mrs. Eppie Hayes Smith, Venice, Florida; Mrs. Emily McIntyre Driskell, Burley, Idaho; Mrs. Helen R. A. Minkler, Skokie, Illinois; Mrs. Hila Mabel Axtell Bross, St. Johns, Michigan.

The following Organizing Regencies have expired by time limitation: Mrs. Mae Alverson Vandegrift, Oneonta, Alabama; Mrs. Alice D. C. Kempston, Avon Park, Florida; Mrs. Zada Watson Bird Brannen, Metter, Georgia; Mrs. Mildred Anderson Beasley Stevens, Warsaw, North Carolina; Mrs. Anna Randell Davis, Alice, Texas; Mrs. Octavia Jones Gentry, Kilgore, Texas; Mrs. Sarah Hughes Vose, Port Townsend, Washington.

Through their respective State Regents the following reappointments of Organizing Regents are requested: Mrs. Zada Watson Bird Brannen, Metter, Georgia; Mrs. Mildred Anderson Beasley Stevens, Warsaw, North Carolina; Mrs. Octavia Jones Gentry, Kilgore, Texas; Mrs. Sara Hughes Vose, Port Townsend, Washington.

The following Chapter authorizations have expired by time limitation and the State Regent requests that they be renewed: Aberdeen, Mississippi, and Hernando, Mississippi.

Through the State Regent of Tennessee the General William Lee Davidson Chapter requests permission to change its location from Edenwold to Nashville.

The following Chapters are presented for official disbandment: Sauk Centre, Sauk Centre, Minnesota, and Warioto, Old Hickory, Tennessee.

The following Chapters have met all requirements according to the National By-Laws and are therefore confirmed: Mrs. Abraham Baldwin Carollton, Georgia; Mrs. Uwharrie Patriots, Mount Gilead, North Carolina; Daniel Cooper, Oakwood, Ohio; George Blakey, Bonham, Texas; Governor Nelson Dewey, Maple Bluff, Wisconsin; Lieutenant Nathan Hatch, Fox Point, Wisconsin.

It has been a great pleasure and indeed a happy experience to have served the National Society at this particular time—with you as friends and co-workers.

It has been my privilege to attend all Executive Meetings, every meeting of the National Board of Management and every meeting of the Kentucky State Board during this administration.

The report of the Historian General which will be given at Congress represents but one link in a chain of accomplishments during this regime but it is a very important link as tomorrow we go to Valley Forge to participate in the final dedication and to witness the formal presentation of the Memorial Bell Tower to the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestry of the Washington Memorial Chapel by our President General, Mrs. James B. Patton.

Providing the funds to complete the Tower is a major achievement for which you can be justly proud. It was through your efforts and the fine members that you represent, that this National Historical Project has been finished.

Too much praise cannot be given Mrs. Benjamin R. Williams, the National Chairman, for her outstanding work in carrying out completion plans. It has been a difficult task, one requiring wisdom, patience and tact. Mrs. Williams has found a happy solution to every problem.

Again, we thank the President General for her keen understanding and good management, also the able assistance of the Treasurer General.

Much credit is due our efficient secretaries who have kept detailed records of all activities concerning the Tower and at the same time have kept the routine business of the Historian's office running smoothly.

You will be pleased with the vast amount of work the State Historians have accomplished. Twelve beautiful and unusual scrapbooks have been sent in. They are on display. We hope you will look at them.

A joint meeting of the State Historians and Chairmen of the Committee for the Erection of the Valley Forge Memorial Bell Tower will be held on Monday, April 20th at 10 A.M. in the Archives Room. Interested persons are cordially invited.

HALLIE EVERETT RUSSELL
Historian General.

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

Report of Librarian General

The report of your Librarian General will be brief prior to a more detailed one to Congress. This week prior to the convening of Congress the library has taken on a festive air. Many of the members continue to search for additional records hoping to find another ancestor who helped to gain the Independence which means so much to us.

The generosity of the states and interest maintained since the February Board Meeting indicate continued interest on the part of our State and Chapter Librarians.

The yearly report from State Librarians gives us fifteen states having 100% in Chapter Libraries. They are Alabama, Arkansas, District of Columbia, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine,

Georgia

Illinois
The Story of McLean County and Its Schools. W. B. Brigham. 1953. From the author through Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter.

Indiana
Following 2 books from Mrs. Robert J. Firkins in memory of her grandparents, Rev. and Mrs. Irvin J. Lohrman: The Strasburger Family, R. B. Strasburger Rosenberger & Swarett Family History. A. J. Fretz. 1906.

Florida
History of Jacksonville and Vicinity 1513 to 1924. T. Frederick Davis. 1925. From Fort San Nicholas Chapter.

BOOKS

ALABAMA

CALIFORNIA

COLORADO

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Copy of the Will of Gen. George Washington, the First President of the United States. 1904. Mrs. Chester Smith through Sarah Franklin Chapter.
The Adin Robinson family and collateralts. J. B. Robinson. 1904. From Miss Linda E. Denton, State Librarian in honor of her Mother, Mrs. Viola Denton, through Independence Bell Chapter.
Following 4 books from Mary Dasha Chapter: Ancestry of Mabel Ruth Owen—Owen and Other Families. E. V. & Mabel O. Wilcox. 1935-1942.
Life of David Crockett. From Mrs. Walter T. Jewell through Federal City Chapter.
Genealogical and Historical Account of Harwoods. J. B. Harwood. From Mrs. R. E. Ingersoll through Army & Navy Chapter.
Missouri State Directory D. A. R. Mary L. P. Copinger. 1913. From Mrs. G. W. McIver through Army & Navy Chapter.
Tabor Genealogy. Anna A. & Albert H. Wright. Pt. 1. 1952. From the authors through District of Columbia D. A. R.

MARYLAND
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE


MASSACHUSETTS

Following 2 books from Lucy Knox Chapter:
Honor Roll of Massachusetts Patriots Hereunto Unknown. 1899.
Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the American Revolution Roll of Membership with Ancestral Records. 1923.
AGenealogy of High Corner of Boston 1610-1876. C. W. Gannison. 1889.
From Lydia Partridge Whiting Chapter.
Biographical Review of Berkshire County. 1899.
From East Hoosick Chapter.
Wadsworth or The Charter Oak. W. H. Gochter. 1904.
From Peace Party Chapter.
Following 2 books from Motry Warren Chapter:
Mildred C. Whitaker. 1911. From Mary Mattoon Chapter.
Following 2 books from Mansfield Chapter:
The Barlsetta. T. E. Bartlett. 1892.
A History of Thomas and Anne Billop Farner. C. F. Billop. 1897.
A Branch of the Poole Family and Allied Families in America. F. A. Poole. 1927.
The Howlands in America. William Howland. 1899.
Following Mrs. Grace P. Chaplin through Washington County Chapter.
From Mrs. Will Grant Chambers.
A. F. Hutchinson. 1896.

MICHIGAN

A History and Genealogical Record of the Felland and Reisdahl Family. C. M. Felland. 1940. From Michigan D. A. R.
Published from Harriet E. Bowen Fund.

MISSISSIPPI

Following 3 books from Mississippi D. A. R.:
The Descendants of John Jones and John Mason. M. C. Post. 1913.
Narratives of Early Virginia 1606-1765. L. G. Tyler, ed. 1907.
From Mrs. J. C. Wex.

NEBRASKA

From Loup Valley Chapter.
From Benson Chapter.
From Mrs. H. W. Johnson through Molly Aiken Chapter.

NEW JERSEY

Comly Family in America. G. N. Comly. 1939.
From Peggy Warne Chapter.
From Moorestown Chapter.
From Short Hills Chapter.

NEW YORK

Following 6 books from New York D. A. R.:
The Livingston Family in America and Its Scottish Origins.
Florence Van Rensselaer. 1949.
Tombs and Inscriptions from the Abandoned Cemeteries and Parks of Genesee County LaVerne C. Coolcy. 1952.
The Joy Family of La Rochelle and New York. L. J. Wells.
The Coursens. F. C. Ullman.
From Geneseevort Chapter through the Regent, Mrs. Alfred A. Hall.

From Fort Plain Chapter.
From Fayetteville Chapter.

NEW YORK

From Micajah Petway Chapter in honor of Mrs. D. M. Pearsall.
From Major Reading Blount Chapter.
Following 2 books from Battle of Charlotte Chapter:
The Origin of Chelsea. V. J. M. Comstock. 1944.
From Mosely Chapter.
From North Carolina D. A. R.

NORTH DAKOTA

Early History of North Dakota. C. A. Lounsbury. 1919.
From Pierre Verendrye Chapter.
History of Grand Forks County. H. V. Arnold. 1900.
From Mrs. George E. Berg through Fort Seward Chapter.
From Minishohe Chapter.

OHIO

Following 2 books from Wooster-Wayne Chapter:
Elisabeth Gilmore. 1929.
From Mrs. Fred Townsley & Mrs. Warren Barber through Cedar Cliff Chapter.
A History of Monroe County. K. H. Gilmer. From Carthage-Portage Chapter.
From the author through Mrs. C. M. Goodier.
History of Pichaway County and Representative Citizens. A. R. Van Cleef. 1906.
From Ohio D. A. R.

PENNSYLVANIA

Our Church and Our Village, Clayville. G. W. F. Birch. 1899.
From Mrs. David M. Rael in memory of his Mother through Washington County Chapter.
History of Crawford County. 1885.
From Colonel Crawford Chapter.
From Mrs. Will Grant Chambers.
From Mrs. Will Grant Chambers.
Collections of the Georgia Historical Society. 7 vols. 1850-1904.
A History of Georgia. W. B. Stevens. 2 vols. 1847.
A History of the Midway Congregational Church, Liberty County. James Stacy. 1899.

RHODE ISLAND

From William Ellery Chapter.
From Rhode Island D. A. R. in honor of Mrs. Harold C. Johnston, State Regent.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Following 3 books from Mrs. D. L. Norris through Nathaniel Greene Chapter:
Inscriptions from Cemeteries in Augusta and Rockbridge Counties, Pa. 1952-53.
Some Virginia Revolutionary War Pension Records in Augusta and Rockbridge Counties. 1952-53.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Historical Stories, Legends and Traditions of Roberts County and Northeastern S. D. H. S. Morris. From Mrs. Helen Arneson.
The Descendants of Augustus Mower 1754-1942. 1942.
From South Dakota D. A. R.

TENNESSEE

Genealogy of the Norwood, Hogg, Lovick and Others. A. N. Apperson. 1944.
From Mrs. R. V. Arnold, Regent of Volunteer Chapter.
Following 3 books from Tennessee D. A. R.:

Old Days in Nashville, J. H. Thomas. 1897.

TEXAS
Register of Births, Marriages and Funerals During the Ministry of the Rev. Dr. James Muir in the Presbyterian Church of Alexandria. (2 copies).

WISCONSIN
History of Sheboygan County Past and Present. Vol. 2. 1912. From Maude C. Rowe and Mrs. Mae R. Lueker in memory of their parents.

OTHER SOURCES
Taber Genealogy. Anna A. & Albert H. Wright. Pt. 1. 1952. From the authors.
Following 17 books purchased from Hugh Vernon Washington Fund:
World Almanac. 1953. (2 copies)
The Van Benthyns Genealogy. A. S. Van Benthyn & Edith M. Hall. 1953.
Reprint of Register of Land Lottery of Georgia 1777-1877. Martha Lou Houston. 1928.
Revolutionary Records of Maryland. C. M. Brumbaugh. 1924.
Virginia Heraldis. W. A. Cromer. 1953. (2 copies)
The First Presbyterian Church of Jamaica, N. Y. 1662-1942. G. W. Winans. 1943.

PAMPHLETS
CALIFORNIA
COLOMBIA
The Cotton Family of Portsmouth, N. H. F. E. Cotton. 1905. From Mrs. Frank Miller through Colorado D. A. R.
DELAWARE
FLORIDA
Following 2 pamphlets from Orlando Chapter:
GEORGIA
Following 2 pamphlets from Georgia D. A. R.: Robert Bayler, the first schoolmaster in Falmouth, Maine and Some of His Descendants. A. L. Talbot. 1917.
Memoir of Major General John Blake, and His Descendants. C. M. Blake. 1886.
INDIANA
IOWA
Cedar Falls Centennial, 1852-1952. From Cedar Falls Chapter.
KANSAS
Charts of One Peter Miller Family of Washington Co., Tenn. 1952. From Nellie Whedon, the compiler.
KENTUCKY
Recollections of Breakitt. J. C. Trimble. From Breathitt County Chapter.
Big Bone Baptist Church History 100 Years 1845-1943. From Elizabeth Kenton Chapter.
MAINE
Thomas Chute, the First Settler of Windham and His Descendants. William Goud. 1882. From Maine D. A. R.
MARYLAND
MASSACHUSETTS
Early Homesteads on Washington-High-Grove Street in Reading. L. P. Howard. 1946. From Mrs. C. Nelson Bishop through Fanueil Hall Chapter.
Following 8 pamphlets from Mrs. Robert H. C. Keiton through Old Newbury Chapter:
Essex Institute Historical Collections. Vol. 88, No. 4. 1952.
A Genealogical Memoir of the Family by the Name of farmer Who Settled at Billerica. 1826. From Lydia Cobb Chapter.
A Register of the Aylsworth Family Beginning With Arthur. 1840. From Massachusetts D. A. R.
MISSISSIPPI
The Hamlin Family. S. V. Talcott. 1916.
NEBRASKA
Following 2 pamphlets from Betsey Hager Chapter:
Sesqui-Centennial Gathering of the Clan Darlington. 1953.
NEW HAMPSHIRE
NEW JERSEY
History of the Kingston Presbyterian Church, Kingston, 1822-1855. 1952. From Dr. E. Van Dyke Wright through Princeton Chapter.
NEW YORK
Genealogy of the Broner Family. C. N. Broner. 1896. From Gracie B. Krum through Chancellor Livingston Chapter.
Historic Landmark Journeys in New York State. 1952. From Townsends Chapter,
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

SAVEH OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

GEORGIA
Record of Burials, Oakland Cemetery, Atlanta 1851-1951. 1953.
Genealogical Records. 1952.

ILLINOIS
Bible and Family Records. 1953.
Miscellaneous Wills. 1953.
Miscellaneous Records. 1953.
Sangamon County Marriage Records, 1826-65. 1953.
Dufage and Cook Counties Cemeteries. 1953.
Champaign County Marriage Records 1866-70. 1953.
Champaign County Funeral Home Records, 1887-1902. 1953.
Miscellaneous Cemetery Records. 1953.
Miscellaneous Genealogical Records. 1953.
Vallandingham and Simmons Families. 1953.
Miscellaneous Records. 1953.

KANSAS

KENTUCKY
Bible Records of Calloway County. 1953.
Marriage Records of Hopkins County 1840-50. 1953.
Bible, Court and Miscellaneous Records. 1953.
Kentucky Mountain Club, Lexington. 1953.

LOUISIANA

MAINE
Miscellaneous Records. 1953.
Hove and Hill Cemeteries. 1953.
Descendants of John Andrews. 1953.
Miscellaneous Genealogical Records. 1953.
Maine Cemetery Inscriptions. 1952.
Miscellaneous Records. 1952.

MARYLAND
Genealogical Records of Maryland. 3 vols. 1952.
Genealogical Records of Maryland. 2 vols. 1953.
Historic Montgomery County. 1953.

MASSACHUSETTS
List of Pupils and Teachers in Public Schools of Great Barrington 1891-1900.
Miscellaneous Records. 1952.

MICHIGAN
Genealogical Records from Allegan County. 1953.

MINNESOTA
Bible and Cemetery Records. 1952.
Genealogical Records. 1952.
Genealogical Records. 1953.

MISSOURI
Inscriptions of Woodlawn and St. Mary's Cemeteries of Independence. 1953.
Marriage Records of Wapello County, Iowa, 1898-1900. 1953.

NEBRASKA
History of Seward County. 1953.
Nebraska State History of the D. A. R. 1894-1929.
Marriage Records of Jefferson County 1844-72. 1953.
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OKLAHOMA

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Cemetery Records of Bedford, Somerset, Westmoreland and Fayette Counties. 1953.

RHODE ISLAND
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Miscellaneous Genealogical Records. 1952.

SOUTH CAROLINA
Lancaster County Deed Book A 1787-88. 1953.
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Cemetery Records of Lorain County. 1953.
Miscellaneous Records of Portage County. 1953.
Scofield and Fox Families of Warren County. 1953.
History of Descendants of Ira and Hiram Barnes of Muskcahs. 1953.
History of Fulton County. 1953.
Cemetery Records of Wyandot County. 1953.
Bible Records of Summit County. 1953.
Bible Records from Wayne County. 1953.
Hocking and Vinton County Cemetery Records. 1953.
Marriage Records of Seneca County 1867. 1953.
OKLAHOMA
Wills. 1953.
Cemetery Records. 1953.
Miscellaneous Family Records. 1953.
Oregon
Married Women's Separate Property Record Jackson County.
Church Records of the United Brethren in Benton County. 1953.
Miscellaneous Family Records. 1953.
PENNSYLVANIA
Colonial Revolutionary Families of Monroe Co. 1953.
Bible Records. 1953.
Notes of the First Baptist Church, Coudersport, 1953.
Cemetery Records of Aleppo Township. 1953.
Gruber Genealogy, Berks County Branch. 1953.
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SOUTH CAROLINA
Records of Laurens County. 1953.
Laurens County Deed Book A, 1785-89. 1953.
TENNESSEE
Old Church Records. 1953.
Williamson County Tax Records for 1801-02.
TEXAS
Richardson-DePriest Family. R. D. Roller. 1953.
VIRGINIA
Bedford County Records. 1952.
Bible Records. 1952.
Descendants of David & Martha Ellington of Amelia Co. 1953.
WISCONSIN
MINNESOTA
Minute Book First Baptist Church, Casper 1909-20. 1953.
Family Records. 1953.
Robbins, Ramhe and Allied Families. 1953.
Baptismal Records of St. Paul's Evangelical Church, Laramee, 1886-1900. 1953.
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RECORDS OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
Bible Records. 1953.
KENTUCKY
John's Hill Cemetery Tombstones, Campbell County. 1953.
MASSACHUSETTS
Town Officers of Barnstable. 1953.
NEBRASKA
Nebraska Marriage Records 1867. 1953.
Marriage Records of Thuray County. 1953.
NEVADA
Hood Family. 1953.
OHIO
Baldwin Genealogy. 1953.
Berry-Waldron Family of N. Y. 1952.
OREGON
Fort Klamath Cemetery, Klamath County. 1953.
Oak Cemetery, Klamath County. 1953.
SOUTH DAKOTA
Births, Marriages and Deaths of Custer County. 1952.
CHARTS
MARYLAND
DuCkett and King Families. Thomas King. 1953. (2 charts)
NEW JERSEY
OKLAHOMA
Stephen West Family. 1953.
SOUTH CAROLINA
Chauncey and Wilkeley Families. 1953.
Robinson-Ruff and Allied Families. 1953.
SCRAPBOOKS
ILLINOIS
MONTANA
A Historical Scrap Book of Montana. 1953.
PHOTOSTATS
IOWA
Deeds Pertaining to Todrose Family. 1953.
NEW JERSEY
Old Totem Bible. 1953.
VIRGINIA
Bible Records. 1952.
MICROFILMS
DELAWARE
Somerset Parish Records, Somerset County. 1953.
MARYLAND
Anne Arundel County Wills 1777. 1953.
MICHIGAN
Marriage Registers of Inca County 1837-67. 1953.
Marriage Registers of Lenawee County 1822-94. 1953.
Marriage Registers of Newago County 1852-66. 1953.
Van Buren County 1840-1850 Census. 1953.
JESSAMINE BLAND JAMES Librarian General
The Curator General, Mrs. George Andrew Kuhner, read her report.

**Report of Curator General**

It is a great satisfaction to be able to report that due to the untiring efforts of the State Regent of Massachusetts, Mrs. Alfred Williams, the Colonial Bedroom had been redecorated and furnished with new curtains. It is a lovely sight and I hope you all will take the time to see it. This means that now nearly all of the Period Rooms in Memorial Continental Hall are in fine condition. These rooms are not only a joy to members from the various states who meet in them from time to time but to the many visitors who come here to visit the State Rooms and the Museum.

I trust that every member of this National Board will not only go to see the Colonial Bedroom but also make a tour of the building to see what an excellent panorama of our Colonial, Revolutionary and early Federal Periods these rooms now afford. When you make your visit to the rooms, please notice the variety of window draperies, all authentic. Be sure to study the exquisite Venetian blinds in the Virginia Room. Venetian blinds were of course correct for the Colonial Period; window shades were not. It is my earnest hope to some day see Venetian blinds in every one of our Period State Rooms. Be sure to notice the variety of color schemes—all of them harmonious. To obtain such excellent results has meant very hard work on the part of the State Room Committees and members of the Curator General's staff.

Our State Rooms contain many authentic pieces of period furniture. Our final goal is the replacement of all reproductions with originals.

During the years just ending five original pieces have been added to our collections. This means progress in our work. A drop-leaf American Hepplewhite crotch mahogany table, and a Chippendale side chair have been added to the New York Room. Be sure to notice the variety of color schemes—all of them harmonious. To obtain such excellent results has meant very hard work on the part of the State Room Committees and members of the Curator General's staff.

Our State Rooms contain many authentic pieces of period furniture. Our final goal is the replacement of all reproductions with originals.

As to fine china, it has been a banner year. Several pieces of Lowestoft have come in, and the biggest acquisition of all in the china line is a dinner set of 139 pieces of rare china thought to be of French origin, the gift of Miss Katherine Diggs of Lynchburg, Virginia. This set of china valued at two thousand dollars was made about 1795. The hand painted decorations are different on each piece. We have put part of the set on view in the Museum Gallery; the other pieces are in the Museum Repository. The large soup tureen and 22 dinner plates are evidence of the fine and generous hospitality of by-gone days. The original owner of the china was a friend of Thomas Jefferson.

The members of the National Board should be grateful to the D. A. R. Art Critics Committee for the valuable volunteer service which they render to our Society. Mr. MacGill James, Assistant Director of the National Gallery, is the Chairman of our Art Critics Committee; Mrs. Katharine McCook Knox, well-known art critic, and Mr. Herman Warner Williams, Jr., Director of the Corcoran Gallery of Art, are the other two members of our Art Critics Committee. These three people have rendered outstanding service during my term of office as Curator General.

**GIFT LIST**

**Alabama**—10 Chapters, $23.

**Arkansas**—15 Chapters, $46.

**California**—17 Chapters, $21. Gaspar de Portola Chapter: alpaca mantilla, Mrs. Charles Haskell Danforth.

**Colorado**—Colorado D. A. R., $25.


**Florida**—27 Chapters, $84.


**Idaho**—2 Chapters, $2.

**Illinois**—42 Chapters, $76.50. Rockford Chapter: hand-blocked print, Mrs. A. T. Higgs. STATE ROOM GIFT—needle-point picture of George Washington, Mrs. Frank W. Blankley, in memory of mother.

**Indiana**—49 Chapters, $60. Mrs. Edmund Burke Ball: $100. for Paul Revere Silver.

**Iowa**—STATE ROOM GIFT—Iowa State D. A. R.: Early American silver bowl.


**Kentucky**—20 Chapters, $34 for Paul Revere silver.

**Louisiana**—11 Chapters, $23.

**Maine**—5 Chapters, $12.60. STATE ROOM FUND—Maine D. A. R., $241.

**Massachusetts**—9 Chapters, $11. Contentment Chapter: steel engraving of General Lafayette, Mrs. Don Gleason Hill, in memory of mother, Mrs. Sara Veiller Low. East Hoosuck Chapter: eight books; pistol used during the Revolutionary War, Mrs. Leonia A. Kaiser. Framingham Chapter: wool coverlet, Miss Ruth F. Veiller, General Joseph Badger Chapter: Revolutionary War Period wedding ring, Mrs. Emily B. Ames.

**Michigan**—17 Chapters, $36.50. Ottawa Chapter: coin silver teaspoon, ca 1769, Mrs. O.
Walter Munster, in memory of great, great grandmother, Catherine Washington Nelson.

Mississippi—14 Chapters, $19.50.

Missouri—7 Chapters, $14.80. Noah Coleman Chapter: bottle, Staffordshire sauce boat, Mrs. Horace T. Mann.

Montana—4 Chapters, $4.

Nebraska—10 Chapters, $10. St. Leger Cowley Chapter: Pre-Revolutionary silver knee buckles, Mrs. B. K. Worrall.

Nevada—1 Chapter, $4. Mrs. George G. Johnston, $7.05.


New York—1 Chapter, $70. Acquackanonk Landing Chapter: epaulet, Miss Emma B. W. Hunter, $10 and Miss Eloise D. Hunter, $10, for the restoration of Martha Washington Portrait.

New Jersey—17 Chapters, $73. Walter Munster, in memory of great, great grandmother, Mrs. B. K. Worrall.

New Mexico—5 Chapters, $7.60.


Ohio—1 Chapter, $1. Cincinnati Chapter: Pre-Revolutionary doll, Mrs. Lowell F. Hobart, Honorary President General. Columbus Chapter: sewing box, spool rack and pin cushion, Mrs. Frank E. Sanborn. STATE ROOM GIFT—Ohio D. A. R., $62.

Oklahoma—STATE ROOM GIFT: Oklahoma Chapters, $8.

Oregon—50 Chapters, $400. Berks County Chapter through Mrs. Vincent Godshall: two Chippendale side chairs, Mrs. John Peter Heyliger de Windt, Jr., Seawanahka, New York; Mrs. P. H. Dowdell, General Richard Butler Chapter, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Harry F. Dunkerton, Jemima Cundit Chapter, New Jersey.

Rhode Island—7 Chapters, $6.50.

South Carolina—2 Chapters, $4.

Tennessee—9 Chapters, $9.

Texas—15 Chapters, $60. Margaret Montgomery Chapter: Ridgway dish, Mrs. J. M. Sykes.

Mary Tyler Chapter: two documents, Mrs. Earle B. Mayfield.

Vermont—7 Chapters, $8.

Virginia—18 Chapters, $48. Miss Harriet C. Hunter, $10 and Miss Eloise D. Hunter, $10, for the restoration of Martha Washington Portrait.

Washington—8 Chapters, $16.

Wisconsin—8 Chapters, $8. STATE ROOM GIFTS—Kenosha Chapter: three fans, Mrs. Emil Meier.

Wyoming—1 Chapter, $5.

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

Since October the Reporter General has visited thirteen Chapters and was the speaker at five of them. She visited the Southern Council of California, where she was the speaker, and also visited three other Council meetings where she spoke briefly. She attended the annual meeting of the California Society, Children of the American Revolution, and the State Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution of California. She proof-read the Report to the Smithsonian Institution, correcting 90 slight typographical errors. Work on the card file is continuing satisfactorily. She sent out a supplementary message to all State Historians concerning the locations of graves of Revolutionary soldiers, and to date has received 1200 grave records, 100 of which arrived today. She has appreciated the opportunity to serve, the cooperation of State Historians, and the privilege of serving under our President General.

FLORENCE GARRISON DANFORTH

Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Currier, read eight recommendations of the Executive Committee to the National Board for presentation to Continental Congress, each being duly considered and acted upon, as follows:

Mrs. Hale moved that $25,000 be transferred from the Current Fund to the Pension and Retirement Trust Fund. Seconded by Mrs. von der Heiden. Adopted.

Dr. Jones moved that the sum of $6,000 be appropriated from the Current Fund for the budget of the D. A. R. Manual for Citizenship Good Citizens Committee. Seconded by Mrs. Anderson. Adopted.

Mrs. Gelder moved that the sum of $4,000 be appropriated from the Current Fund for the budget of the Press Relations Committee. Seconded by Mrs. Lee. Adopted.

Mrs. Pharr moved that the sum of $3,500 be appropriated from the Current Fund for the budget of the Junior American Citizens Committee. Seconded by Mrs. Thomas. Adopted.

Mrs. Brewer moved that the sum of $4,000 be allocated from the Current Fund to the D. A. R. Good Citizens Committee. Seconded by Miss Goodwin. Adopted.

Mrs. Yarbrough moved that the sum of $3,000 be allocated from the Current Fund for Com-

Mrs. Smith moved that the sum of $20,000 plus $700 for an addressograph machine, be allocated from the Current Fund to the National Defense Committee. Seconded by Mrs. Duncan. Adopted.

Mrs. Trau moved that $10,000 of the Reserve Fund for Maintenance of Properties cash be invested in a building and loan association. Seconded by Mrs. Owings. Adopted.

Mrs. Lowell E. Brunelle, Chairman of the Approved Schools Committee, read her report.

Report of Approved Schools Committee

It is a satisfaction to our committee to be able to tell you that all projects are completed and paid for at both Tamassee and Kate Duncan Smith. Many, many things are needed but we are of the opinion that when we start out on a venture where money is needed the end should be in view. We are of the opinion that our around education we are trying to give them. Our Society functions on a business basis and we must put our schools on a similar footing so that they may be able to function without a continual struggle for existence. Make these schools your individual responsibility. For adult education, at the present moment, nothing beats children. For the last half of this year the following is recorded:

At Kate Duncan Smith the 46 high school desks given by the District are in use. Two campus lights in honor of the Regent have been installed. Pennsylvania has paid $2,228.50 for the new walk-in refrigerator. Connecticut has revamped the kitchen in Minor Combat at the cost of $435.00. Ohio has completed a fund of $1,200.00 for the covered passage way between the school and the lunch room. Michigan has installed steel lockers and plants at a cost of $650.00 and sent a cash gift of $500.00. The additional 30 acres of land needed for pastureage has been bought and paid for at $50.00 an acre.

At Tamassee the cafeteria fund has reached $5,000.00. Ohio gave $3,200.00. Missouri the $1,000.00 steam table and Iowa gave $800.00 for additional equipment. Florida's out-of-door assembly center is just as good as installed! And two memorial lights will stand at the entrance. This gift of $1,700.00 was practically raised between two days. Georgia gave a $1,000.00 bull for the beef herd they are starting and West Virginia and Iowa are interested in this herd also. The milk herd is complete at both schools. Illinois has completed its endowment fund of $15,000.00. Michigan gave a $500.00 clothes drier, $1,000.00 work of walks, a $45.00 power mower and a $750.00 trust fund. Cuba, Puerto Rico, Alaska, Hawaii and the Canal Zone sent $215.00 this year.

HELEN C. BURNELLE, Chairman

The Recording Secretary General read recommendations of the Finance Committee to the National Board for presentation to Continental Congress, regarding the Motion Picture Equipment Fund of $717.69 and the Caroline E. Holt Scholarship Fund.

Mrs. Yarbrough moved that the Motion Picture Equipment Fund of $717.69 be transferred to the Building Completion Fund. Seconded by Mrs. Odom. Adopted.

Mrs. Williamson moved to rescind the recommendation made to the National Board by the Finance Committee on February 1, 1951: that the income from the Caroline E. Holt Scholarship Fund be divided between the two D. A. R. schools. Seconded by Mrs. Stribling. Adopted.

Mrs. Hale moved that the Caroline E. Holt Scholarship Fund be discontinued, and the money in this fund be made available as a project for educational purposes. Seconded by Mrs. Rasmussen. Mrs. Musgrave moved that the motion be laid on the table until the afternoon session. Seconded by Mrs. Pomeroy. Adopted.

Mrs. Charles Carroll Haig, Chairman of Buildings and Grounds, stated she had no report, but would present a detailed report to the Congress.

Miss Gertrude S. Carraway, Editor of the Magazine, read her report.

Report of D. A. R. Magazine Editor

Since my last report to the Board on January 31, the Magazine has had receipts of more than $40,000 and expenditures of over $33,000, meaning a gain during the three months of December, January and February of $6,744.25, or an average of over $2,200 a month.

Subscriptions for the quarter brought in $14,351.30; single copies, $236.34; interest on our five savings accounts, $300; and advertisements, $21,168.36. During the period we have paid in commissions to Chapters on their advertisements a total of $3,096.16.

These figures do not include $6,000 for June ads from Missouri deposited since April 1 or $891.15 paid out in Chapter commissions since April 1.

As of April 1, the latest date for which official figures are available, there was a balance of $22,350.37 in the Magazine's checking account and $50,000 in savings accounts—a total balance of $72,350.37.

We feel confident that subscriptions and advertisements will continue to come for our Magazine. The interest in it seems widely spread and deeply rooted. Already States are sponsoring ads...
for four of the next year's issues. To Chapters during the past 31 months, including this month, we have paid ad commissions totaling more than $12,000. It is likely that these and other Chapters will wish to continue selling Magazine ads, if for no other reason than that they do get cash commissions for their Chapter treasuries.

Hence, it seems unnecessary and unwise to retain in the Magazine Fund the full amount of more than $72,000 reported on April 1. Already we have paid back to the Current Fund the $12,000 transferred to the Magazine in June, 1950, thus setting the Magazine on a completely self-supporting basis for this entire Administration.

We believe that a substantial sum should be kept for Magazine use, as a backlog, so there will not have to be any subsidy from the Current Fund, our Magazine and our Society. But, $72,000 is far too much to keep in the Magazine Fund.

It is an unprecedented situation. The Magazine has never before had such a large surplus in its 61 years' history. Since it came chiefly from a new advertising program in which 42 States and many Chapters participated, it appears both logical and appropriate that a portion of the balance, over and above Magazine needs, be devoted to a purpose which will give the greatest satisfaction and benefit to those who have helped so valuably in building it up to such a large figure.

Believing it will be for the best interests of our Society in general and the contributing States and Chapters in particular, we therefore this week requested the Finance Committee to approve our suggestion and recommend to this National Board for recommendation to the Continental Congress that from the balance in the Magazine Fund accumulated primarily through advertisements secured by States and Chapters during this Administration a sufficient amount be appropriated as may be required at the close of Continental Congress to pay off fully the National Society's remaining debt on the Administration Building.

We are sure that there will be more than enough money in the Magazine Fund to pay off whatever is left on the Administration Building, which may still be outstanding after Continental Congress. As of April 13, the debt was down to $59,000, with $2,500 being held for it in the Treasurer General's office. We knew then of $12,500 voted or pledged for early payment to the Building Fund. This will bring the debt down to $44,000, not counting any profits from the Valley Forge Pilgrimage, Virginia Snack Bar or sale of dolls and from additional gifts which will undoubtedly be made during Continental Congress.

Even if the debt should stand as high as the $44,000 we know it will be down to, and we feel certain it will be much lower than that, by the end of Continental the Magazine has more than enough surplus to pay this sum. Using the April 1 balance, if we paid $44,000 to wipe out the debt, and it will likely be much less, we would still have more than $28,000 left in the Magazine Fund.

So your National Magazine Chairman and Editors hope this Board will approve the Finance Committee's recommendation you will hear read at the conclusion of this report and vote to submit it for adoption by the Continental Congress.

And we trust you will have it proposed during the Wednesday morning session of Congress, immediately after our Magazine reports, so that the delegates will be familiar with the Magazine facts and figures, will be there in large numbers so the vote will be more representative than it might be at a later session, so that our members can perhaps hear an informative or inspirational speech, not just a vote, and so that we will be thus able to proceed with National Society business and local projects in a much better frame of mind from the psychological effect of providing for the debt completion during the middle of Congress Week.

In addition, we trust you will approve another recommendation of the Finance Committee, at our suggestion, that from the Building Completion Fund (of course, if necessary, to be paid indirectly from the Magazine Fund) a tablet be erected in a suitable place in the Administration Building in tribute to Mrs. James B. Patton, President General, during whose term of office the Administration building debt will have been completed.

Other Presidents General who have had connections with building programs at our National Headquarters have been fittingly honored in the respective buildings, and it seems highly appropriate that a marker be placed in the Administration Building for Mrs. Patton, who not only has been instrumental in helping raise over half a million dollars for our current Building Debt through our States and Chapters during her Administration but also has been of inestimable aid in helping get the Magazine "well in the black," by obtaining and retaining lower printing contracts, reducing operating expenses at the beginning of her term, constantly encouraging the Magazine staff, and appealing for the cooperation of Chapters and States for the Magazine throughout the nation.

GERTRUDE S. CARRAWAY, Editor

The Recording Secretary General read recommendations of the Finance Committee to the National Board for presentation to Continental Congress, regarding the balance in the D. A. R. Magazine Fund and the balance in the Building Completion Fund.

Mrs. Heywood moved that from the balance in the D. A. R. Magazine Fund, accumulated by special efforts of States and Chapters in securing advertisements during the administration of Mrs. James B. Patton, President General, sufficient funds be appropriated as may be needed at the close of Continental Congress to pay off completely the National Society's debt on the Administration Building. Seconded by Mrs. Browne and all other Board members. Adopted.

The Board voted that from the balance in the Building Completion Fund, a tablet be erected in a suitable location in the Administration Building, in tribute to Mrs. James B. Patton, President General, during whose term of office the Administration Building debt was completed. Moved and seconded unanimously. Adopted.

Mrs. Trewhella stated that the total membership to date is 174,205, the highest figure ever attained.
Recess was taken at twelve-twenty o'clock. The afternoon session convened at two-fifteen o'clock, the President General, Mrs. Patton, presiding.

Dr. Jones moved that the Board take from the table the motion to discontinue the Caroline E. Holt Scholarship Fund and the money to be made available as a project for educational purposes, and be acted upon by the Board at once. Seconded by Mrs. Brewer. Unanimously adopted.

Mrs. Musgrave moved a substitute motion that the National Board of Management recommend to the Congress that the Caroline E. Holt Scholarship Fund be discontinued as such, and be renamed the Caroline E. Holt Educational Fund, the income to be appropriated for educational purposes as directed by the National Board of Management. Seconded by Mrs. Wilbur. Adopted.

Mrs. Hale moved that the original motion be withdrawn. Seconded by Mrs. Rasmussen. Adopted.

Mrs. Wright stated that the total number of Chapters to date is 2,746, the largest number in history.

Mrs. Benjamin Ramage Williams, Chairman of the Committee for Erection of the Memorial Bell Tower at Valley Forge, read her report.

Report of Committee for Erection of Memorial Bell Tower at Valley Forge

As we come to the end of the three years' work, we feel very grateful to you for cooperating with the National Society and with us in a project that seemed to hang on for so long—but it has been worth while. We are so proud of the Tower, it is representative and outstanding for a fine Society.

It is splendid to be able to tell you we are closing with a wonderful balance but with some outstanding obligations.

In three years—from Feb. 28, 1950 through Feb. 28, 1953, we have received a total of $234,288.22. Of that amount from Feb. 28, 1950 to Feb. 28, 1951, we received a total of $35,295.95; from Feb. 28, 1951 to Feb. 28, 1952, we received a total of $73,169.41; from Feb. 28, 1952 to Feb. 28, 1953, we received a total of $123,822.86; which makes the total receipts from February 28, 1950 through Feb. 28, 1953, $234,288.22; balance Feb. 28, 1950, $195,782.26; which makes total received to Feb. 28, 1953, $430,070.48.

Disbursements have amounted to $297,110.49; this leaves a balance of $132,959.99 with a few outstanding obligations.

The contract of Mar. 25, 1953, as mentioned above, gives the estimated cost of $378,000.00. We do ask your cooperation in closing out the cook books and cards. There have been 2,702 cook books sold leaving 734 on hand; 23,830 boxes of cards sold with 10,533 on hand.

Madam President General, it is the feeling of this committee that the money received for Valley Forge Memorial Bell Tower Fund is earmarked money and should be used for Valley Forge work. For this reason we wish to make the following recommendations:

1. We have been able to carry out all original plans with the exception of one item and that is the Bas Relief. In the beginning the committee felt that if we could get the Bell Tower up, providing a suitable and permanent place for the Carillon we would be grateful. Because of your wholehearted support, your enthusiasm, the splendid cooperation of the chapters and states, we have been able to do this and to complete the original plan of the Memorial Bell Tower with the exception of the Bas Relief which gives a story of value of American History.

The Bas Relief will extend around the four walls with the exception of space directly above the main entrance. The plan placed it directly below the borders of native animals and birds given by the Children of the American Revolution and above the Honor Roll Tablets.

This Bas Relief is 30 inches wide and approximately 64 feet long. The total cost for making and erecting it would be $27,830.00. The committee is not asking for any money as this amount and more is available.

We recommend that this Bas Relief be placed in the Memorial Room with no additional money needed.

2. We recommend that the incoming administration appoint a committee to supervise this and any other necessary business that pertains to the Valley Forge Memorial Bell Tower and make a final report to Continental Congress in April 1954.

An average of ten letters a day have been written from the Chairman's home. It has been her privilege to report to meetings of the National Board of Management. She appreciated the delightful visits to many state conferences and the opportunity of speaking of the Bell Tower plans on these occasions.

ANITA G. WILLIAMS, Chairman

The Recording Secretary General read the recommendation of the Finance Committee to the National Board for presentation to the 62d Continental Congress regarding the balance in the Memorial Bell Tower Fund.

Mrs. Welch moved that, after all outstanding obligations have been paid, the balance in the Memorial Bell Tower Fund be used to establish an endowment for the Current Fund of the D. A. R., the interest to be placed in the Current Fund Account; and that the Valley Forge Memorial Bell Tower Fund be closed. Seconded by Mrs. Starr.

Mrs. Kirkpatrick moved to amend the motion to provide for the inclusion of a contract including the installing of the Bas Relief prior to the closing of the fund. Seconded by Mrs. Groves. Adopted.

Mrs. Brewer moved to amend the amended motion by striking out from the original motion: "To establish an endowment for the Current Fund of the D. A. R., the interest to be placed in the Current Fund Account;" to read: "That the disposition of the balance of the Valley Forge Memorial Bell Tower Fund be left to a future Congress." Seconded by Mrs. Williamson. Lost, twenty-eight to eighteen.

The original motion as amended was put to a vote and was carried.

Mrs. Williams presented the President General with a framed picture of the Valley Forge Memorial Bell Tower.

The President General announced the gift by an anonymous donor, of a check in the sum of
$25,000 as a contribution to the organization, for its general uses and purposes, to be expended upon the order and in the discretion of its appropriate officers.

The Registrar General read her supplemental report.

Supplemental Report of Registrar General

Number of applications verified, 80; Total number of verified papers reported to Board Meeting today: Originals, 2,025; Supplementals, 316; Total, 2,341.

DOROTHY D. TREWHHELLA, Registrar General

Mrs. Trewhella moved that the eighty additional applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society, making a total of 2,025 admitted on this day. Seconded by Mrs. Wright. Adopted.

Mrs. Trewhella announced that the total membership was 174,205.

Mrs. Kerr moved that three former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Kuhner. Adopted.

The Organizing Secretary General read her supplemental report.

Supplemental Report of Organizing Secretary General

Your Organizing Secretary General herewith submits the following supplemental report: The following Chapters have met all requirements according to the National By-Laws and are now presented for confirmation: Peter Force, La Grange, Kentucky; and Cobb's Hall, Lancaster, Virginia.

EDITH H. WRIGHT
Organizing Secretary General

Mrs. Wright moved the confirmation of two Chapters. Seconded by Mrs. Trewhella. Adopted.

Mrs. Donald Bennett Adams, Chairman of the Special Committee on Building Completion, announced that the entire debt was expected to be canceled during the Congress.

Report of Building Completion Committee

There's good news tonight! Since the Treasurer General made her report we have paid off another $3,000.00 and the D. A. R. debt is now $56,000.00 with $141.84 in the office to our account. We hope and expect that, one way or another, the entire debt will be cancelled during Congress.

Twenty-four Units and Split Units have been sent in for membership in the Hundred $1000 Club, and we have been told of twelve other units which are to be presented at Congress. Many items of value are being sold for the benefit of the Building Fund and Virginia's two Snack Bars are being run for our benefit. Please patronize our Building Sales counter in the 18th Street Corridor.

But the real reason I am here today is to introduce the DOLLS. This is "Miss Freda Debt," sponsored by Mrs. Magna. The first eight dozen are a gift from her to the National Society, and each of the 96 purchasers of those 96 dolls will receive full credit—$5.00—toward State and Chapter Awards of Merit. All the rest will be on a pro-rata basis, and credit will be given after all of the dolls are sold and the clear profit can be divided to the credit of each purchaser.

And this is "Miss Completion of 1953." She was planned and dressed by the Juniors of John Young Chapter in West Virginia, under the leadership of Miss Virginia Johnson, and has been given to the Building Completion Committee. She is to be a Thousand-Dollar Doll. Each individual donor of $100.00 will have a share in the doll, and we will draw lots on Friday for the winner of Miss Completion. She has a complete wardrobe of 39 items and she is WORTH a hundred dollars. I hope there will be more than ten donors of $100.00 each—please talk about her, and encourage members to join the $1,000 Doll Unit.

In the office we have been watching what we call "the normal flow of contributions." Whatever else may happen, let us keep the normal flow going at Congress, and reduce the debt as far as possible by that flow. Thank you all for your wonderful cooperation. The reduction of the debt is a testimonial to the efforts of all members and Chapters and States.

HELEN B. ADAMS, Chairman

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

Mrs. Musgrave moved to rescind the amendment to the motion to provide for the inclusion of a contract including the installation of the bas relief prior to closing the fund. Seconded by Mrs. Pomeroy. Adopted.

Mrs. Kirkpatrick moved that the National Board of Management authorize the installation of the bas relief in the Valley Forge Memorial Bell Tower, to be paid for from funds now available. Seconded by Mrs. Hill. Adopted.

Mrs. Welch moved that, after all outstanding obligations have been paid, any remaining funds in the Valley Forge Memorial Bell Tower Fund be used to establish an endowment for the Current Fund of the D. A. R., the interest to be placed in the Current Fund Account; and that the Valley Forge Memorial Bell Tower Account be closed. Seconded by Mrs. Alexander. Adopted.

Mrs. Musgrave moved that the Parliamentarian and the Recording Secretary General be authorized to edit the motions which were adopted. Seconded by Mrs. Gelder. Carried.

The meeting adjourned at four-fifteen o'clock.

EMILY L. CURRIER
Recording Secretary General

N. S. D. A. R.
MINUTES
NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT
REGULAR MEETING
April 25, 1953

The regular meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Miss Gertrude S. Carraway, in the Board Room of Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., at nine-thirty o’clock on Saturday, April 25, 1953.

The Chaplain General, Mrs. Will Ed Gupton, offered prayer for Divine guidance.

The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States was recited in unison.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Thomas Henry Lee, called the roll, the following members being recorded as present: National Officers: Miss Carraway, Mrs. Trewhella, Mrs. Gupton, Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Barrow, Mrs. Duncan, Mrs. Richards, Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. Cory, Mrs. Creyke, Mrs. Southgate, Mrs. Fuller, Miss Goodwin, Mrs. Pharr, Mrs. Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Yarbrough, Mrs. Heywood, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Trau, Mrs. Musgrave, Mrs. Pomeroy, Mrs. Odom, Mrs. Wise, Mrs. Groves, Mrs. Fallaw, Mrs. Braerton, Mrs. Elliott, Mrs. Friedl, Mrs. Tynes, Mrs. Greenlaw, and Mrs. Whitaker. State Regents: Mrs. Luttrell, Mrs. McKesson, Mrs. Knorr, Mrs. Canaga, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Welch, Mrs. Hoch, Miss Hawkins, Mrs. Stribling, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Beak, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Owings, Mrs. Abels, Mrs. Hudson, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. White, Mrs. Hager, Mrs. Hepburn, Mrs. Newland, Mrs. Braddock, Mrs. Forrest, Mrs. Furrat, Mrs. May, Mrs. Rasmussen, Mrs. Cutting, Mrs. Reeves, Mrs. Prince, Mrs. Erb, Mrs. Kernodle, Mrs. Bixler, Mrs. Starr, Mrs. McLean, Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. Hurdis, Mrs. Owen, Miss Eldredge, Mrs. Brandon, Mrs. Thomas of Texas, Mrs. Thomas of Utah, Mrs. Arnold, Mrs. Bailey, Mrs. Schumann, Mrs. McClaugherty, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Ries, Mrs. Curry, and Mrs. Rowe. State Vice Regent: Mrs. Kline.

Miss Carraway called on each Cabinet officer to speak.

The First Vice President General, Mrs. Kenneth Troy Trewhella, the Chaplain General, Mrs. Will Ed Gupton, and the Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. Edward R. Barrow, spoke informally.

The Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, presented her report.

Report of Organizing Secretary General

The following Chapter has met all requirements according to the National By-Laws and is now presented for confirmation: Samuel Paul Dinkins, Kilgore, Texas.

Marion Moncure Duncan
Organizing Secretary General

Mrs. Duncan moved the confirmation of one Chapter. Seconded by Mrs. Barrow. Adopted.

Mrs. J. DeForest Richards, Treasurer General, moved that the Treasurer General be authorized to use her signature on a check-signer machine in connection only with the Pay Roll Account. Seconded by Mrs. Barrow. Adopted.

Mrs. Richards moved that twenty-one former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Wallace. Adopted.

Mrs. Musgrave moved that the National Board of Management express appreciation to the staff for the valued and devoted service rendered through the years. Seconded by Mrs. Yarbrough. Adopted.

Mrs. Richards moved that the Vice Chairman of Americanism and D. A. R. Manual for Citizenship Committee continue to receive $35 monthly for the Pacific Coast immigration work. Seconded by Mrs. Duncan. Adopted.

The Historian General, Mrs. Wayne M. Cory, spoke of her plans for the coming year.

The Registrar General, Mrs. Leonard D. Wallace, presented her report.

Report of Registrar General

I have the honor to report 253 applications presented to the Board.

Anne D. Wallace, Registrar General

Mrs. Wallace moved that the 253 applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society. Seconded by Mrs. Creyke. Adopted.

The Librarian General, Mrs. Geoffrey Creyke, presented her report.

Report of Librarian General

The week of Congress proved a most busy one for the library. Interest in genealogical research surpassed any previous year. All members were interested in proving an additional line or anxious to secure information for friends to join the Society. All members were pleased and surprised to find such a wealth of information in their library.

I wish to express my appreciation to the District of Columbia and Virginia members who so willingly gave their time to help in the library during this busy time.

During the week 35 books, 3 pamphlets and 5 manuscripts were received and will be listed in the next report.

Alice Paulette Creyke
Librarian General

The Curator General, Mrs. Richard C. Southgate, spoke informally.

The Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution, Mrs. Edgar A. Fuller, made suggestions
to the State Regents regarding their short reports for the Report to the Smithsonian Institution.

Mrs. Richards moved that the President General of the National Society, D. A. R.; the Treasurer General, N. S. D. A. R.; and the Chief Clerk of Personnel be named the three Trustees for the Insured Pension and Retirement Plan. Seconded by Mrs. Cory. Adopted.

Mrs. Garton moved that the membership certificates read as follows: "This certifies that .........., is a regularly approved member of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, having been admitted by the National Board of Management by virtue of her descent from a patriot who, with unfailing loyalty, rendered material aid to the cause of American Independence during the Revolutionary War. Given under our hands and the seal of the National Society this .... day of ...., 19 ...., National No. .... Admitted .........., 19 .... SEAL .........., President General
Reporting Secretary General
Registrar General

Seconded by Mrs. Barrow. Adopted.

Mrs. Garton moved that the insignia replace the picture of the colonial lady on the membership certificates. Seconded by Mrs. Barrow. Adopted.

Mrs. Creyke moved that the customary benefits be given to the Police Boys’ Clubs and service bands for their charities. Seconded by Mrs. Southgate. Adopted.

Mrs. Pomeroy moved that the President General appoint a committee from the National Board to prepare standing rules for the National Board of Management, to be submitted for consideration at the October Board Meeting. Seconded by Mrs. Pharr. Adopted.

Miss Carraway asked Mrs. G. W. S. Musgrave, Vice President General, to serve as Chairman of the Standing Rules Committee. Mrs. Musgrave replied that she would be very glad to serve.

Mrs. Fuller moved that the pins presented to girls, Good Citizens, etc., be remade into the standard size of the other pins. Seconded by Mrs. Southgate. Lost.

Mrs. Trau moved that an Honor Roll Committee of the National Society be appointed to set standards for Chapters to follow, in order to qualify for a National Honor Roll annually. Seconded by Mrs. Fallaw. Adopted.

Mrs. Garton moved that we authorize the appointment of two Magazine Committees, one for advertising and one for subscriptions and other Magazine work. Seconded by Mrs. Stribling. Adopted.

Mrs. Fuller moved that we continue the National Defense evening in place of the reception. Seconded by Mrs. Wallace. Adopted.

Mrs. Loretta G. Thomas moved that the Hospitality Committee consider the advisability of planning some informal reception during Continental Congress Week, at which the President General and her Cabinet will receive. Seconded by Mrs. Hager. Adopted.

Mrs. Duncan moved that the tentative 1953-56 schedule of meeting dates be adopted as presented. Seconded by Mrs. Garton. Adopted.

The schedule follows in part:

1953
Executive Committee, October 13.
State Regents and National Chairmen, October 14.
Executive Committee and Special Board Meeting, December 2.

1954
Executive Committee, January 30.
Regular Board Meeting, February 1.
State Regents Meeting, February 2.
Regular Board Meetings, April 17 and 24.
State Regents and National Chairmen, October 13.
Regular Board Meeting, October 14.

1955
State Regents, January 31.
Regular Board Meeting, February 1.
State Regents and National Chairmen, October 12.
Regular Board Meeting, October 13.

1956
State Regents, January 31.
Regular Board Meeting, February 1.

Mrs. Barrow moved that a committee be authorized for revision of the By-Laws. Seconded by Mrs. Lee. Adopted.

Mrs. Groves moved that a special committee of five be appointed by the President General to supervise and close the Valley Forge Bell Tower project, and to report to the next Continental Congress. Seconded by Mrs. Newland. Adopted.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Thomas Henry Lee, read the minutes of the Friday session of the 62nd Continental Congress, which were approved as amended.

Mrs. Lee read the minutes of the Board meeting, which were approved.

Mrs. Trau moved a rising vote of commendation to the President General for a wonderful Board meeting. Seconded by Mrs. Groves. Adopted.

The meeting adjourned at one o’clock.

LUCILE M. LEE
Recording Secretary General
N. S. D. A. R.

National Society’s Building Debt Paid Off in Full

The remainder of the National Society’s indebtedness for the Administration Building was paid off in full June 8, when Mrs. J. DeForest Richards, Treasurer General, presented a check for $14,087.11 for the last note. Of this amount, less than $13,000 had to be taken from the D. A. R. Magazine’s checking account to pay the building debt, as voted by the Continental Congress.
Honor Roll for Chapters

MRS. CHESTER F. MILLER, National Chairman

HONOR ROLL COMMITTEE

As may be seen from the preceding minutes of the new National Board of Management at its first meeting on April 25, a new National Committee was established, to be known as the Honor Roll Committee.

Honor Rolls worked so successfully for the Building Completion Fund, the Memorial Bell Tower at Valley Forge, the Registrar General's Rebinding Fund and other projects that Board members approved the suggestion of Miss Gertrude S. Carraway, President General, that an Honor Roll Committee be created for the National Society's work in general.

The work of the State Chairmen will be promotion. All are being asked to arouse enthusiasm for this new project among the Chapters in their respective States and to see to it that many Chapters make the Honor Roll this year.

We suggest that you study the Questionnaire which follows and for the next three years concentrate your efforts on D. A. R. work through our National Committees. Each question is designed to promote our Society in some way. In the last few years we have been striving to pay our debts. Now we need to turn our efforts to committee work for our National Society and by our accomplishments show everyone "What the Daughters Can Do."

These twelve questions represent work that any Chapter can and should do for our National Society. Chapter Regents and Chapter members should read the questions so they will work for attainment of Honor Roll standing.

Chapters which answer all the questions "Yes" will receive a citation signed by your President General and your National Chairman. This certificate will look well in your publicity scrapbook and reflect much credit to your Chapter.

Tentatively, a plan has been accepted to have the citations on heavy, stiff paper, approximately 8½ inches wide and 7 inches deep, with the D. A. R. Insignia at the top and the following wording:

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY
DAUGHTERS OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Awards This Citation To

(Name of Chapter Goes Here)

For Outstanding Accomplishments
in Attaining the

H O N O R R O L L

Of the National Society, D. A. R.
1953-54

(Signed) (Signed)
National Chairman
Honor Roll Committee

President General
N. S. D. A. R.

Names of the Chapters on the Gold Honor Roll for answering all 12 questions, "Yes," will be published in the D. A. R. Magazine. Also to be published in the Magazine will be the names of the Chapters making the Silver Honor Roll for answering 11 of the 12 questions, "Yes." To be published also will be the Chapters which receive Honorable Mention by answering 10 of the 12 questions, "Yes."

HONOR ROLL REQUIREMENTS 1953-54

1. Did your Chapter have a NET INCREASE in membership from Feb. 1, 1953, to Feb. 1, 1954? (Figures must be based on official figures from National Society's February count.)

2. Did your Chapter admit at least ONE new Junior member (age 18 to 35 years) between Feb. 1, 1953, and Feb. 1, 1954?

3. Was your Chapter represented at Continental Congress, 1953?

4. Were the National Society dues for all Chapter members received in Washington prior to Jan. 1, 1954? (This does not include Life Members or members exempt from dues for the
year because of admission or rein-
statement after July 1, 1953.)

5. Did your Chapter devote at least FIVE MINUTES to National Defense topics at each meeting from Sept., 1953, through Feb., 1954?

6. Did your Chapter send aid of any kind to at least one of our D. A. R. Schools or Approved Schools?

7. Do at least TWENTY PER CENT of your members subscribe to our D.A.R. Magazine? (Subscriptions to schools and libraries may be counted.)

8. Did your Chapter send at least ONE advertisement to the D. A. R. Magazine between May, 1953, and Feb., 1954?


10. Did your Chapter have a special D. A. R. project this year for your community? (This does not mean a Chapter contribution to Community Chest or other civic organizations, for members should donate individually and use Chapter Funds for D. A. R. purposes; but it does mean a special D. A. R. project, such as a public patriotic program, flag gifts, historical markers, historical booklets, a D. A. R. room in a hospital, restoration of historic structures, etc., of value to the community.)

11. Did your Chapter cooperate with the National Historical Project of the Historian General?

12. Did your Chapter contribute anything to the planned new Endowment (or Investment) Fund of the National Society?

Those Chapters answering “Yes” to each of the above 12 questions will be placed on the National Society’s Gold Honor Roll, 1953-54.

If the answer is “Yes” to 11 of the above questions, the Chapter will be placed on the National Society’s Silver Honor Roll, 1953-54.

If the answer is “Yes” to 10 of the questions, the Chapter will receive Honorable Mention.

Questionnaires must be signed by the Chapter Regent, the Chapter Treasurer and the Chapter Recording Secretary and sent BY MARCH 1, 1954 to Mrs. Chester F. Miller, National Chairman of the Honor Roll Committee, 1237 Owen St., Saginaw, Michigan.

Motion Picture Guides

Because of the illness and death of Mrs. William P. Settlemayer, National Chairman of the Motion Picture Committee, 1950-53, subscription checks for the Motion Picture Guide made out to her had to be returned to the senders and necessarily there were delays in entering other subscriptions. These subscriptions or correspondence about them should now be sent to the new National Chairman, Mrs. F. Allen Burt, 105 Stedman Street, Brookline, Mass.

Motion Picture Award

Mrs. James B. Patton, President General, presents the National Society’s award to Mr. Cecil B. deMille for the film, “The Greatest Show on Earth,” voted as the best picture for children during 1952. At the right is Mrs. F. Allen Burt, Vice Chairman, who acted as National Chairman of the Motion Picture Committee during the 62nd Continental Congress.
THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

(Organised—October 11, 1890)

1776 D Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT—1953-54

President General
MISS GERTRUDE S. CARRAWAY, Administration Building, 1776 D Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

1st Vice President General
MRS. KENNETH T. TREWHELLA, 102 Connecticut Boulevard, East Hartford, Conn.

Chaplain General
MRS. WILL ED GUPTON, Franklin Road, Nashville, Tenn.

Recording Secretary General
MRS. THOMAS HENRY LEE,
1776 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Corresponding Secretary General
MRS. EDWARD R. BARROW
1776 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Organizing Secretary General
MRS. ROBERT V. H. DUNCAN
1776 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Treasurer General
MRS. J. DEFOREST RICHARDS
1776 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Registrar General
MRS. LEONARD D. WALLACE
1776 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Historian General
MRS. WAYNE M. COBY
1776 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Librarian General
MRS. GEOFFREY CRYEKE
1776 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Curator General
MRS. RICHARD C. SOUTHGATE
1776 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Reporter General to Smithsonian Institution
MRS. EDGAR A. FULLER, 213 14th Street, Santa Monica, Calif.

Vice Presidents General

(Term of office expires 1954)

MISS MARGARET HELEN GOODWIN
745 Church St., Beloit, Wisc.

MRS. JOHN N. PHARR
New Iberia, La.

MRS. H. B. KIRKPATRICK
Arlington Apts., 515 S. Aiken Ave.,
Pittsburgh 32, Pa.

MRS. GEORGE W. S. MUSGRAVE
315 Washington Blvd., Laurel, Md.

MRS. SMITH G. FALL
1016 Oakland Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich.

MRS. FRANK GARLAND TRAU
710 W. Washington Ave., Sherman, Texas

MRS. GEORGE W. S. MUSGRAVE
315 Washington Blvd., Laurel, Md.

MRS. WALTER C. POMEROY
1016 Oakland Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich.

MRS. S. M. HARRIS YARBROUGH
Milledgeville, Ga.

MRS. WILLIAM LOUIS AINSWORTH
Green Haven, Route 2, Derby, Kansas

MRS. ROY EDWIN HEYWOOD
201 Prospect St., Portland, Maine

MRS. HARRY J. SMITH, 1210 Ann St., Parkersburg, W. Va.

(Term of office expires 1955)

MRS. PATRICK HENRY ODOM
2979 St. Johns Ave., Jacksonville 5, Fla.

MRS. ROBERT KING WISE
1624 Heyward St., Columbia, S. C.

MRS. FREDERICK A. GROVES
916 College Hill, Cape Girardeau, Mo.

MRS. HARRY J. SMITH, 1210 Ann St., Parkersburg, W. Va.

(Term of office expires 1956)

MRS. WILLIAM V. TYNES
7451 Glenelgles Rd., Norfolk 8, Va.

MRS. RALPH W. GREENLAW
15 Garden St., Chatham, N. J.

MRS. RALPH ORAL WHITAKER
199 N. Main St., London, Ohio

MRS. EDGAR B. COOK, 244 Edgerton Street, Rochester, N. Y.
National Board of Management—Continued
State Regents and State Vice Regents for 1953-54

ALABAMA
State Regent—Mrs. John Owen Luttrell, Box 588, Sylacauga.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. John T. Clarke, 3108 Thomas Ave., Montgomery.

ALASKA
State Regent—Mrs. Envy Davis, Box 1263, Fairbanks.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Matthew F. Lott, 522 Seventh Ave., Fairbanks.

ARIZONA
State Regent—Mrs. Theodore G. McKesson, 9 E. Country Club Drive, Phoenix.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Ivan Peters, 819 E. First St., Tucson.

ARKANSAS
State Regent—Mrs. H. A. Kwnob, 1401 Linden St., Pine Bluff.

CALIFORNIA
State Regent—Mr. Bruce L. Canaga, 2727 Woolsey St., Berkeley 2.

COLORADO
State Regent—Mrs. Arthur L. Allen, 1800 Elizabeth St., Pueblo.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. W. F. Gillaspie, Box 506, Montrose.

CONNECTICUT
State Regent—Mrs. G. Harold Welch, Brewster Lane, M. Carmel.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Roland Berwick Mackenzie, 1492 Enquowauu Road, Fairfield.

DELAWARE
State Regent—Mrs. Charles I. Hoch, Naaman's Road, A.I.D.L., Wilmington.
State Vice Regent—Miss M. Catherine Downing, 402 S. Walnut St., Milford.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
State Regent—Miss Mamie F. Hawkins, 3712 Jocelyn St., N.W., Washington 15.
State Vice Regent—Miss Faustine Dennis, 110 Maryland Ave., N.E., Washington 2.

FLORIDA
State Regent—Mrs. Austin Williamson, 1617 Avondale Ave., Jacksonville 5.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. William A. Klein, Midway Hotel, 94 Davis Blvd., Tampa.

GEORGIA
State Regent—Mrs. Thomas Early Streeting, 3443 Rosboro Rd., N.E., Atlanta.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Robert Henry Humphrey, Swainsboro.

HAWAII
State Regent—Mrs. Wilbert I. Harrington, 3415 Sierra Dr., Honolulu 17.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Crystal Moore, 446 Nahua Place, Apt. 8, Honolulu.

IDAHO
State Regent—Mrs. Granville G. Allen, RFD#2, Twin Falls.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Ralph Willard Albert, Juliaetta.

ILLINOIS
State Regent—Mrs. Robert Milton Bear, 222 E. Park Road, Marion.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Henry C. Warren, 321 E. Everett St., Dixon.

INDIANA
State Regent—Mrs. Herbert Ralston Hill, 349 Buckingham Drive, Indianapolis 8.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Harry H. Wolf, 414 Riverside Drive, Muncie.

IOWA
State Regent—Mrs. George L. Owings, 410 W. Main St., Marshalltown.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Charles Edward Swanson, 513 Clark Ave., Council Bluffs.

KANSAS
State Regent—Mrs. Edwin F. Axels, 2032 Massachusetts, Lawrence.
State Vice Regent—Miss Maude Hayer, Douglass.

KENTUCKY
State Regent—Mrs. Collins Potter Hudson, Box 649, Pikeville.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Claggett Hoke, Jeffersonville.

LOUISIANA
State Regent—Mrs. Herbert C. Parnell, 7 Audubon Blvd., New Orleans.
State Vice Regent—Miss Em Moore, 972 Jordan St., Shreveport.

MAINE
State Regent—Mrs. Ashmead White, 157 Broadway, Bangor.
State Vice Regent—Miss Alice Rogers Farning, Box 267, York.

MARYLAND
State Regent—Mrs. Ross Boxing Hager, 703 Glen Allen Drive, Timonium 29.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. C. W. P. Whip, 7 Woodlawn Ave., Catonsville 28.

MASSACHUSETTS
State Regent—Mrs. James J. Hewburn, 120 Babcock St., Brookline 46.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Alfred Newman Graham, 130 Pleasant St., Leicester.

MICHIGAN
State Regent—Mrs. Ralph W. Newland, 390 Ridgeway, St. Joseph.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Clarence Wickersham Wacker, 580 Suffield Road, Birmingham.

MINNESOTA
State Regent—Mrs. George H. Brandock, 5300 Nicollet Ave., Minneapolis.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Bertram L. Lewis, 318 N. 14th Ave., Duluth 5.

MISSISSIPPI
State Regent—Mrs. Herbert D. Forrest, 747 Euclid Ave., Jackson.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Samuel Talmaclie Ficklin, Attesla.

MISSOURI
State Regent—Mrs. Andrew T. Stiring, 10176 Lockaway Drive, St. Louis 15.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. J. D. Pratt, 706 W. 16th St., St. Louis 2.

MONTANA
State Regent—Mrs. Fred E. May, Bigfork.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. James Harvey, 140 W. Fremont St., Butte.

NEBRASKA
State Regent—Mrs. Albert J. Rasmussen, 81st and Woolworth Ave., Omaha.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Joseph Clark Strain, 644 Lincoln St., Holdiion.

NEVADA
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Charles Priest, 1276 Gordon Ave., Reno.

NEW HAMPSHIRE
State Regent—Mrs. Arnold David Cutting, P.O. Box 1504, Claremont 29.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Thomas Royer Rooney, Portsmouth Road, Newmarket.

NEW JERSEY
State Regent—Mrs. Thomas Early Sterling, Holly Bush Orchard, RD2, Elmer.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Edmund Leonard Novak, 11 Park St., Bloomfield.

NEW MEXICO
State Regent—Mrs. John Herman Prince, Box 40, La Huerta, Carlsbad.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Byron Bufoin Wilson, 108 N. Missouri St., Roswell.

NEW YORK
State Regent—Mrs. Harold Elmen Ees, 77 Magnolia Ave., Garden City, L. I.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Thurman C. Warren, Jr., 326 Amberley Ave., Ticonderoga.

NORTH CAROLINA
State Regent—Mrs. George Asbury Kercheval, 702 Central Ave., Burlington.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. John M. Masset, 2500 Hopedale Ave., Charlotte.
NORTH DAKOTA
State Regent—Mrs. Carl Lein, 320 11th St., Bismarck.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Edwin Torstwin, 411 4th St., N.W., Mandan.

OHIO
State Regent—Mrs. Marshall H. Bixler, Route 5, Fremont.

OKLAHOMA
State Regent—Mrs. Wilson W. Stamba, 629 Church St., Altus.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Charles A. Parkin, 1140 S. Newport St., Tulsa.

OREGON
State Regent—Mrs. Allan McLean, 3120 N.W. Lusby Terrace, Portland.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Albert H. Powers, 955 S. 5th St., Coos Bay.

Pennsylvania
State Regent—Mrs. Herbert Patterson, 609 North Ave., Wilkinsburg.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. H. H. Rhodes, 7876 Spring Ave., Elkins Park 17.

Philippine Islands
State Regent—Mrs. Mark R. Carlson, 4211 Madison Ave., San Diego 16, Calif.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Charles J. Painter, Apt. 929, Cairo Hotel, Washington, D. C.

Rhode Island
State Regent—Miss. Charles Everett Hulme, 109 Smithfield Road, North Providence.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Lawrence Francis Vories, Box 58, Harmony.

South Carolina
State Regent—Mrs. James T. Owen, Eufaula.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Matthew White Patrick, White Oak.

South Dakota
State Regent—Mrs. Lucile Eldrude, 1511 Douglas Ave., Yankton.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Frank Bailey, Clayton Blvd., Mitchell.

Tennessee
State Regent—Mrs. Thomas Brandon, Lebannon Road, Murfreesboro.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Elmer D. Rule, 209 Hillcrest Drive, Chattanooga.

Texas
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Felix Irwin, Rt. 1, Box 62A, Corpus Christi.

Utah
State Regent—Mrs. Arthur Lloyd Thomas, Jr., 1321 E. South Temple, Salt Lake City 2.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. William H. Logan, P. O. Box 481, Ogden.

Vermont
State Regent—Mrs. Donald Speare Arnold, Bethel.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Herman Wayte, Saxton's River.

Virginia
State Regent—Mrs. C. Bernard Bailey, 566 Evergreen Ave., Charlottesville.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Maurice B. Tomkin, 313 Ferguson Ave., Hilton Village.

Washington
State Regent—Mrs. Oscar R. Schumann, 202 S. 28th Ave., Yakima.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Otto Bertilla, 215 W. 20th St., Olympia.

West Virginia
State Regent—Mrs. William W. McClaugherty, 116 Oakhurst Ave., Bluefield.

Wisconsin
State Regent—Mrs. Frank Leslie Harris, 1720 College Ave., Racine.
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Quiz Program

1. When was the Declaration of Independence adopted?
2. When was the Declaration of Independence signed?
3. When was the motion for independence from England adopted by the Continental Congress?
4. Who offered this motion?
5. From what Colony did it originate?
6. Name the five members on the Committee to draft the Declaration of Independence.
7. Which two Presidents died on the 50th anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence?
8. What other President died on a later anniversary of the Declaration?
9. Of the 55 Signers of the Declaration of Independence, which profession or business was the most largely represented?
10. Who was the oldest Signer in age?

ANSWERS

1. July 4, 1776.
2. At different times later.
5. Virginia. Previously North Carolina’s Fourth Provincial Convention at Halifax, N. C., had authorized its delegates to the Second Continental Congress to “concur with the delegates of the other Colonies in declaring independence and forming alliances.”
8. James Monroe, on July 4, 1831.
9. 25 were lawyers or trained for law.
10. Benjamin Franklin, aged 70.

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AMONG OUR CONTRIBUTORS

Mrs. Katharine McCook Knox is one of the three Art Critics of our National Society. She has written a book, "The Sharples," published by the Yale University Press in 1930, and is also the author of numerous articles. She was Chairman of the Bi-Centennial Exhibit in 1932; the Sesqui-Centennial Exhibit in 1939; "privately-owned" exhibits in 1952, all in the Corcoran Gallery of Art; and has taken active parts in other art exhibitions.

Mrs. Knox has frequently spoken before Colonial Dames, the Virginia Historical Society, Daughters of the Cincinnati, Junior Leagues and other groups. She is on the Council of the Corcoran Gallery of Art and is associated with the Frick Art Reference Library in New York.

Dr. Willard Rouse Jillson is a geologist, engineer and author. His numerous books and pamphlets pertain to geology, history and biography. He is Vice President of the Kentucky Historical Society, a member of the Kentucky Society Sons of the American Revolution, and a Past Governor of the Kentucky Society Colonial Wars. His article, adapted from a radio broadcast sponsored by the Frankfort Chapter, N. S. D. A. R., of Frankfort, Ky., was sent to our Magazine by Mrs. Charles N. Hobson, Chapter Regent.

Dr. Peregrine Wroth, Jr., is a graduate in medicine at The Johns Hopkins Medical School and except for service with the A. E. F. during World War I has been practicing surgery since 1908 at Hagerstown, Md. His article on Dr. Pindell was based on some of the letters in the Gen. Otho Holland Williams collection published about 1928 in the Maryland Historical Magazine. It was sent to our Magazine by Mrs. John W. Hoffman, State D. A. R. Magazine Chairman.

Dr. Robert J. Kerner is Sather Professor of History and Director of the Institute of Slavic Studies, at the University of California, Berkeley, Cal. His article is adapted from an address he delivered in March before the California D. A. R. State Conference and was sent to our Magazine by Mrs. G. S. H. Galloway, State Chairman of Americanism.

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