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At an impressive White House ceremony, the original illuminated engrossment of the President's Prayer, framed in wood from the inaugural platform, used Jan. 20, 1953, was presented to Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Honorary Chairman of the Women's Crusade for Security. The presentation was made by Secretary of the Treasury George M. Humphrey, who introduced Donald Fleury of the Burlington Boys Club, Vermont, as the representative of patriotic groups contributing services to make this award possible. The original is on display at the Library of Congress. Reproductions are being awarded to women's organizations, including D. A. R. Chapters, qualifying by securing as many Savings Bonds a month subscribers as they have members or for each member's selling single E or H Bonds from $500 up. Details may be obtained from the Women's Activities Section, U. S. Savings Bonds Division, Washington 25, D. C.
The President General’s Message

Our American heritage should be especially stressed in all our D. A. R. studies and activities, as well as in our public programs, school projects, and foreign aids.

Somehow there has been a lack of emphasis on Americanism in recent years. It has been taken too much for granted, neglected from indifference, fused in international interests, or submerged in scientific studies.

American history is not taught in all our schools. Young people are not familiar with it. Some of our Revolutionary heroes have been besmirched and some of our great events have been “debunked.” Various traditions have been doubted or denied. Numerous citizens know little or nothing about our past. To appreciate the present and assure the future, it is essential to understand the past.

Now seems to be the time for Daughters of the American Revolution, direct descendants of those who won our independence and established our Republic, with their blood in our veins and their spirit in our hearts, to come to the aid of our country by emphasizing more and more our American heritage.

If we all study and know the history of the United States, how our nation has grown and prospered on truly American principles, there would not be so much fertile soil on which might flourish communism and socialism.

There are so many things for us to be FOR in America, so many things for which to be thankful. If we think about these things, there would be less cause for doubts in our land, not so much need for worries about subversive propaganda. As advised in Philippians 4:8—“Whatsoever things are true . . . honest . . . just . . . pure . . . lovely . . . of good report, if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think on these things.”

However, to think is not enough. A Persian proverb admonishes: “Thinking well is wise; planning well, wiser; doing well, wisest and best of all.” A German proverb states: “One does evil enough when one does nothing good.”

There are so many things all of us can do. We should work as hard in behalf of Americanism as do foreigners in behalf of their isms.

The Historian General’s new project of stressing American history in Fifth, Sixth, Seventh or Eighth grades is one . . . to want to do their part to help preserve our American Way of Life, which has made us the greatest nation on earth.

American historical novels, books depicting our high standards of living, volumes telling of our industrial progress under free enterprise and those portraying our scenic beauties, vast resources and unsurpassed advantages are among those which should be sent to foreign libraries and our own schools.

On our historical anniversaries our heritage should be held up as an inspiration for present and future improvement; our greatest men should be praised for emulation. For, today we need their spirit as never before. “They left us great glory; what more could they give? They left us a story, a story to live.”

Gertrude D. Carnaway
President General, N. S. D. A. R.
Of These We Speak

For our questing loved ones who've striven to
read with faltering youthful gaze,
Those oft neglected time-scarred pages of an infant
nation's blood-bought, sacred victories;
We of the D. A. R. must toil with unselfish will to rekindle
the blaze of historic freedom's flick'ring light;
That they may ever know and understand aright those fearless
patriots whose bold prophetic strokes
Forever severed the mainstays and shackles of an infamous
tyranny that enslaved us 'neath its imperial might,—
Back in the long ago of those dim forgotten days.

To all who've shirked the load a patriot gladly bears
for the galling yoke of an alien emotion,
To those who've thought of freedom's noble heights ascending
o'er leisurely paths more pleasant and secured;
Lest youthful unshod feet should wander farther still,
into precipitous paths more fraught with a nation's destiny
than ever our noble sires patiently endured,
When out numbered by haughty foes; over all transcending,
They valiant fought midst death's swirling desolation,—
each sustained and cheered by a steadfast devotion.

Should we now with indifference wear the broidered mantle
of courageous patriot's fame,
While some so unworthily the conqueror's race have run;
Our sons, the ones who've shared our glory and our name,
Will one dark night search the ominous skies for patriots' stars that have shined in vain;
They'll ne'er surmise the stalking pestilence, the heat of sun,
Nor even the agonies and griefs our brave fathers bore as one;
All this that freedom's fragile barque might outride the fury
of the storm and anchor safe at home.
Should these misguided ones we've loved best and known, steer
toward some Circean shore—alone, forsaken;
Should freedom's harps lie mute and broken neath the willows
of some alien strand, with all her banners gone,—
The ocean's angry voice, enchanted, shall their anthem be,—
widest mockery ever heard by denizens of the free;
And alas for the merciless echoes of a thousand voices,—
relentless, haunting a patriot's soul o'er taken,—
Accursed forever with the burning memory of a task undone;
of captive sons in chains beneath a tyrant's throne.

—RUTH R. ALDERMAN
De Soto Chapter, Florida

[1136]
An American Citizen’s Rights and Responsibilities
Under the Constitution

By Elovoyce Vandiver

WE, the citizens of America, have before us the pattern of true democracy in our representative republic. The “Declaration of Independence,” the “Bill of Rights,” and the “Amendments,” give us our laws, privileges, and responsibilities. It is our duty as American citizens to uphold these privileges and responsibilities to the best of our ability, both in peacetime and in war. And to work together with our fellowman to promote peace and goodwill among ourselves and other nations. To do this, we must know the duties of a citizen, we must know the privileges and responsibilities that are ours to uphold and promote.

The simple faith, the unshakable convictions that our colonial forefathers held in man’s individual rights and personal differences, is ours today, thanks to the careful guidance of our government through the years.

Our privileges and responsibilities are more today than those of our colonial ancestors. Because since that time our country has grown and progressed, developed its resources, and the people have grown in wisdom and education.

For the future days which we seek to make secure, we look forward to a world founded upon the four essential human freedoms.

The first of these is the freedom of speech and expression everywhere in the world. The basis of our government being the opinion of the people, the very first object should be to keep this right. Without this freedom, our republic could not exist. It was to make sure that our American government had a chance to work that the freedom of expression was guaranteed. Unless the citizens have access to the facts and opinions that have a bearing on their public affairs, they cannot draw conclusions for themselves. Unless they are free to express these conclusions, the government cannot be guided by their desires. It would be safe to say that without freedom of expression none of our other privileges would be secure.

A statesman once said, “For every privilege we have a responsibility.” In exercising one’s freedom of expression, for example, a person must use the freedom with a sense of responsibility for what he says or writes.

The freedom of religion, which is one of our most cherished heritages, enables us to worship according to our own beliefs and customs without interference from the law or any political groups. We can only hope that each individual is conscientious in his connection with God and in enjoying this freedom does not neglect to worship.

The next is the freedom from want, which means an economic understanding which will secure to our nation a healthy, peacetime life for its inhabitants. This freedom will flourish, only, if every American feels the responsibility to train himself and his family to be self-supporting, economical, and a contributor to the community.

Training for civic responsibilities should begin early. The home where citizenship begins has a sort of government of its own with its own rules of law and order, its freedoms and responsibilities for the common good of the members. Each member has to learn to live with all the others. Although this may sometimes seem a hard job to a young child, it is the easiest step in his training for citizenship. If children are trained right while they are young, as they grow older they will be eager to contribute their time, talents, and ability in many ways for the welfare and enjoyment of other people.

In these days in which we are now living we cannot take this next freedom, the freedom from fear, for granted. If this could be carried out by every nation in the world,
it would mean a world-wide reduction of armaments to such a point and in such a fashion that no nation would be in a position to commit an act of physical aggression against any nation anywhere in the world. All good citizens should keep well informed upon national and world conditions and keep mentally alert to face all problems calmly and wisely.

The right of the people peaceably to assemble and petition the government forms the third and fourth provisions in the "Bill of Rights." In the opinion of some students, assembly and petition are so much a part of the privileges already discussed that they cannot be treated separately.

Just as the federal "Bill of Rights" forbade Congress from interfering with assembly and petition, so State laws have prohibited State Legislatures from violating these freedoms. These privileges are not absolute, however, and can be claimed only so long as they are exercised peaceably; the responsibilities of communities for maintaining peace has led them to set up further conditions.

One provision guarantees the people against being obliged to feed and shelter our military forces in private homes during peacetime and even in time of war except under such laws as Congress may pass. The interpretation of this guarantee is so clear, and the provision itself has been so strictly observed, that few of us could picture our homes as quarters for an army.

The other provision is exemplified every day. It guarantees us against the arbitrary invasion of our privacy by civic authorities. We are protected against having our homes or persons searched and seized without reason. As long as the question of what is reasonable search and seizure is kept alive and publicly discussed our rights to personal privacy cannot be seriously violated.

One guarantee in the "Bill of Rights" was put there as a protection if the forces of law and order were not within reach, if they failed to work, or if the national government proved ineffective. This is the amendment which guarantees the people the right to bear arms. The need of this guarantee as a personal protection has long since passed for the great majority of the people. The safety of our lives and property is the responsibility of regular, trained law enforcement officers maintained at public expense. The changes in our national life that have made possession of arms in every household unnecessary have also made it dangerous.

The "Bill of Rights" supported by the State laws has guaranteed the maximum of personal freedom for everyone. It has provided the necessary atmosphere for Americans to grow in self-respect and self-reliance, and to take an active and intelligent part in their government. If we appreciate our privileges to their fullest and clearly understand their place, totalitarian ideas have little chance in gaining ground among us. "Danger lies in our own failures."

"Law in a Democracy" has been defined as the conscience of the people crystallized into a code, as democracy's means for registering its own best standards. Whatever definition we use, we are morally as well as legally responsible for our laws, because they have grown out of the values which the citizens have expressed on certain ideas.

Protecting the rights of those among us who are different from the majority is one of our most serious and difficult responsibilities, far harder to measure up to than obedience to the law. It requires soul-searching to discover how we really feel about people different from ourselves and more searching to discover why we feel as we do. It requires the strictest of self-discipline to rid our hearts and minds of any unfounded prejudices and hatreds we may harbor. A greater respect toward the differences of others and a better appreciation of the basic human values are necessary if each citizen is to guard his own cherished "right to be different."

One of the objects in establishing our national government was to promote the general welfare. This is stated in the preamble to the Federal Constitution. Our lawmakers on every government level, National, State, and local, when considering new legislation or changes in the old, are responsible for thinking of the probable effect on the general welfare.

Our citizens take responsibilities for leadership in many ways. They are elected or appointed to serve as officers of clubs, organizations, and political affairs in their communities and towns. Training for

(Continued on page 1160)
FOR its combined qualifications of scenic grandeur, geological interest and historical merit, perhaps no general location in the United States is more worthy of its name than the Harper's Ferry National Monument. Here early explorers who crossed over "the mountain barrier" obtained their first glimpse of the great Shenandoah Valley; near here in 1669 the Indian guides of John Lederer at sight of the turbulent panorama prostrated themselves, crying out, "God is nigh!" From that moment onward the majestic union of the historic Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers, and the tumbling Gap composed of the present tri-State area of West Virginia, Virginia and Maryland, have both humbled and exalted the souls of men.

Harper's Ferry as a National Monument was created by an Act of the 78th Congress of the United States, approved on June 30, 1944. This Act provided that the acreage was not to exceed 1500 acres in the dual-State area of West Virginia and Maryland. Perhaps it is not ill-advised to prophesy that, in time, as it was originally conceived, a part of Virginia will properly be included within the bounds of the Monument.

That West Virginia, under the guidance of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, has spearheaded the creation of the Harper's Ferry National Monument, is no secret. As early as Feb. 17, 1938, members of the National Park Service had met in West Virginia with the Hon. Jennings Randolph, Congressman for the Second West Virginia District, in company with a group of representative citizens in regard to the creating of this National Monument. The late Dr. Henry T. McDonald, then president of Storer College, Harper's Ferry, and the prime mover in the undertaking, was made chairman of the permanent committee formed at that time. It was disclosed on this occasion that the members of the National Park Service had been at work on the projected enterprise for the preceding twenty-two months.

On July 4, 1946, two years after the creation of the Monument by Act of Congress, Dr. McDonald, as chairman, approached Mrs. Frank W. Mish, Jr., who was then president of the Washington County Historical Society, Maryland, in regard to the participation of the State of Maryland in the over-all plans. Proper steps were soon taken by the Society. By 1952 the necessary appropriation of $40,000, through courtesy of the Legislature at Annapolis and under approval of Governor Theodore R. McKeldin, was made available for land acquisition. As all of Maryland's 702 acres were situated in Washington County, it was logical that the Washington County Historical Society should have acted as sponsoring agent for its State. The actual problems of surveys and purchase, however, were relegated as of August 11, 1952, to the Department of Forests and Parks, under authority of the Board of Public Works.

It should be made explicit that Maryland's acreage consisted of marginal land, containing few improvements. On the other hand, West Virginia's portion, reduced to 510 acres, included part of the town of Harper's Ferry, as well as the expensively improved resort area of Bolivar Heights which overlooked the entire theater of interest involved within the Monument. For the purposes of land acquisition it was therefore necessary that the Conservation Commission of the State of West Virginia make available the sizeable outlay of $350,000. This step was effected through Act of Legislature at Charleston, and under endorsement of Governor Okey L. Patteson.

In order to understand why the site surrounding Harper's Ferry adequately qualified it for the role of a National Monument, we have only to pick up the fine threads which have been spun into the historical web of its past. According to
Frederick Gutheim in his book, *The Potomac*, (Rinehart & Company, New York and Toronto, 1949), Champlain's map of New France indicated that as early as 1632 this region along the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers was not unknown to French fur-traders out of Canada. In 1670 when John Lederer was commissioned by Sir William Berkeley to explore his vast Province, this German physician, acting as a licensed fur-trader out of Virginia, took a good look at the Shenandoah Valley. Abraham Wood promptly followed the next year, 1671, and Cadwalader Jones, adventurous antecedent of John Paul Jones, braved the same wilts of the Blue Ridge eleven years after Wood.

While the true course of these explorers must remain in large measure indiscernible, the level route through the mountains, along the broad reaches of the Potomac at its confluence with the Shenandoah, has been generally conceded to be the logical point of passage. Like Thomas Jefferson over a century and one-half later, adventurers who found this pass would have shared his same awesome thought, "These monuments of a war between rivers and mountains . . . must have shaken the earth itself to its center."

In regard, however, to the formation of the Harper's Ferry pass, Jefferson's concept of an inland sea bursting through the Blue Ridge Mountains has been exploded in the present geological theory that the formidable Potomac is older than its ancient hills. It has, we are told, flowed for aeons, far beyond the scope of conscious thought. Appropriately enough, in its neighboring mountain fastnesses grows a small fern, the *asplenium stotleri*. In some way, out of the vastness of this world's creation, this little plant is said to have selectively lingered only at Harper's Ferry.

Into this primordial setting in the year 1707 a curious band of wayfarers made a somewhat theatrical entrance. Led to the site of present-day Harper's Ferry by an extraordinary explorer named Louis Michel, these adventurers established there a settlement for the declared purpose of discovering silver mines. So many years have passed since the advent of these prospectors upon the frontier that history has all but forgotten them—a fact not to be wondered at for, aside from the time element, much confusion has surrounded the name of their guiding spirit, Michel. The identity of this controversial Swiss could well have been lost track of in the maze of some thirteen name variations by which he was designated.

This unusual man still holds a considerable claim against worldly honors. In 1707, while apparently occupying Harper's Ferry as a base of operations, Michel explored as far south as the present region of Luray, Virginia, making as a result of his travels the first map of the Shenandoah Valley, often called the Great Valley of Virginia. It was this map which, printed in Europe, was circulated at home and abroad, and which was thought to have induced in 1732, under the leadership of Joist Hite, the first wave of migration into Lord Fairfax's Northern Neck of Virginia.

In order to understand the original settlement at Harper's Ferry, as well as the future history of this site, the story of Michel deserves scrutiny. *The Colonial Records of Pennsylvania and the Pennsylvania Archives* indicate that he was in this country intermittently from at least 1700-1717. From 1707-1714 Michel and his companion, Peter Bézaillon, were known to have been searching for silver mines "somewhere in the undeveloped frontier of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia."

As early as February 24th of the year 1707 "Mitchel (a Swiss)," was reported to be among "divers Europeans" who spoke French and "had seated themselves and built Houses upon the branches of the Potowmeck within Pennsylvania," where they "pretende that they were in search of some Mineral or Ore." Although "Mitchel," as Michel was called by the English, "was the person who had first led the rest thither, yet he had left them for many weeks past, and pretended that he wanted one Clark, of Maryland . . . to assist him in the Discovery . . . ."

Clark, presumably, was that strange and illusive character whom the Baron de Graffenried wrote about in 1711 from New Bern, North Carolina, calling him a "sort of goldsmith," and "a godless man," who had been indiscreet enough to make coins from a gold mine which had been previously discovered by a Governor of Virginia. De Graffenried added, "Fr. [Francis/Franz Louis] Michel's servant
who is with me now waiting for his master's return, saw this Clark hanged.

In reply to the report on these “divers Europeans,” the Royal Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania admitted that he had heard of persons “who had gone abroad into the Woods” looking for mines, admitting that “particularly Mitchel . . . had been very Busie, and much abroad . . . .” He had examined Michel and had learned that “he had been employed by Diverse of his Contreymen, who were in Treaty with the Crown & Proprietary for Lands here for a Convenient Tract to Settle a Colony of the People on . . . .” Rebuffed for not first applying to the Governor for proper permission to carry on his prospecting, the wily Swiss had replied that, “he would have done it, but that he had lost his credentials and expected others over.” A free-lance of the frontier, Michel had not been confining his activities to Pennsylvania, but, as the records show, had been busily nibbling away at two other Royal Provinces, Maryland and Virginia.

The Governor, considering the usefulness of these explorations, had found ready excuses for Michel's activities. He reported that the latter's mind was “much bent toward the discovery of mines.” He had recommended to Michel that two Indians go out with him, two Indians whom the Governor craftily admitted were to be employed by him for the purpose of supplying “intelligence.” He had been properly shocked to learn that in Michel's company “so many had gone out, nor could he think it was fitt to be suffered”; henceforth no one was to settle on the “forks of Patowmeck” without his permission.

The curtain dropped down in 1708 on the immediate Harper's Ferry scene with the words of James Logan of Pennsylvania to William Penn: “For these nine months past, he [Bézallion] has been out with Michel in quest of the mines . . . .” That same year Michel was back in Bern, Switzerland, where he talked with the Baron de Graffenried and interested him in the prospects of mining silver ore.

The by-products of Michel's venture at the junction of the Potomac and the Shenandoah Rivers were manifold. Here originated his expedition to the Massanutten Mountain and the subsequent making of the first map of the Shenandoah Valley. From this enterprise stemmed his alignment in Switzerland the following year with George Ritter & Company—the Company which, under Michel's guidance, may have helped finance the fabulous Swiss nobleman, Christopher, Baron de Graffenried, in his settlement in 1710 at New Bern, North Carolina.

The story of Michel in and around Harper's Ferry is not a simple one. Today in the Museum of the West Virginia Historical Society, beneath the splendid Capitol Building at Charleston, safely rests the curious tombstone of Katerina Beierlin who, according to her extraordinarily well-cut epitaph, died in 1707. This stone was removed several years ago from the old Ronemous family graveyard which is situated a few miles north of Harper's Ferry. Considered a mystery of frontier exploration, it may well be that Katerina's tombstone is the only tangible evidence left of the Harper's Ferry settlement of that same year.
and Michel's interest in founding a "settlement on the Frontier of Virginia."

Perhaps the most lasting result of colonization which Michel's Harper's Ferry explorations inaugurated came from the migration under Joist Hite who, dropping down from New York by way of Pennsylvania and Maryland, in 1732 established on his 100,000 acre grant under Lord Fairfax a permanent settlement in the Northern Neck of Virginia. Hite had been preceded into this particular region by two prior patentees, the brothers Isaac and John VanMetre, the latter having taken up 10,000 acres in 1730 "in the fork of the Shenandoah."

In this dream-like flow of temporal events a man named Peter Stephens in time came to live at Harper's Ferry. It is thought that he first glimpsed the beautiful and thunderous Gap when Hite's party of which he was a member forded the Potomac about two miles upstream. Stephens, a fur-trader, had tentatively settled at the site of Stephensburg, which his son Lewis later incorporated under that name. Almost immediately, however, Peter Stephens returned to the junction of the Potomac and the Shenandoah and comfortably ensconced himself with his Indian guide and servant, "Gutterman Tom," on the lip of land which was formed by the two converging rivers. His cabin, erected on rich bottomland, was situated at the base of an extensive and rocky promontory which for millenniums had spearheaded the Harper's Ferry Gap. Across the two rivers towered the Blue Ridge Mountains, sundered by the Potomac in its union with the Shenandoah. It was not remarkable that Stephens soon became known as "Peter in the Hole."

In the year 1747 when, in the opinion of the average fur-trader, the frontier was becoming too crowded for comfort, Stephens sold out his "squatter's rights" to Robert Harper who was passing through to the southward. Harper reputedly bought out Stephens for a few guineas, "lock, stock and barrel," or, to be more historically precise, cabin, cornpatch and canoe.

Following on the heels of explorers and fur-traders, Robert Harper was of a different stamp from his predecessors. Born in 1713 in Oxford, England, he had set sail for America in 1735 on "The Morning Star," landing at the Port of Philadelphia. As architect and millwright, an unfortunate business venture in Pennsylvania drove him into the wilderness to seek a better fortune. He is variously recorded as having had as his goal either North Carolina or Winchester, Virginia. At the latter place he was purportedly headed to build a Quaker meeting-house on the Opequon Creek. At Frederick, Maryland, he had met a friendly German, Peter Hoffman, who had volunteered to lead him southward to the Potomac over his pedler's path. It is interesting to note that in later years, when Harper was prosperous, he engaged Hoffman to manage his milling interests on the Shenandoah.

As early as 1719 The Chronicles of Virginia referred to Harper's chosen site as "Shenandoah Falls." While the founder later incorporated his town as "Harpers Ferry," until after the Revolution it was reminiscently called "Shenandoah Falls, at Mr. Harper's Ferry."

After his advent at the Falls, Harper must have put a ferry into operation at his earliest opportunity. The Maryland end of the ferry course was patented to him on July 27, 1757. It consisted of 20 acres, called "Dear Bought," and was described as being on the bank of Potomac, opposite the mouth of the Shenandoah. A Maryland Court Record made mention of the site in November of 1759 when it was ordered that a public road be laid out from "Flayl Payn's to Harper's Ferry." It was not until March of 1761 that the Virginia Court officially licensed Robert Harper's ferry upon the Potomac.

As the history of Harper's Ferry goes, Robert Harper was a late-comer on the local stage of presageful events. The "mossbacks" who were already upon the scene at the time of his arrival must have regarded his activities with some degree of indulgence. After her husband's demise in 1782, and during the Revolution, Mrs. Harper buried "a substantial fortune," but had the ill-luck to die three days after taking her fateful precautions. Mrs. Harper's treasure-trove, purportedly never discovered, added one more myth to the fabulous tales of hidden wealth which had originated in the prospecting days of Louis Michel.

The Indian trader, Israel Friend, in 1727 settled on the Maryland side of the Potomac, but by 1736 was already in
residence two miles north of The Falls on the Virginia shoreline of the Potomac. Friend's mills, forges and furnaces must have been the first in this vicinity. That his operations extended to both sides of the Potomac is made evident by the Maryland land patent of June 30, 1734, which mentioned "Israel Friend's Mill Road," situated "where the said road crosses a hill called Catoctin." In April of that year "Charles Anderson's ford" was likewise being used north of Harper's Ferry. On November 5, 1731, Captain John Colvill, "mariner," had settled on his 5,000 acres called "Merryland," on the Maryland side, "on the bank of the Potomac a little below the falls called Abraham's Falls." "A tenant to Major Calvin," located near Weaverton, Maryland, was mentioned on Robert Brooke's Map of 1737.* Captain Aubrey, living below the mouth of the Shenandoah, was host in that year to Surveyor Brooke. The survey of the Potomac made the preceding year of 1736 by Benjamin Winslow, showed that a "Bernd. Petterson" was already in residence on the approximate site of Harper's Ferry.

Of all the names which repeatedly appear in the earliest recorded accounts of this vicinity, embracing both the Maryland and the Virginia sides of the Potomac, that of Flayle Payne is the most persistent. Listed in 1733 among the taxables of "Monocosie Hundred," Prince Georges County, Maryland, four years later he served as overseer of the main road leading from the mouth of the Monocacy to the mouth of the Antietam, above Harper's Ferry. On November 17, 1741, he took out a patent on a tract called "Paynes Industry" and was living there on the Maryland side, directly below Harper's Ferry, in the present-day Sandy Hook District.

Ferries and roads were in abundance as the earliest Court Records prove. Teague's Ferry, later called Taylor's Ferry, mentioned as early as 1747 as lying below "the mouth of the Antietam" on the Potomac, and Vestal's Ferry on the Shenandoah, in operation on the site prior to Gersham Keyes' Ferry of 1746, are revealing items. "The river road" between "Katoctin" and the Shenandoah Mountain, leading from Frederick, Maryland to Harper's Ferry, was mentioned as early as 1745; "the Waggon road to Philadelphia," at Taylor's Ferry, was indicated on the Winslow Map of 1736; the "Conegechiag [Conococheague] Road" near the "Shenandoah Mountain," at later-day Burkittsville, Maryland, was cited in June, 1734.

Israel Friend's furnaces near the mouth of the Antietam, reputedly called "Keep Tryst," were in operation on the Maryland shore as early as 1734. On May 10, 1742 William Vestal entered into a partnership with John Hughes and Thomas Mayberry in connection with his iron foundry on the Shenandoah. "Old Bloomery" and the Cedar Creek Furnaces on the Shenandoah were all a part of the original Harper's Ferry picture which attracted the eye of Captain John Hughes, Philadelphian, for many years a manager for Benjamin Franklin's speculations in land and commerce, both in the Colonies and in Nova Scotia. Michel's long search for silver had brought men thither; two or three decades later the local yield of iron ore had made them as rich as they could wish.

These many enterprises go back to the earliest known dates for colonization beyond the Blue Ridge. The Indian trader, Israel Friend, and his mining activities stand as a sturdy link between the advent of Michel at Harper's Ferry in 1707 and the land patent of Captain Colvill's "Merryland," in 1731. Northward on the Potomac Indian traders in 1721 at Old Town, Maryland, and at the mouth of the Conococheague Creek provide another link with the forgotten past, (Map of Philemon Lloyd, 1721: Archives of the Maryland
Historical Society). From the facts assembled, it would seem to be probable that the history of the Harper's Ferry site was continuous from 1707 onward.

For the settler, Robert Harper, 1748 was an eventful year in that a fearful flood drove him from his home. It is amazing that he endured repeated disasters from high waters for twenty-two years, until 1770, when he finally built a home nearby on the Shenandoah. His ferry interests evidently chained him to his unlikely homeste.

A second event occurred, however, which was more propitious than the one mentioned, and probably took place prior to the flood. In March of that same year Harper's land was surveyed by James Genn, County Surveyor of Prince Williams County, Virginia. Genn's helpers were the young George William Fairfax and the sixteen-year-old George Washington. The completed survey, according to the late Dr. McDonald, remains to this day a model of accuracy.

The importance of Washington's visit to Harper's Ferry is not to be underestimated. On this occasion the young surveyor was introduced to the potential wealth of a country which was rising like a star in its orbit. He was quick to see in the Potomac a wilderness route to the Great Lakes and to the Ohio. With the same perception he recognized the advantages to be developed from the unbridled water-power. There is scant reason to doubt that from this moment he was possessed of a dream which colored his entire life, and, as such, became the basis of our fate as a nation.

Dating from this expedition, under Washington's later guidance sprang the Potomac Company of 1785. On June 3, 1788, in his Diary Washington recounted how he had personally inspected near Harper's Ferry the construction of an earthwork "preparatory to the building of a canal along the Potomac . . .," for here the great natural waterway of the river had to be curbed in its passage around the Shenandoah Falls. Upon completion of the route, for some years thereafter "budgets of leather, bar-iron and pigg," grain, tobacco and all the other wealth of the inland country was fed into the Potomac by land portage and by means of far-reaching tributary streams. Fifty-five miles away from Harper's Ferry, Georgetown, at the mouth of Rock Creek, became the burgeoning terminus. In 1790 this particular area, in large measure due to its strategic location between the inland water routes and those of the Tidewater country, was selected by Washington as the site for the Capital of the United States.

Out of the Potomac Company venture was inaugurated on October 20, 1823, the building of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal which eventually extended the length of the Potomac from Georgetown to its source at Wills Creek, now Cumberland, Maryland. By 1833 the Canal reached from Washington to Harper's Ferry. It was definitely a by-product of Washington's initial plan for development of the Potomac.

From Washington's early knowledge of this location came his decision of 1794 to establish there one of the two arsenals in the United States. Along with the one at Harper's Ferry, that at Springfield, Massachusetts, prospered; a third arsenal planned for North Carolina was never completed. It was the situation of the Harper's Ferry Arsenal that was the immediately deciding factor in the fateful raid of John Brown which began on a lowering Sunday night, October 16, 1859. Out of this strange web of events eventually came the War Between the States, and, at the end of "the long Gray Trail," emancipation of the slaves.

When, in 1794, Congress "applied to the General Assembly of Virginia" for permission to buy this tract for development as an arsenal, the original land that the Government desired consisted largely of that of Robert Harper, patented under Lord Fairfax on April 5, 1751 and on April 19, 1762. From the Congressional Report of December 5, 1867, concerning Property at Harper's Ferry, we learn that various conveyances were made over to "George Washington, President of the United States, and his successors forever . . ." No limitations were placed on their exclusive use by the Government.

In 1799, shortly after Congress had passed the Act approving acquisition of the Harper's Ferry site for an arsenal, the United States under President John Adams found itself training for a war with France. Forces were sent to Harper's Ferry as a likely location for maneuvers. Under General Pinkney the troops were quartered
above the town, their numerous tents giving to the location the name of “Camp Hill” by which it is known to this day. It was during the period of General Pinkney’s encampment that a handful of men in an idle moment overthrew a balancing stone from the top of Jefferson’s Rock, a favorite retreat of Thomas Jefferson.

Jefferson’s Rock, so-called because, traditionally, it was there that Jefferson wrote his *Notes on Virginia*, is a natural curiosity of balanced stones. From its vantage-point high above the Shenandoah, in 1801 Jefferson had exclaimed upon the majestic scenery and had viewed with interest the bald eagles and the hawks soaring above their mountain eyries on Maryland Heights. One young eaglet Jefferson sent as a gift to the King of Spain who, in turn, answered the compliment by forwarding an Andalusian ram, the first of his species in America. As the years rolled by the Rock and its peculiar history were made more secure by an Armory superintendent’s placing iron leg-like supports under the top-most balancing stone.

The founding of the Arsenal gave a natural impetus to the development of Harper’s Ferry. Within view of Jefferson’s famed retreat, and erected upon the same rocky promontory above the Shenandoah, the Episcopal congregation early built St. John’s Church. In 1810 a remarkable flight of forty-four steps was hewn out of the solid rock, that this church might be made the more accessible to the townspeople who, like the inhabitants of some foreign town of the Middle Ages, huddled at its base. Badly damaged by the Civil War, the Episcopal Church was never used after 1893. It is now a total ruin. Nearby the Catholic Church, built in 1830 and rebuilt in 1896, continues to grace the famous hillside with its quaint appearance and slender spire. During the War the stone stairway which led up to these two Churches became known as “The Bloody Steps,” due to the blood which flowed from the wounds of young soldiers ascending to the sanctity and care which the two edifices afforded.

In 1830 a Turnpike Company was organized and a Stagecoach Line connected Harper’s Ferry with Washington. A mad race for time went on between the C. & O. Canal and the B. & O. Railroad. In 1832, according to the Virginia Free Press of May 31, one hundred and fifty workmen on the canal were “engaged near Harper’s Ferry.” Two years later the B. & O. Railroad reached the Gap. In 1836 the Winchester and Potomac Railroad was in operation. Bridges were begun over the Shenandoah and the Potomac. In 1842 the Railroad was opened up as far as Hancock and “The Martinsburg Gazette” of May 26, 1842, jubilantly reported, “She’s coming! She’s coming! Whoop!” Six years later the telegraph was routed from Baltimore to Cumberland by way of Harper’s Ferry. The excitement and the promises which these events imparted can barely be appreciated today in the normal hurly-burly of the modern world.

Throughout the first half of the 19th Century the forges and furnaces of the National Armory at Harper’s Ferry were booming and blazing with a Vulcan’s fury. It was their activity which in no small degree pointed the way for John Brown, and in order to understand Brown it is necessary to know something about the United States Arsenal at this site.

At the time when John Brown made his raid, the Arsenal was in its heyday. It consisted of three distinct units: the armory on the Potomac, where the arms were forged; the neighboring arsenal on the Shenandoah, where they were stored; and about one half mile up the Shenandoah, on the Island of Virginus, otherwise known as Herr’s Island, Hall’s Rifle Works. Prior
to 1833, according to the historian, Kercheval, in his book The Valley of Virginia, 6,000-7,000 muskets, along with other articles of iron, steel and brass, were annually forged at the Armory, and 2,000-3,000 rifles were produced at Hall’s Works. Joseph Barry in his contemporary recollections, contained in The Strange Story of Harper’s Ferry, stated that at the time of the War, the Armory, largely manned by descendants of Birmingham, England, gunsmiths, was turning out as many as 1,500-2,000 guns per month. Here had been made the flintlocks of the War of 1812, and here was manufactured, according to Barry, “the Harper’s Ferry Yerger,” called in the War Between the States the Mississippi Rifle. Perhaps the greatest fame, however, should accrue to the Maine-ite, John H. Hall, who in 1817/1818 invented the breech-loading rifle which bears his name. Hall worked at the Rifle Works until 1840, when he removed to Missouri (where his father served as Governor during the War). Ingenuity, however, did not come to a standstill with Hall’s departure, for during the Civil War the Rifle Works manufactured on its island the well-known Minie rifle.

John Brown’s raid which changed the course of history began on a Sunday night in the year 1859. Through the medium of an attack on the United States Arsenal at Harper’s Ferry, John Brown inaugurated his blow against slavery. He was firm in his belief that his ends could be achieved only “by the sword,” and he picked out Harper’s Ferry as the springboard for his anticipated revolution-to-come in the slave-holding states of the South. As a student of European warfare, he chose this site for its qualifications as a mountain stronghold, as well as for the United States Arsenal which, for his purposes, was so handily located. Familiar with arsenals, for he had lived for a time at Springfield, Brown planned to make Harper’s Ferry the seat of his provisional government.

Through some strange twist of fate the first man to be killed in the John Brown raid was an unsuspecting B. & O. Negro porter. He was shot down by a guard who had been posted by Brown on the Potomac River bridge. To this incident some residents attributed the failure of the slaves to rise to the occasion and revolt. As it was, the slaves were understandably frightened, and there is no record that a single one of the famous pikes with which Brown had armed them was ever put to the fearful purpose for which it had been intended.

Strangely enough, it was because of these pikes that Surveyor Brown had been allowed to roam at random over the countryside. The story had spread that he and his men were prospectors and that the pikes were to be used in mining operations. Barry wrote, “Since the settlement of Harper’s Ferry, it had been believed that, in the earth beneath the wild crags of the Maryland and Loudoun Mountains, mines of different metals and of fabulous value are hidden . . .” He added, “No wonder was felt, therefore, at the appearance of the party, and their expeditions over the tortuous and difficult paths of the mountains excited no suspicion.” Louis Michel over a century and one half before had laid out an ill-starred pattern.

The defense at the Armory of the little fire-engine house where Brown and his small band with their hostages took refuge, has been told many times. It is, however, not usually recorded that the citizens never knew until the following day, October 17, who had made the raid or for what purpose it had been intended. When the facts began to seep out on that cold and rainy Monday morning, everyone shared John Brown’s ill-founded conviction that an army of 5,000-6,000 “liberators” was about to swoop down from the North.

A telegram sent to Washington on this dismal October 17th—a message often called the first of the Civil War—smartly brought out the United States Marines under Colonel Robert E. Lee. The following day, after a long and murderous night, Lee’s men cracked open the engine-house like an egg-shell. A young officer named J. E. B. Stuart, who had been in the Kansas struggles, immediately identified “Brown of Ossawatomie.” As another fearful witness to this day’s events, a member of a Virginia Regiment from Richmond stood at hand. His name was John Wilkes Booth.

In addition to Robert E. Lee and “Jeb” Stuart, at least two more Generals-to-be were associated with the raid at Harper’s Ferry. They were General Thomas J. Jackson, the famous “Stonewall,” and General Joseph E. Johnston. In two more
years these men were to know Harper’s Ferry well. From the outbreak of actual war, Harper’s Ferry never knew a moment of peace until Appomatox.

In spite of past desolation from war and floods, Harper’s Ferry has much to offer the visitor beside her magnificent scenery. The Marmion House, for example, is unique. Begun in 1780 by Robert Harper as his last home, this stone dwelling was never occupied by him. It is situated on a little street which is cut out of the solid rock, with the “Bloody Steps” beside it. From its second story extends a small bridge which spans “the Public Walk” beneath it, and leads to the Church-adorned hillside and to Jefferson’s Rock on the upper level. Mrs. Wager, a Harper heir, once lived in this house and, according to her, Noah H. Swayne, Associate Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, was married there. Later it was occupied by the Marmion family, whose name it bears.

Today the Armory engine-house which became famous as John Brown’s Fort, rests safely above the Shenandoah on the high elevation of Camp Hill. It is situated on the grounds of Storer College, a Negro seat of learning which was founded by a New Englander in 1869. The so-called Fort, having experienced many vicissitudes by way of travel, is now permanently established as a Museum for historical objects associated with the raid.

Another attraction is the Odd Fellows Hall, said to be the home of the oldest Lodge in the State. Here Lincoln stayed in 1862 when he visited McClellan.

On the steep inclines of the town still remain the old stone buildings which were erected in the early days of the Arsenal. On the heights above stand the rectangularly spacious, high-ceilinged houses of the officers who once served as superintendents.

In the distance to the northward lie the rolling Maryland farmlands of the Antietam Battlefield. Beyond this, on the South Mountain, stands the curious stone monument which was erected in 1827 by the citizens of Boonsboro to the memory of George Washington, the first monument to have been completed in the name of the Father of his Country. Northwestward, at nearby Shepherdstown, West Virginia can be seen above the Potomac the tall shaft of the Rumsey Monument which was erected to James Rumsey, the man who, with Washington’s encouragement, on December 3, 1787, there operated under the theory of jet-propulsion the first steamboat ever invented, and who received his little-acclaimed patent in 1790.

Less than ten miles to the northeast, near Gapland, Maryland, stands the unusual War Correspondents’ Arch, built of brownstone by George Alfred Townsend, the Civil War reporter who was widely known under his famous signature of “Gath.” This Arch, overlooking Pleasant Valley, said to be the only memorial of its kind, has inscribed upon it the names of many illustrious members of the Fourth Estate who were Townsend’s contemporaries.

The attractions of scenery and of history have always made the Harper’s Ferry area a point of interest. Until the disastrous flood of 1936, when the lower part of the town was inundated and the bridges were demolished, illustrious visitors flocked there from the National Capital in Washington. Within the writer’s lifetime President Wilson and his bride-to-be, Mrs. Galt, gaily toured the countryside on a bright autumnal day. Samuel Gompers, first of the great Labor leaders, found both the mountain air and the view of the Gap stimulating. There were many others.

On August 25, 1952, the State of West Virginia made its initial land purchase, preparatory to transferring in time its prescribed total acreage to the National Park Service. The site involved was the apparently unglamorous location once known as Dittmeyer’s Drugstore. Nevertheless, here it was that Peter Stephens had built his first cabin, and here it was that Robert Harper had resided for many years. No trace of their occupancy remains, due to numerous and ravaging floods, among them the Potomac’s famous “Pumpkin Flood” of 1753 when an orange-colored harvest from the Indians’ up-river garden-patches washed over the land; the disastrous flood of 1870 which cost the lives of forty-two persons when the Shenandoah swept away the Rifle Works and all other buildings on the Island of Virginia; the Potomac flood of 1877 which almost demolished the C. & O. Canal; and the terrible Johnstown flood of 1889 which definitely relegated the best days of the

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I WAS excited my first day of teaching at a one-room country school. The Berlin Airlift was already history, Judge Medina had sent several communists to prison, and in far-off Korea American boys were hopelessly hurling little hand grenades at Russian-made tanks. Here was my chance, I felt, to do something positive, if minor, in helping the cause of freedom and the American way of life.

Before entering the little white frame schoolhouse, I stood there and stared at the rich, precious soil all around me and the big red barns dotting the landscape for miles. All at once I saw what I must teach these children: how good was this land which their fathers owned and tilled; how rare a privilege these days to live on that land in freedom; and how ready we must be to defend both the land and the privilege.

The first premise I didn’t have to labor with; the children already seemed to sense the goodness of the acres they helped to farm. But my task began with the second of these truths. They were too young to have learned that freedom was no longer universal.

I took advantage of the history and geography classes to describe for my pupils the enemies of freedom and how they operated. They heard much about Hitler, Mussolini, and Tojo. In the fall of 1950 the communist intentions were so obvious, I could see no point in pussy-footing around the identity of this red cancer. So I told them that the current destroyer of freedom was a man by the name of Joseph Stalin.

For daily history we held discussions about how Stalin and his henchmen treated a Hungarian Cardinal, how a Russian school teacher leaped to freedom from a hospital window, how a clever man named Malik raved in meetings of the United Nations Security Council, and how a treacherous Bear induced the North Koreans to pounce on the tiny Republic of South Korea. After teaching the children to hate the kind of life the communists would foist upon us, I emphasized the blessings of a way of life planned in Philadelphia in 1776. The months to come would see these country children practicing the art of freedom.

One way they practiced was by giving oral talks every Friday afternoon. What the pupils said was not so important as the fact that each had his say. Whether we were arguing the merits of a John Deere tractor versus a Massa Harris, or city versus rural life, no youngster was denied his chance to speak.

Whenever the art period came, I encouraged the children to express themselves in their own way. No mechanical filling in with colors an outline someone else had drawn beforehand. The accent in drawing, as in every other phase of school life, was on freedom—freedom to express what the mind’s eye saw and the heart urged.

The first day little Johnny punched little Billy and my first discipline problem arose. I organized a student council. Of course, as teacher, I subtly ran the council so that proper punishment was doled out to offenders. But the big thing was that the kids thought they were taking care of the trouble-makers! It was powerful practice for becoming civic-minded citizens in free America. Each time some young culprit was brought before the council to have his case heard, council members went after the facts like little Kefauvers!

Even music gave us a chance to underscore the beliefs of free men. We sang some wonderful tunes from a book called "Little Songs on Big Subjects." The melodies were so snappy the children could be heard humming them on their way out to recess. And the words, which were as clever as the verses of Ogden Nash, taught them what a thousand lectures could never teach. Some of these "Big Subjects" were: the worth and dignity of the individual, racial tolerance, love of America, freedom of religion, and brotherly love.

In the middle of the school year, I learned that my pupils were developing a trait which we Americans believe springs from our way of life. It was Christmas
MAJOR GENERAL HENRY KNOX, the forgotten man of the American Revolution, whose name you will not find in any United States history, born in Boston, married in Boston—children born in Boston.

A member of the Governor’s Council after the Revolution, he was elected to the House of Representatives and then the Senate, Washington’s closest friend and most trusted General.

At Valley Forge, General Washington and wife, General Knox, wife and baby daughter, shared the same quarters and the presence of these women lifted the morale of the half starved, poorly clad troops who said, if the women could stand it they could and they did.

Later on when the scene shifted to Virginia Mrs. Knox and child shared the Washington Home at Mount Vernon.

After the war and after Washington was elected President, Mrs. Washington not being in good health and being of a very retiring disposition, Mrs. Knox, accustomed to the high social usage of the day, took over and presided at all public gatherings, also established a salon in her own home where General Knox and she entertained lavishly.

General Knox, Commander of Artillery in the American Revolution and first Secretary of War in Washington’s cabinet, was born in Boston on the 25th day of July, 1750. His ancestry has been traced back as far as 1500, to William Knox, Laird of Gifford, who lived a few miles east of Edinburgh. His father died when Knox was only 12 years old, and he entered the employ of a bookseller. Eventually he established his own bookstore which became a fashionable gathering place for the people of Boston.

His unusual education was acquired in the bookstore, his knowledge of French which enabled him to collaborate with Lafayette and the many French officers.

Knox married Lucy Flucker, daughter of the Royal Secretary of Massachusetts.

In the dead of winter, Knox brought the cannon from Ticonderoga which, when mounted on Dorchester Heights, compelled the British Army and its fleet to evacuate Boston. The cannon brought from Ticonderoga formed the first artillery arm of the Revolution, and Knox’s genius and engineering ability carried them into every major battle fought during that war and made possible the victories that ended with the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. Knox was only 26 years old when Congress increased the artillery to a brigade and appointed him a Brigadier General in charge.

It was Knox who suggested and founded a training school for the education of young men to be officers in the army at West Point. Knox founded an arsenal at Springfield, Massachusetts, which has furnished arms and munitions for every war the nation has waged. He established a naval station at Newport, now the largest in the United States. Knox drew up a plan for a citizens Military Training Camp which lay in the archives of the War Department until World War I when it trained thousands of civilians and militia to handle large bodies of troops. The same plan was used in World War II.

Washington wrote Knox asking him to frame a form of government to be adopted at the Convention in Philadelphia to turn the loosely held Conference known as Congress into a stable government. Knox answered Washington’s inquiry by proposing for the first time in history a form of government, which form was adopted and is now our form of government. Knox urged Washington to attend the Convention, at which Washington became the first President of the United States.
It was Knox, to whom Washington gave command of the army, who conducted the negotiations for the evacuation of New York and the departure of the British troops under Lord Howe from the American soil. Washington turned to Knox to disband the army, a discontented, ragged, hungry army whose hundreds of comrades died at Valley Forge and in all the battles of the Revolutionary War.

It was Knox as Secretary of War in Washington's cabinet who advised building of a fleet when rulers of the Barbary Coast were capturing our ships, sold the crews into slavery and obtained a tribute. The Constitution was built at Boston at Constitution Wharf. On the Constitution and four frigates built at Baltimore for the first time he attached trunnions to the cannon so they could be pointed in any direction and fire a broadside without exposing a broadside to the enemy.

And yet in the over 125 years that Evacuation Day has been celebrated not one single orator—no speaker has ever alluded to the man who made that evacuation possible—Why? A question I can not answer. It is shame that this man has been ignored so many long years.

It would take many columns to just enumerate the many services Knox rendered this Nation before, during, and after the Revolution.

Knox lies in the family burial lot in the cemetery in Thomaston near Montpelier.

He was founder of the Order of the Cincinnati and we have his commission signed by Gen. Washington in the Mansion on the Hill.

Owing to the generosity of the man from Maine, Cyrus H. K. Curtis of the Curtis Publications, who gave $240,000 to build, furnish and equip that beloved home destroyed by right of eminent domain when the Knox & Lincoln Railroad, now a part of the Maine Central, was built.

It is open from June 1st to November 1st for visitors and new members.

We need funds to rebuild “The Old Church on the Hill,” which Knox helped to build and in the belfry of which hangs the bell he paid Paul Revere $625.00 to cast, and where Knox and his family wended their way every Sunday to worship. The bell is tolled at noon on the anniversary of his birth—at the annual meeting of the Knox Memorial Association, Inc. Members of the association are requested, at $1 a year.

Americanism in the Rural School

(Continued from page 1148)

time. We'd prepared a Christmas program to end all Christmas programs. This extravaganza required the planning and sweating that go into a big Broadway show. Two nights before the program, a terrible calamity struck. Chickenpox hit our leading man and leading lady!

At this desperate point, I was preparing to take the leading male part myself. But after one dress rehearsal, I looked so ridiculously large beside the small grade pupils, we had to give up the plan. As I stood on the stage still dressed in a colorful costume, grimly casting about for a solution, a little timid voice was heard from among the pupils, "Mr. Robb, I think I know the lines well enough to take the part. Please give me a chance!"

Little Jimmy Anderson, with a "show must go on" manner, climbed to the stage and took the leading man's part. The same thing happened with the leading lady's role. Charlotte Rawlings, a young fifth-grader, was likewise all ready to play the stricken eighth-grader's part. And two nights later when the curtain opened to a schoolhouse filled with parents, Jimmy and Charlotte spoke their lines without a hitch.

It's been such a day-by-day matter, this teaching a roomful of twenty-five kids the dignity of the individual, freedom of speech, reverence for our Republic, and fair play. And yet, over the years, what a potent force the teacher is for engendering loyalty toward the "American way"! The influence of the rural teacher upon her community as well as upon her children should not be underestimated. In our county we teachers have been taking advantage of our positions to fight communism as hard as we know how. I hope all the other teachers in America are making the same fight.
Three Fine Schools in Kentucky

By GERTRUDE CARRAWAY

OF all the fine work accomplished by Daughters of the American Revolution perhaps none is more worthwhile and beneficial, to members, recipients and the public in general, than our interest in our Approved Schools.

That our National Society has done much for these schools and is still achieving great results is evidenced by the report that during the past three years our donations for the schools on our approved lists aggregated more than $1,200,000.

Graduates of the schools have gone into many professions and businesses, their careers and characters being of great importance and value in their communities, helping to raise local standards and make for better citizenship, politically, morally and religiously, largely due to the foundation training in education, patriotism and Christianity received at the schools. Many alumni have reached outstanding success along many lines.

The three of our schools located in Kentucky are especially interesting. They have not been as extensively visited by our members as those in some of the other States, and many of our Chapters are not so familiar with them as they are with some of our other schools.

"Aspire nobly, adventure daringly, serve humbly," is a motto found at Berea College, Berea, Ky. This describes well the services rendered by this institution, which has the unique distinction of not charging tuition for any of its 1,500 students.

Only young men and women who "need Berea" are accepted as students there, and the list of applicants for this school year was five times greater than could be admitted. Careful screening is given each application, so as to select those with the greatest need and the greatest promise, based on scholarship, character and financial necessity.

"The School Where Nobody Loafs," was the title of an article about Berea in the May 2 edition of the Saturday Evening Post. Everybody there must work at some kind of job, and the assignments are rotated, in fairness to all. No tips are permitted, even for the bellboys at the Boone Tavern, which is owned and operated successfully by the college.

Indeed, the college owns also farms, forests, a dairy, bakery, print shop, crafts industries, utilities, and even a spur railroad line. It has a "book value" endowment of over $15,000,000, which has been built up by outside donations, wise investments and a policy of living always within its budgets. The income is used wisely for school purposes, but, without any subsidy from County, State or Federal governments, an additional $200,000 is needed each year from voluntary gifts.

President Francis S. Hutchins and his executive assistant, Dr. Raymond B. Drukker, would like to expand the school hospital. Mrs. Hutchins is a practicing physician, by the way. There is need of more scholarships for worthy young men and women. And, with more money, greater results could come from farm and home demonstration methods, college equipment and traveling libraries.

The 100th anniversary of the school will be celebrated in 1955. Paul Green, Pulitzer prizewinning playwright of Chapel Hill, N. C., is writing the history in drama form for Summer presentation, to trace its remarkable growth and educational services since 1855 when it was started as a one-room school in an isolated area on the edge of the Cumberland mountains.

Stressing the fact that, instead of the world's owing any of its students a living, every student owes himself and the world the duty, privilege and joy of contributing his part in helping work, Berea trains its young men and women for life and living, educating them "for intelligent self-direction in a changing world."

Mrs. Wilson Evans, wife of the head of the self-help or labor department of the college, who is himself a graduate of Berea, is Regent of the Berea-Laurel Ridges Chapter, D. A. R., at Berea. Mrs. Drukker also belongs to the D. A. R.

Because of the business acumen and financial integrity demonstrated at Berea, the college supervises the finances and renders all aid possible except money at
Pine Mountain Settlement School, which is on Greasy Creek and the 100-mile-long Pine Mountain in Harlan County. In turn, Berea students do practice teaching there.

Also needy and worthy of support, especially for its hospital, library and playground, this settlement school is now a consolidated public school, to which county school buses bring elementary school pupils from a wide radius. The children learn much more than the three R’s, and the effects of the school are felt throughout the area.

Two score years ago the school was founded* when “Uncle” William Creech, 68-year-old native of the valley, went to Miss Katherine Pettit and Miss Ethel deLong and offered them 136 acres of his land for a school because he “had a heart and craving that my people should grow better.”

In his deed transferring the property he set forth that “this land should be used for school purposes as long as the Constitution of the United States stands. Hopin’ it may make a bright and intelligent people after I’m gone.”

Uncle William’s small cabin, where he reared his large family, still stands on the school grounds, an impressive reminder of the visionary donor and the humble beginnings of the institution as a boarding school. This purpose was served well for 36 years until financial difficulties made a high school impractical and a satisfactory agreement was worked out with the county to convert the buildings for the use of elementary pupils from several one-room, one-teacher schools in the vicinity.

Under the guidance of Burton B. Rogers, school director, many extra-curricular services are offered to the section. That the children themselves are anxious to do their part to assist is proved by the fact that during the 1920’s they had only rice and cocoa for one meal a week, in order to accumulate enough money for the building of a swimming pool.

From interested friends Pine Mountain Settlement School must raise $40,000 annually to maintain its hospital and other activities. In addition, it needs books for its library. Used books are acceptable; it is asked that they be of recent publication. A three-way card index, costing about $50, is also needed for the library.

A set of 2 x 2 kodachrome slides with explanatory manuscript is available at no charge except return postage, if D. A. R. Chapters would like to see for themselves the attractive setting and varied activities of the private school, Christian but non-sectarian, with its chapel, hospital and recreation facilities, administered by a board of trustees cooperating with Harlan County school authorities. At times Miss Dorothy Nace, of the public relations office, goes to meetings not too far distant to show her pictures and tell about the school.

Hindman Settlement School celebrated its 50th anniversary in 1952, a mammoth crowd of friends and visitors enjoying a colorful pageant portraying its half-century of service. A special edition of The Hindman News, of Hindman, Ky., published May 1, 1952, was filled with complimentary and congratulatory advertisements, one of them declaring, “No other single factor (than Hindman Settlement School) has contributed more to the advancement of this area.”

Circulating libraries sent out by the Kentucky Federation of Women’s Clubs to the mountain areas of that State formed a factor in the establishment of the school. Following the arrival of boxes of books came a request for workers.

Katherine Pettit and May Stone answered this call. In 1901, according to the record, “from July 1 to October 1 we had a circulating library, much in use, a stereoscope and views, which many declared ‘the prettiest pictures that ever wuz,’ and much reading matter and many beautiful pictures for free distribution.”

A five-room schoolhouse was bought in 1902 and shortly afterwards the first large log four-storied Settlement House was erected. After the first and second settlement houses burned, the library was kept in various places—upstairs in the school building and in the small room of the kindergarten, then moved downtown.

The “Quare Women” first came to Hindman on a kind of “scouting tour” in the Summer of 1900. They pitched a tent on the hill overlooking the left fork of Troublesome Creek. Some industrial work was carried on, with lessons in cooking and sewing. The W. C. T. U. became interested

(Continued on page 1160)
At Woodlawn Plantation

By JOSEPHINE MAIZE

THE re-discovery of an exquisite collection of stuffed birds, made at Woodlawn Plantation by Lorenzo Lewis, and now on exhibit there, led me to a blithe holiday at the home of Washington's beloved ward, the toast of the infant Republic, Nelly Custis Lewis. And to an adventure in recapturing the life and personality of the first family of Virginia and the Nation!

When the first hint of Spring tinged the air, I renewed my acquaintance with the Washington family, George, Martha, and the Lewises, at the charming Georgian manor on Route 1 near Mount Vernon. Now administered by the National Trust for Historic Preservation, the gracious building is open daily to the public for a small fee which is used for the restoration fund.

Woodlawn's gracious rooms now contain some of their most beautiful original furniture, collected faithfully. As I chatted with Mr. Frick, assistant to Curator Worth Bailey, remembered portraits of Mistress Nelly and her family became living people, with tastes and talents, work, hobbies, and worries. It was a rare discovery.

Nelly Custis, "the daughter of Mt. Vernon," became an affectionate mother and proud matron, who strove to maintain in her own home the distinctive hospitality that was her heritage.

The bird collection is known to have been stuffed by Lorenzo Lewis, using materials, such as eyes and preservatives, bought in Philadelphia. It is mentioned in Washington family papers and wills.

Also on exhibit is a drawing, copied by Mrs. Lewis herself from an illustration in Alexander Wilson's American Ornithology, the predecessor of Audubon's volume, which was in the family library.

It was easy to imagine the artistically gifted Nelly, copying the outline of the "Cherry Bird," often called the Cedar Waxwing, and cautioning young Lorenzo to be still lest he tip the paints or spill the ink pot!

Mute evidence of a minor household calamity is a red blot on the bird's feathers—possibly the young amateur ornithologist tried his skill when his mother was called from her easel by household demands or the arrival of guests.

And Lorenzo did develop skill! The three cases of birds which I examined were surprisingly well preserved and brilliant in coloring. Thirty birds were found by the National Trust. These were but part of Lorenzo's collection. Six cases of birds were mentioned in his will and in those of his heirs.

Although begun as a youthful hobby, Lorenzo undoubtedly continued to add to his collection after his marriage and removal to his own estate, "Audley," near Berryville, Virginia. Eventually his collection became so big as to need housing in six especially made cases, two shelves tall, about forty inches wide; carefully carpentered, with dovetailed corners and sockets for mounting branches.

Great care has been taken by the Curator to discover the original color Lorenzo chose for his collection cases, and to restore it.

I noted the lively postures and delicate exactness shown by the skilled young ornithologist of Woodlawn Plantation. I wished that Lorenzo had persuaded his mother to paint suitable backgrounds for the birds to set off their brilliant plumage, varied to the different seasons in which they were snared.

Among them was a Yellow-breasted Chat, a Black and White Warbler, a Cowbird, a tiny Tufted Titmouse, a Prairie Warbler, a Mocking Bird, and a Bluebird.

There was also a Red-winged Blackbird, still very gay; a Summer Tanager; a Black-bellied Plover in Fall Plumage; a Ring-necked Duck; and a Red-Phase Screech Owl, looking a hundred years wise!

Also on exhibit were a Pileated Woodpecker, an Indigo Bunting, a Myrtle Warbler, a Cooper's Hawk, and a Black-crowned Night Heron. All in good condition, a tribute to Lorenzo's technique.

The entire collection was auctioned several generations later with "Audley's" household effects. There they were rescued
by a family servant who took them home, and habitually loaned them for display to organizations in which he was interested.

The collection was finally traced to the home of the retainer’s young niece, where they were lined along one parlor wall opposite shrines to Boxer Joe Louis and Singer Marian Anderson.

As I examined the birds, now on display or in the process of restoration, it was not hard to understand the devotion between Nelly Custis and her son, Lorenzo, the first of her babies born at Woodlawn. Two older children, born before the Lewises moved to the Plantation, had died.

Nelly Custis, Mistress Lewis, dearly loved Woodlawn, standing on a grass-carpeted knoll with vistas to Mount Vernon and the Potomac. The plans for the estate were drawn by Dr. William Thornton, architect of the Nation’s Capitol, and a close family friend. Building began in 1800. Three years later the wings were completed and Nelly and Lawrence Lewis moved from Mount Vernon. In this year, 1803, Lorenzo was born.

Washington himself, when mapping his farmlands along the river, had selected Gray’s Hill as the “most beautiful site for a Gentleman’s Seat!” When the beautiful and beloved Nelly married his favorite nephew at Mount Vernon, on his birthday, February 22, 1799, the General’s gift bore his blessing for the young couple.

Martha Washington taught her granddaughter to sew, to write, and to embroider; and had seen that she was instructed in painting for which she showed talent, and that she learned “other ladylike employments.” Nelly visited in Philadelphia, the cultural center of our early days, and assisted in all the hospitable events at Mount Vernon. The large main hall and drawing room at Woodlawn must have been requested by Nelly when Dr. Thornton planned the main section of the house. This was not completed until 1805, several years after the Lewis family had moved into the wings.

Departing, I stood on the portico with new realization of the full life which had vitalized the “first family of the United States.” As I glimpsed the chimneys of Mount Vernon in a silent salute to the past, the wind bent the trees in a courtly farewell, and a bright red bird chirped an invitation to re-visit the hospitable hearth of the Woodlawn Plantation.

Harper’s Ferry as a National Monument

(Continued from page 1147)

Canal to the past. It is no wonder that vestiges of earlier homesites are nowhere in evidence on this low-lying land, and that only tradition and historical fact can today combine to identify so important a location.

The preservation of specified landmarks which lie above the flood level, and the clearance and parking of the lowlands in the town of Harper’s Ferry are all incorporated in the present plans for future development. As the focal-point of many highways-to-come, it is worthy of the current dual-State efforts being showered upon it. Here the Appalachian Trail cuts across the Blue Ridge, while the famous Skyline Drive lies but a few miles away. The great and long-proposed trans-Continental freeway, appropriately to be named the George Washington Memorial Highway, will border it. And if the prejudices of current dissenters can be overcome, the Government-owned C. & O. Canal right-of-way, already in part within the Monument’s midst, will blossom forth once more as a thoroughfare for travelers, this time as a roadway instead of as a waterway. Federally acquired under George Washington and similarly maintained until the latter part of the last century, when the United States Government sold its holdings back to private interests, the Harper’s Ferry area is today well on its way toward being reclaimed, this time as a National Monument.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT—Grateful acknowledgment is made to my friend, Dr. Arthur G. Tracey, for the use of his original notes on land patents pertaining to The Harper’s National Monument in Maryland. Dr. Tracey’s information on land, roads, ferries and fords was obtained through research at the Land Office and the Hall of Records, both in Annapolis, Maryland.
The Voyage of the Ark and the Dove

From Tales and Traditions of Old Saint Mary's by Maria Briscoe Croker.
(By permission of the Author.)

The pages of fiction contain no more thrilling narrative of faith, courage and adventure than Father Andrew White's true relation of the voyage of the Ark and pinnace Dove from Cowes, Isle of Wight, England, to the shores of Maryland 1634. One sees the hand of divine guidance in this simple tale of a perilous voyage over wintry seas. Two small ships beset by dangers of mutiny, pirates and tempest, their safe arrival at last and the accomplishment of a sacred and momentous mission.

At the humble village of Saint Mary's, under the wise and tolerant rule of the Lords Baltimore, religious freedom found its first home in all the world. Here Protestant, Catholic, Quaker and Jew worshipped God without fear of persecution. Civil liberty and new social ideals flourished too, in this liberal colony.

George Calvert, the projector of the Palatinate of Maryland, was a pioneer in world thought. With the aid of a few kindred spirits he first conceived the idea of a colony in the New World, founded on the principles of religious liberty. Calvert was high in the favor of the Protestant Stuart Kings of England. Holding the high office of Secretary of State, even his frank declaration of conversion to the Catholic faith did not alter the royal favor. James the First, created George Calvert, Baron of Baltimore in County Longford, Ireland. Calvert's first colony Avalon, in Newfoundland, failed because of the rigors of climate. His health was broken by this experience and the charter for Maryland was finally granted, after his death, to his son and heir, Cecil Calvert. This charter given by King Charles the First in June 1632, was almost royal in its unlimited power and princely prerogatives. The Palatinate of Maryland was named for the French Catholic Queen of Charles I, Henrietta Maria, "Terra Mariae," meaning the land of Mary or Maryland.

Cecil Calvert invited men of all faiths to join his colony. This is evidenced by a letter of invitation to Dr. John Briscoe, a member of the Anglican Church. A copy of this letter is still in the possession of Dr. Briscoe's descendants. It is dated the 1st of September, 1633, and reads:

"As the privy council has decided that I shall not be disturbed or dispossessed of the charter granted by His Majesty, The Ark and Pinnace Dove will sail from Gravesend about the 1st of October and if you are of the same mind as when I last conversed with you, I would be glad to have you join the colony."

Cecil Calvert desired only those of his own tolerant ideas to join his expedition. He did not go to America with the ships. He felt it necessary to remain in England to look after the interests of the colony, which like all projects embodying new thought had many enemies.

Leonard Calvert, brother of Cecil, led the expedition accompanied by his brother George, "twenty gentlemen of very good fashion" and about two hundred laborers and craftsmen. Thomas Cornwaleys and Jerome Hawley, Secretary, were prominent members of the expedition and Father Andrew White, John Altham, John Knowles and Thomas Gervaise were Catholic priests mentioned. Among the laborers were many of the younger sons of the nobility. Deprived of lands and titles by the law of primogeniture in England, they were anxious to try their fortunes in this new "Land of Opportunity." They were willing to serve a term as laborers for this chance of advancement. Many important founders of the American nation came across the seas in this manner.

The Ark was a ship of about four hundred and fifty tons, finely built for her day of wood and iron. The pinnace Dove was of only about fifty tons. These vessels started first from the River Thames, where about one hundred and twenty-eight people took the oath of allegiance, others joined the Expedition at Cowes, Isle of Wight, from which the vessels finally sailed on
November 22, 1633. On passing Yarmouth Castle they were greeted by a salvo of artillery and later the guns of Hurst Castle boomed forth another salute—old England's last farewell to her gallant sons. Despite threatened mutiny the ships put bravely out to sea. They sailed past the dreadful rocks called "The Needles," a veritable Scylla and Charybdis for the dangerous double tide.

After leaving the English Channel, favorable winds bleft the ships at first, but later a dreadful storm of hurricane force arose and in this the little Dove was compelled to turn back to Scilly Isles. She did not regain the companionship of the Ark until six weeks later in the Antilles. Great was the grief of the larger ship over the fate of her companion. By the grace of God this tiny ship came safely through the peril of the ocean to rejoin the Ark in her mighty mission. In the great storm the Ark lost her rudder and drifted helplessly at the mercy of the wind and waves; her mainsail was rent from top to bottom. All on board realized that they were powerless in such dire extremity. On bended knees they sought divine aid, pleading the just cause of their sacred venture. It is recorded that the winds ceased almost miraculously and for the rest of the voyage the Ark was bleft with favorable weather.

Near Christmas time the voyagers reached the Canary Isles, called also the Fortunate Isles, so named for the fertility of the soil and the wonderful fruits and vegetables produced. At Christmas wine was given out and some indulged too freely bringing on fevers which proved fatal to about twelve. With this exception the voyage was singularly free from disease. Traveling in winter the provisions kept sound and wholesome. An old list of these has been found, which includes cheese of all sorts, pickled mutton and other meats, sack and ale, old English favorites and wines of many varieties. Poultry and fruits were procured from the islands visited.

Once a raid from pirates seemed imminent. The Captain was urged to prepare for battle which he was reluctant to do and to the relief of all the pirate ships suddenly took an opposite course and faded into the distance. The terrible menace of pirates is something little comprehended in these days of swift, safe and commodious travel, but when we consider that in those times this menace was ever present to the wind-driven ships, we know that only stout hearts might dare the peril of the seas. The undersea danger of the submarine in the recent World War is the only parallel furnished in modern times to the ancient pirate sea terror.

The Ark reached Barbadoes, southernmost island of the Carribees, 13 degrees from the Equator, third of January 1634. Here they learned of a merciful escape from a Spanish fleet near Boavista off the coast of Africa, where they had first intended to land. We see the hand of God leading these, His people, through many difficulties to the desired haven. At Barbadoes, they escaped a mutiny of servants who had planned to seize the first available ship, the Ark being marked for their evil purpose. Luckily this wicked plot was discovered and punished.

At Barbadoes to the great joy of all, the Ark was joined by her companion, the little pinnace Dove. The two ships then journeyed leisurely from one Caribbean isle to another, visiting in turn Matalina, Nevis and Saint Christopher. Much these Englishmen marveled at the wonderful tropic fruits and plants, the cocoa palm and other lovely palms. The pineapple was the greatest source of pleasure and wonder and this they named "Queen of fruits." A number of colonists saved seeds of interesting plants, hoping to bring these to production in their Maryland home. It is said the locust trees, so numerous in Saint Mary's County, have this origin.

The expedition finally arrived at Point Comfort, Virginia, on February 27, 1634. Here the English were impressed by the letters of the King and granted favors, despite some feeling of hostility. Of this no complaint was made, only kindly feeling prevailed among Calvert's men toward their sister colony. Here the Marylanders met their future enemy, William Claiborne, who tried to impress them with tales of Indian hostility. In eight days the expedition set sail for the beautiful Chesapeake Bay, "Mother of Waters."

Father White gives a glowing description of the Maryland country. At Saint Clement's Island in the Potomac River, the weary voyagers finally landed about March 25, 1634, setting up the cross with prayer and thanksgiving and claiming the land in the name of the English King. The
permanent settlement at Saint Mary’s City on the Saint Mary’s River, an arm of the Potomac, was made a few days later.

Here under a spreading mulberry tree, Leonard Calvert made a treaty of peace with the Yaocomico Indians and purchased from them the land for the site of the village of Saint Mary’s. Peaceful relations were afterwards maintained with these Indians, but the real friends of the colonists among the Red Men were the noble Patuxents, a tribe inhabiting the fertile territory along the banks of the Patuxent River, ten miles east, across the peninsula from the village of Saint Mary’s. The ruler of the Patuxents was a king called Pathuen. He possessed the same unusual devotion to the white race that had been shown by the Princess Pocahontas, daughter of Chief Powhatan, to the English in Virginia. The Patuxents are thought to have been among the Indians who witnessed the arrival of the Ark and Dove at Saint Mary’s City, for Pathuen was one of the witnesses of the transfer of the land from the Yaocomicos to the colonists. He was held in high regard by Leonard Calvert. When Governor Harvey of Virginia made a visit to the colony, Pathuen was also an honored guest and was placed between the two governors at the great feast given for Governor Harvey.

Suspicion was ever a characteristic of the Indian race and when some of Pathuen’s followers feared treachery from his exalted position they were rebuked in the following words: “I love the English so well that if they should go about to kill me, and I had so much as breath to speak, I would command the people not to avenge my death; for I would know they would do no such thing except it were through my own fault.”

Friendly relations were kept up always between this tribe and the colonists with very slight variations. They were unusually handsome Indians, grave and dignified in bearing, their dress was a straight mantle falling from their shoulders with an apron of deer-skin; they were fond of painting their bodies and many beads encircled their necks. The hair was tied with a fillet decorated with feathers. Characteristic of their tribe was the copper figure of a fish set conspicuously on the forehead. The Patuxents maintained the worship of one God but greatly feared a spirit of evil called Okee, whom they propitiated with strange rites.

Leonard Calvert took the Patuxents under his especial protection and by proclamation warned the colonists “That they do not offer any injury or outrage whatsoever to any of said Indians.” They were frequently protected by their white brethren from their dreaded enemies, the fierce and warlike Susquehannahs.

The Patuxents received favorably the ministrations of Father Andrew White and his Jesuit priests. Pathuen showed them especial favor by presenting the priests with a fine plantation at the mouth of the Patuxent River called “Mettapanient” or “Mattapany,” originally the site of the Indian village of the Mettapanient tribe. This plantation became the base of the activities of the priests on their journeys into the wilderness. Unfortunately, there was a clash between the priests and the Proprietary Government in regard to ecclesiastical and civil laws. The plantation was finally taken over by Lord Baltimore and given to Henry Sewell, Secretary of the Province, as a residence. Later it became the home of Charles, Third Lord Baltimore. (For many years home of Capt. George Thomas, a soldier of the Confederacy.)

The prosperity of the Maryland colony was in a large measure due to the friendly attitude of the settlers to their Indian neighbors. In some colonies the Red Men were a menace and a deadly peril that constantly threatened destruction. In Maryland, the Indians brought aid to the settlers and gave freely of their knowledge of the new land and its ways; receiving in return the friendship of the white man and his protection against invading enemies.

Not all memorials have been installed so far in the Bell Tower at Valley Forge, and not all names on the Honor Rolls have yet been placed there, since it takes so much time to complete the work, it has been announced by Mrs. Benjamin R. Williams, National Chairman. The dedicatory concert for the carillon there will be given in October by Prof. Arthur L. Bigelow.
Award of Merit

BY MARGUERITE C. PATTON
National Chairman, National Defense Committee

THE National Defense Committee believes in taking a positive view toward the education of our Youth. Last month in the Press Digest it was explained at length concerning the use of our Good Citizenship Medals. By working for these awards, the ideas and ideals of good citizenship are inculcated into the minds and thoughts of our Youth in early life. We want our children to learn the fundamentals of good character when young and we believe that what our boys and girls learn in their formative days is never forgotten.

The thought has come to us that very often there is an adult in our community who has given outstanding service in some phase of our American life. It may be either a man or woman who deserves some recognition for their work. Perhaps it is a teacher in our schools who has had a definite influence for the American Way of Life with his or her pupils. It could be a Minister, a Congressman, a Judge, or ANY citizen who has contributed toward the betterment of our communities which in turn benefits our country.

As an Award of Merit to such an outstanding man or woman in your community, the National Defense Committee is presenting for your consideration and use such an award or certificate. With this article is a miniature reproduction of this Award. There is an embossed D. A. R. Insignia at the top. It is on stiff, heavy paper and the size is 9¼ by 7½ inches. There is a place for the name of the recipient to be written on it, also the date on which it is presented. There are lines at the bottom of the award for the signature of the Regent and Chairman.

This Award of Merit may be given as it is or it may be framed before presenting. It is suggested that when there is such a presentation that a real occasion be made of the event. The price of the Award of Merit is fifty cents. It should be ordered directly from our National Defense office at Washington. It is primarily for use of Chapters but it also could be used by State Societies.

Last April at our Continental Congress, our National Society presented to Dr. Gilbert Grosvenor, President of the National Geographic Society, an award which read: “This Citation is presented to Gilbert H. Grosvenor in recognition of his long continued service to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, as a member of the Advisory Board and with the appreciation for his clear portrayal of the aims and accomplishments of the National Society through an article published in the National Geographic Magazine of November, 1951.”

Question number ten on our new National Honor Roll which our President General has inaugurated is: “Did your Chapters sponsor a D. A. R. project in your community this year?” If your Chapter presents one or more of these Awards of Merit or Good Citizenship Medals, you can answer “Yes” to the question and state what your Chapter accomplished. What better way to create good citizenship among our boys and girls than to encourage them to strive for the qualities of Honor, Service, Courage, Leadership and Scholarship?

Many people are prone to criticize their fellowmen. Instead, let us look for the good qualities and when a citizen does something for the community or for our Youth or both, let us show our appreciation. We can express our thanks by giving to him or to her the Award of Merit. Such an award presented to an outstanding citizen has unlimited possibilities. If so desired, the Chapter could give a small gift in addition to the award.

An annual event of a Chapter in a large city is the presentation of Good Citizenship Medals to a number of Boy Scout Troops in an underprivileged section of the city. The Scoutmasters take the awarding of these Medals seriously and great care is given to the selection of the boy from each Troop. On a Sunday afternoon all of these Scout Troops, their friends and the members of the Chapter gather at one of the old historic churches in that city. At that
Daughters of the American Revolution

PRESENTS THIS

Awards of Merit

To

In Grateful Acknowledgment and Sincere Appreciation of Outstanding Services and Worthy Accomplishments for the Protection of our Constitutional Republic.

DATED THIS ______________________  DAY OF ______________________  19 __

__________________________  CHAIRMAN

__________________________  REGENT

FACSIMILE OF AWARD OF MERIT FOR D. A. R. PRESENTATIONS

Mark Twain once said: "A little of citizenship ought to be taught at the mother’s knee and in the nursery. Citizenship is what makes a republic; monarchies can get along without it. What keeps a republic on its legs is good citizenship."

Study the unusually successful people you know, and you will find them imbued with enthusiasm for their work which is contagious. Not only are they themselves excited about what they are doing, but they also get you excited.

—PAUL W. IVEY
“So Proudly We Hail”

BY MRS. GRACE L. H. BROSSEAU
Honorary President General

THE Flag of the United States of America has always held first place in the hearts of the Daughters of the American Revolution and its proper usage has been a matter of deep concern. Despite the fact that members of Congress, interested citizens and collective groups have labored valiantly for years to establish concrete rules and regulations concerning our Flag, the results have not been too clear to the average layman.

Recently, however, Mr. Gridley Adams, founder and Director-General of the United States Flag Foundation, has issued a book entitled “So Proudly We Hail,” which may now be accepted as final authority on Flag placement and reverent treatment. Other interesting articles on kindred patriotic subjects are also contained in the book, but what should be of prime importance to D. A. R. Chapters and members is that part (pages 12 to 26) pertaining to the correct use of the Flag.

“So Proudly We Hail” may be obtained from the author, Mr. Gridley Adams, 370 First Avenue, New York 10, N. Y. The price is 60 cents per copy; four copies, $2.00; 25 copies, $12.00.

An added note of interest is the fact that in 1924 Congress appointed a Committee to draw up a Flag Code. The President General, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, was a member of that Committee—as also was Mr. Gridley Adams—and the meetings were held in our own Memorial Continental Hall.

An event of tremendous importance to loyal American citizens is that in June of this year the Senate and House passed a bill—which was duly signed by the President—bringing the United States Flag back to its original place of honor. That means that the symbol of the United Nations or any other national or international flag may not be placed in a position of equality or superiority to the sacred emblem of this country anywhere on American soil except at U.N. headquarters.

American Rights
(Continued from page 1138)

leadership is now going on in clubs, schools, and churches, to help the youth of America become better citizens and leaders. When time comes for them to take over the government, they will be more qualified and prepared to meet any emergencies that may arise, whether they be national or personal.

We must work together with our communities and government to uphold these privileges and responsibilities and to keep our government safe and strong.

“Democracy’s safeguard is the enlightened conscience of the people.” It cannot be endangered, if each citizen appreciates his privileges and is conscientious about his responsibilities.

We, the citizens of America, are the inheritors of the Constitution; we, too, are its guardians.

Kentucky Schools
(Continued from page 1152)

and opened a settlement school there in 1902.

Since those pioneer days the Hindman Settlement School has worked not only with the educational and library needs of the community but also with its health, recreation and crafts. Today the 60 boarding students during the Winter come from isolated parts of the mountain region, to attend the public school in the village. They dance the folk dances and sing the folk songs in the recreation building erected high on the slope of a steep hill.

Under the direction of Miss Elizabeth Watts, the school is serving a worthy purpose but it is in great need of financial aid. Its dining room and kitchen can use many items of practically all kinds. Money is also needed for its food supplies and dormi-
NEW FLAG LAW—P.L. 107

THE Flag Bill, S. 694, which has been before our Congress for some time has now become the law of the land, Public Law 107.

Here is the law now governing the flags of nations: "No person shall display the flag of the United Nations or any other national, or international flag equal, above, or in a position of superior prominence or honor to, or in place of, the Flag of the United States at any place within the United States or any Territory or possession thereof: Provided, That nothing in this section shall make unlawful the continuance of the practice heretofore followed of displaying the flag of the United Nations in a position of superior prominence or honor, and other national flags in positions of equal prominence or honor, with that of the Flag of the United States at the headquarters of the United Nations."

Until three years ago the superior place of our nation’s Flag was never questioned. At that time, to celebrate United Nations Day in October, 1950, an employee in the Agricultural Department sent to the public schools in the United States, materials and patterns for the making of the United Nations flag with the request that it be displayed from every school house on October 24th.

Many schools, believing this was by order of the Government, complied. Others questioned it, and a furor was raised throughout the country.

On October 9, 1950, a release went out from the office of the President General of the D. A. R., urging our members to resist the un-American effort to fly the flag of the United Nations above or in equal prominence with the Stars and Stripes. We also appealed to the members of Congress to enact definite legislation to prevent the flag of the United Nations or any other flag from being displayed above the Stars and Stripes in the United States or any of its possessions. For the almost three years we never ceased urging that legislation concerning our Flag be enacted—and now there is the law which has been quoted above.

Americans should wake up to the fact that we must look out for the interests of our Nation and our people while we pour our resources to save the rest of the world and risk the loss of our freedoms and our own system of free enterprise.

It should be our desire to follow the Christian principle of helping our neighbors and friends, and do what we can to help them raise their standards of living and strengthen their defenses against the common enemy.

However, we cannot look out for the interests of all the rest of the world at the expense of our own Nation and our own people. We cannot risk economic collapse and the loss of our own freedom. We cannot adopt a policy of America last while no other nation in the world has evidenced any willingness to relinquish its own self-interests in behalf of the United States.

The proud Stars and Stripes, which was adopted as our national Flag on June 14, 1777, has become the symbol of liberty and freedom throughout the world. Our Flag is the only flag in the world that is never dipped to any individual, not even to the President.

One of the best ways we can foster a resurge of American spirit throughout the United States is through greater display of OLD GLORY and assurance that no other flag shall usurp the place of honor which should be accorded in this Nation to our own Flag.

We appreciate to the fullest extent the support which so many Congressmen gave to this Bill and especially to Senator Edward Martin who watched over it until it became the law of the land.

Marguerite C. Patton
PRISONER EXCHANGE—KOREA

The announcement that the United Nations handed over 5,800 sick or wounded prisoners to the Red Chinese in Korea while the international communists returned only 600—120 of whom were Americans—was greeted with a mysterious silence at the international organization in New York. Rear Admiral John C. Daniel, who handled the exchange, remarked that this seemed an "incredibly small" number and asked the Reds for a more liberal interpretation of "sick and wounded." The refusal was adamant. Wouldn't it have been wiser, before the agreement was made, to have asked for the number they would return? As reported by the U. S. Military Service, 11,507 Americans are "missing." It's about time that we learn from the bitter lessons of the past—the international communists cannot be trusted on any agreement.

UNITED NATIONS

Eugene Wallach, an American, was dismissed from his post in the Language Services Division of the United Nations after he had appeared three times before a Grand Jury. The United Nations Bureau of Personnel claim they hadn't discovered in his six years of employment what Howard Rushmore reported in the New York Journal American—that "Wallach quit a $100 a month job as a full-time Communist Party functionary in New York State to take his present post in the United Nations." The United Nations paid Wallach $9,000 a year, tax-exempt, but he was described only as "a stenographic reporter." This United Nations tax-exempt salary will be most interesting to United States "stenographic reporters."

It's astounding to realize that Wallach could have had his position with the United Nations, regardless of his communist affiliations, for another New York newspaper stated after his dismissal, "Under United Nations rules former Nazis or Fascists are barred from employment but communists are not included in the ban."

"WITCH HUNTS"

The anti-anti-communists refer to all congressional investigations as "witch hunts." For instance, Jerome A. Ober-
asked to borrow $463,000,000 from the United States Treasury. A private business would be expected to not only make profits—but pay taxes! We wonder if the financial report which shows the above "realization" also shows the above "borrowing." We are being deprived of millions which would be paid in taxes by private enterprise since the government is "in business" with our taxes.

Private business must finance any expansion with its own earnings and pay taxes. TVA expects to have an income of $28,000,000 in 1954, yet it has asked the Federal Treasury for more than $242,000,000 for that year.

The UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) experts, although they advocate teaching "world citizenship," claim they are not promoting world government. Yet, under Keynote for UNESCO Councils, in the "Kansas Story on UNESCO," a booklet published by the United States National Commission for UNESCO, on page 23, the Commissioner says, "... one can truly understand UNESCO only if one views it in its historical context (and) viewed in this way it reveals itself as one more step in our halting, painful, but I think very real progress toward a genuine world government."

With the Kansas Commission for UNESCO "Work Packet" received by this Committee for $1.50 on March 7, 1952, was a booklet "Russia and America-Pacific Neighbors" by the Institute of Pacific Relations, cited on page 61 of the Subversive Guide of the Un-American Activities Committee as "an international communist-front organization."

Also booklets published by the Foreign Policy Association: "Forging a New China," by Lawrence K. Rosinger, which eulogizes the Chinese communists while criticizing the Nationalist Chinese; and "Russia—Menace or Promise," by Vera Michele Dean.

The latter booklet states, "... The Soviet leaders have constantly emphasized the need of reorganizing economic and social conditions in such a way as to improve the lot of the average man and have backed the demands of the colonial peoples for independence... the emphasis placed by Moscow on the need for social progress in backward areas has given Russia a position of leadership in the councils of nations... (The United Nations). Russia is determined to take full advantage of its newly won position." And—the international communists are taking full advantage. Remember, these were in a UNESCO "Work Packet."

U. S. News and World Report says "Sin of 'Nationalism' is being found in every province of Russia, even in Stalin’s native Georgia. A "nationalist" can be anyone suspected of disloyalty." A few people in the United States must be succumbing to subversive ideas for they are belittling nationalism and patriotism. Intelligent Americans now recognize subversive propaganda for what it is: a plan to undermine all American traditions, heroes, love of country, destroy the Constitution whose protection they demand at hearings and to destroy the United States "by force and violence" if necessary. Unless a few more wake up the "force and violence" won't be necessary.

The government is now buying 1.5 million pounds of butter a day at 67¢ a pound—over one million dollars a day, for butter alone! 330,000 pounds of cheese are being bought daily at 38¢ a pound. Large amounts of dried milk are being purchased at 17¢ a pound. Why? To keep the prices up! Billions of our taxes are also being spent for purchases of wheat, corn, tobacco, cotton and turkeys. The government can only spend what it takes from us. If these subsidies were discontinued, we could have a tax reduction. More money to spend would be in the pockets of Americans, we could buy more for our families and business would improve. Thus the government would receive more taxes from business.

We are giving great quantities of these subsidized purchases to foreign countries. The corn and wheat would be helpful to the drought-stricken ranchers and farmers of the American southwest who may lose their stock. After all, their taxes helped pay for the grain.

COMMENDATIONS TO HOLLYWOOD HIGH SCHOOL

"Key to Peace," by the former Dean of Notre Dame Law School, Clarence Manion, (Continued on page 1184)
### Department of the Treasurer General

#### D. A. R. Membership

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[1164]
The SACLANT banner, erected first on April 10, 1952, in the center of a semi-circle of flags of the 14 NATO nations in front of the headquarters of Admiral Lynde D. McCormick, U. S. N., Supreme Allied Commander, Atlantic, at the United States Naval Operations Base at Norfolk, Va., at last flies in its proper place, having been recently relegated to a short standard attached to the SACLANT headquarters building.

Resolutions passed by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, at its Continental Congresses in 1952 and 1953, as well as voluminous correspondence and arguments on the part of Mrs. James B. Patton, then President General, alerted others to this situation, and results were finally achieved by Act of the United States Congress.

This SACLANT banner, which for 15 months flew in what Daughters of the American Revolution regarded as "the place of honor" on American soil, was removed from its central post in mid-July after ratification of Public Law No. 107. (See Mrs. Patton's lead article in the National Defense Department on page 1161 of this issue of the D. A. R. Magazine.)

Believing that Public Law 107, as an amendment to the United States Flag Code to prohibit international or national flags from being flown in superior or equal place of honor to the Flag of the United States of America on American territory except at the headquarters of the United Nations in New York City, Mrs. Patton, now National Defense Chairman, N. S. D. A. R., and Miss Gertrude Carraway, now President General, traveled August 15 from Washington to Norfolk to see if the SA CLANT banner was still flying in the center of the semi-circle of NATO flags at SA CLANT headquarters.

There they were gratified to find the United States Flag flying in the place of honor at the right of the semi-circle of NATO nation flags. It is flown in that position daily. The flags of the other 13 NATO nations are rotated each day.

The SACLANT banner was seen flying from a standard attached to the SA CLANT headquarters building. Navy officers informed the two D. A. R. visitors that it had been moved to that place following the passage of Public Law 107. The central flagpole from which it had previously flown had been taken down entirely and the hole where it had stood was filled with cement.

Thus, AGAIN a stand of the Daughters of the American Revolution in behalf of "Due Glory for Old Glory" has been FULLY VINDICATED.

The first resolution passed by the National Society in 1952 protesting against the SA CLANT banner's being used in the place of honor on American soil brought criticism from many sources. For more than a year Mrs. Patton defended the D. A. R. viewpoint. She appealed in vain to SA CLANT officials, the Department of Defense, and United States Navy officers to remove the SA CLANT banner to what the D. A. R. insistently considered its proper place—on the SA CLANT headquarters building. She was not able to convince them. But, finally, they were required to move it there by the Flag Code Amendment approved July 9.

Daughters of the American Revolution strongly supported Senator Edward Martin's bill, S. 694, thus to amend the Flag Code. When it was passed by the Senate and went to the House Judiciary Committee for consideration, Miss Carraway wrote letters to each member of the Committee, urging its quick approval.

Most of the Committee members replied at once that they would be glad to vote for a favorable report on the bill. Some of the Congressmen in their June letters paid high tributes to the D. A. R. One, for example, wrote as follows:

"I have no doubt but that I will support the bill since it bears the endorsement of the D. A. R. I have profound admiration for your Society and I am, indeed, proud of the courageous stands your organization has taken."
THE best National Defense in our country for the immediate future, at least, will be preparedness for war. The battle of communism versus the free world will be a continuing struggle, and we must have a military strength powerful enough to command respect, if not peace. Aiding and always supporting this military strength, we have the highly respected and most efficient National American Red Cross.

Incorporated in 1905, by an act of Congress, this organization is administered by a central committee of eighteen persons, including the President of the United States. With Headquarters in Washington, D. C., it is under governmental supervision and stands ever ready to give emergency aid when disaster of any classification, whatever, strikes at the physical or economic welfare of our nation.

Members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, as a patriotic group, are conscious of the humanitarian aspects of the Red Cross and will not be found lacking in giving full support to these needs when called upon to do so in their respective communities. The objectives of our Society include benevolent ones and we work unceasingly for a better America and a better civilization, and in this respect we are dedicated to the same principles as the National American Red Cross. Our Battle Front and our Home Front are our vital concern and through a national program they synchronize to a great extent.

On the Home Front, poliomyelitis is fast joining the long list of scourges that have gone down in defeat before the advancement of medical science. With the advent of gamma globulin, polio is now stripped of its terror and its horrible crippling aftermath. Although this blood derivative is only a temporary measure and limited in its effectiveness, it must serve us until the vaccine, now in the testing stage, is completed and ready for use. We are told that the Salk vaccine, or one similar, will be available for use in two or three years.

Gamma Globulin, or G.G. as it is commonly called, has become a household medical term almost overnight, and it is so limited and so precious that the entire supply is in the hands of the government. The Office of Defense Mobilization controls and directs the distribution of all gamma globulin, which it gets from the Red Cross and the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

Mass inoculations during the past Summer in many of our States have been successful in the sense that there has been a reduction both in the severity of the attacks and in the number of cases reported. This serum is one of the five principal blood components, and it contains the disease fighting agents called antibodies which are effective in combating measles and liver infections, as well as polio.

According to tests made during the past two years on 55,000 American children, the virtue of this serum is unquestionable. It gives protection for four to six weeks against the paralytic type of poliomyelitis by building up in the bloodstream the small protein particles of antibodies that fight paralysis. Each child, upon entering the inoculation center, is weighed and the dosage is given according to weight, averaging about seven cubic centimeters, or a little over three teaspoonfuls. One pint of blood yields the amount necessary for one shot.

It is most interesting to know that the same pint of blood that gives us G.G. may be used to process serum albumin, the life-giving element that revives our injured boys when they are wounded in the battle line and go into dreaded “shock” before their wounds could possibly be terminal. A reserve Blood Bank is maintained at all times for our wounded in Korea and other battle lines. It takes four months’ time and great expense to process blood for G.G. and serum albumin.

By resolution adopted at our Continental Congress, April 1953, the American Red Cross Committee was established as a full and separate committee “to record and report blood donor service and work performed for veterans of World Wars I and II and Korea, and other services given to those in the armed forces in our country.”

(Continued on page 1167)
Motion Pictures
BY MRS. F. ALLEN BURT
National Chairman of Motion Pictures

WHY is it that some 200,000,000 folks throughout the world go to see American movies each week? It can be for only one reason: that American movies give them more real pleasure, more pure fun, than any others.

Mr. Cecil B. DeMille summed this all up at our 1953 Continental Congress in his acceptance of the D.A.R. Award for the Best-Film-of-the-Year for Children. After acknowledging his pleasure at receiving the award, he added: “But my finest award has been the smiling faces of children of all ages when they came out from theatres after viewing ‘The Greatest Show on Earth.’” That about sums up the chief aim of the movie industry. To survive it must make money. To make money it must please the public.

To please us the movies must make us laugh; make us weep; make us frightened; make us happy. No one film will please every group of movie-goers. Some films that teach healthful lessons to adults are entirely unfit for small children.

That is why we and a dozen other national organizations maintain preview committees that see and evaluate motion pictures, and tell their tens of thousands of members all over the U.S.A. what films they should see, and why. And that is why the Motion Picture Association of America, Inc., has set up a “Production Code to Govern the Making of Motion and Talking Pictures.”

So the Motion Picture industry has become the only industry in the world that actually safeguards its patrons by self-imposed censorship, and by inviting the D.A.R. and other organizations to preview films, and encourages them to tell the public whether those films are good or bad.

This previewing and the publishing of our MOTION PICTURE REVIEWS has a good effect on the film producers. In fact, they are so sensitive to what we have to say that adverse criticism is likely to bring immediate questions and explanations from the producer, which sometimes prove that the criticism was not entirely justified.

In short, producers are bending far backwards in trying to avoid anything harmful to public morals, ethics or habits, or that might reflect unpleasantly on our country, its government, its flag, or its officials. Because the movies are reflections of life itself, they must at times show scenes that many of us do not like. But there is no industry which is so keenly alive to the desires of the public, or to what is good for America. And from no other industry do so many volunteers come to head up drives for worthy causes; to furnish free entertainment for service men and women and for veterans hospitals, and to do a myriad of free services for the benefit of the country.

Certainly no more patriotic gentleman ever lived than Cecil B. DeMille, and there are many, many others like him in this great movie industry. They are people we like to know, who are producing films that add so much to our store of fun and happiness.

This year let’s go to the movies more than ever, of course choosing the pictures that offer us individually the greatest pleasure. In criticizing them, let’s adopt a little slogan of our President General’s—“Accentuate the Positive!”

American Red Cross Committee
(Continued from page 1166)

Thus our work will include service in all branches of the Red Cross.

The urgency of immediate response on the part of each member and her family to all Red Cross appeals is requested by your National Chairman. The importance of each Chapter Chairman in keeping records and reporting all work to her State Chairman is stressed also. Again we are working for the American Red Cross. Hail!

Beatrice K. Curtiss (Mrs. Charles R.)
National Chairman
Additions to National Honor Roll of Chapters
Building Fund
Continued through June 30, 1953

CALIFORNIA
* San Bernardino
* San Diego

CONNECTICUT
Mary Floyd Tallmadge

KENTUCKY
* Keturah Moss Taylor

MISSOURI
Udolpho Miller Dorman

TENNESSEE
** Unaka
* indicates Gold Awards
** indicates Gold Awards with previous listings as Silver Award
no * indicates Silver Award
1503 Gold Badge Honor Roll Chapters
99 Silver Badge Honor Roll Chapters as of June 30, 1953

BLUE STARS on
ONE BLUE STAR—$1 per member
NEW YORK
Major Thomas Wickes, Schenectada

TENNESSEE
Watauga

TEXAS
Pocahontas

TWO BLUE STARS—$2 per member
# indicates previously listed as 1 Blue Star

ALABAMA
# Demopolis

CONNECTICUT
# Marana Norton Brooks

ILLINOIS
# Mildred Warner Washington

MISSOURI
# Kansas City

TENNESSEE
# Margaret Gaston

THREE BLUE STARS—$3 per member
# indicates previously listed as Blue Stars

CALIFORNIA
San Diego

KANSAS
# Smoky Hill

GOLD BADGES

MASSACHUSETTS
# Old Oak

TEXAS
# John McKnitt Alexander,
# Mary Isham Keith

FOUR BLUE STARS—$4 per member
# indicates previously listed as Blue Stars

NORTH CAROLINA
# Elizabeth Montfort Ashe

SIX BLUE STARS—$6 per member
# indicates previously listed as Blue Stars

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
# Continental Dames

176 Chapters have 1 Blue Star
197 Chapters have 2 Blue Stars
256 Chapters have 3 Blue Stars
67 Chapters have 4 Blue Stars
18 Chapters have 5 Blue Stars
14 Chapters have 6 Blue Stars
7 Chapters have 7 Blue Stars
1 Chapter has 8 Blue Stars
2 Chapters have 9 Blue Stars
1 Chapter has 10 Blue Stars
1 Chapter has 11 Blue Stars
2 Chapters have 13 Blue Stars
1 Chapter has 14 Blue Stars
1 Chapter has 15 Blue Stars
1 Chapter has 25 Blue Stars
1 Chapter has 31 Blue Stars
1 Chapter has 32 Blue Stars
930 Chapters have 3-Pin Awards

Kentucky Schools
(Continued from page 1160)

These three Kentucky schools, under the guidance of devout, consecrated leaders, are rendering real home-mission services in under-privileged areas populated with Americans that trace their lineage back to Revolutionary sires. They are on the list of D. A. R. Approved Schools and merit D. A. R. attention and help. Visits to the institutions are recommended to see at first-hand their outstanding progress and to understand their worthy purposes in helping teach and train for patriotic citizenship and Christian service.
With the Chapters

Mary Morris (Seattle, Washington). On February 20, the six Seattle Chapters, Daughters of the American Revolution, under the direction of Mrs. William J. Maxwell, State Chairman of D. A. R. Radio and Television Committee, of Sarah Buchanan Chapter, and Mrs. George R. Cooley, Chapter Chairman of Radio and Television Committee of Mary Morris Chapter and past State Chairman, made their television debut on KING-TV Community Workshop Hour.

Two sketches by Mrs. C. Edward (Elva) Magnusson of Rainier Chapter, were presented. The first, "The Pageant of the States," a thumb-nail history of our forty-eight States, was narrated by Mrs. Cooley; as each state was named, Mrs. Maxwell presented the State flag. At the closing it was a patriotic scene: the 48 State flags shown with the flag of the United States.

The second feature was a one-act play, "The Versatile Paul Revere," with the setting in an antique shop, featuring articles made by the famous patriot. The cast, comprised of a number of young matrons, was in colonial costume and included: Mesdames Gordon Tongue, Chief Seattle Chapter; Charles W. Dolan, Lady Stirling Chapter; John H. von Dreele, Mary Morris Chapter; Jeffery E. Richardson, Sarah Buchanan Chapter; Howard A. Durphy, University of Washington Chapter; James F. Gary and Randall E. Porter, Rainier Chapter.

Mrs. Calvin M. Rupe, Regent

Orange Mountain (East Orange, N. J.). Orange Mountain Chapter activities started with a luncheon in June and an August garden party. Greetings and refreshments over, we formed a circle and had great fun playing guessing games. The September card party was successful. Twenty tables were in play. We cleared $140.60.

October, we were entertained by a former missionary to Korea, Mrs. Robert Harrison, dressed in oriental costume.

Mrs. Greenlaw, State Regent, visited us in November. Her subject was "The D. A. R." She spoke of our building program in Washington, Constitution Hall, and of the Bell Tower at Valley Forge. Orange Mountain Chapter has given to these projects 100%. Gayly-wrapped Christmas gifts for Approved Schools were brought to this meeting. Radiant with decorations, our 47th Birthday Anniversary and Christmas Party was a grand affair. We brought gifts for the grab-bag and childhood pictures of ourselves. There was a blessed Christmas spirit.

In January the Esso Company showed colored slides of New England. Excerpts from "Gratitude for Our Country," a sermon by Dr. Norman Vincent Peale, were given by the historian. Dr. Peale tells graphically of the storm-tossed Mayflower, with its 201 courageous people, only half of them surviving the first winter's bitter cold. He tells of Gov. William Bradford, that splendid man, who was as conscious of God as he was of the Indians.

In May our Regent and I visited East Orange High School and observed Mr. Robinson teach two different Junior classes in American History. We sat in the rear seats, enjoying every word. This we know, that to perpetuate American ideals, a greater veneration for the history of Our Country must be taught.

Mrs. Walter J. Aschenbach, Historian

Peter Muhlenberg (Philadelphia, Pa.). Probably nobody living today has ever attended the funeral of a Revolutionary War soldier and is not likely to again, except where removal of cemeteries makes it necessary.

Memorial Day, May 30, the North Penn Post, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Glenside, Penna., reburied four unknown soldiers of the Revolution in the place of honor at their headquarters. Because of rapidly expanding development in building, the ground where the four soldiers fell in battle on the Xanthus Smith estate is soon to be used in housing. Therefore, the Post removed the remains of the graves to this spot which will be safe and hallowed forever.

Patriotic societies of the County were present: representatives of Veterans of Foreign Wars, American Legion, their
Auxiliaries, the Valley Forge and Peter Muhlenberg Chapters, Daughters of the American Revolution, and William Penn Chapter, Daughters of American Colonists Historical Societies, Clergy of the vicinity, veterans of past wars and boys wearing combat ribbons of Korea joined citizens of Montgomery County in honoring those who had laid down their lives one hundred seventy-six years ago, and to join in prayer for future peace.

Donald Gallager, President of Montgomery County Historical Society, gave a history of the Battle. Xanthus Smith, owner of the land whereon the Skirmish took place, told of his grandfather in 1861 finding proof from buttons and other relics that the graves marked by bayonets and rough stones were those of Revolutionary soldiers. He presented these relics to the Post. Each of the four coffins, constructed in the manner of Colonial days, had an honor guard of six Marines. Mrs. B. Brooke Barrett, Regent of the Valley Forge Chapter, unveiled a large plaque.

The North Penn Post is to be congratulated on its foresight in completing such an important civic responsibility.

Margaret J. Marshall
Ex Regent and chairman, Good Citizens

Harvey Birch (Scarsdale, N. Y.). Four generations of a D.A.R. family are pictured (left to right): Mrs. Franklin E. Everson, a former Regent of Harvey Birch Chapter; her mother, Mrs. Edwin C. Benedict; her daughter, Mrs. William C. Atwater; and her granddaughter, Bette Huntington Atwater.

At the February 5th meeting of Harvey Birch Chapter, at the Scarsdale Woman’s Club, Mrs. Edwin C. Benedict was honored for her 53 years of membership in the D.A.R. and for her approaching 86th birthday that month. She received from the regent, Mrs. Edward Holloway, a corsage of yellow roses.

Mrs. Benedict became a member of the D.A.R. at Litchfield, Conn. Her granddaughter, Bette Huntington Atwater, was registered in the C.A.R. at the age of two hours! Mrs. Franklin E. Everson, former Regent of Harvey Birch Chapter, was organizing president of the Major William Popham Society, Children of the American Revolution, in Scarsdale.

Mrs. Frank D. Lemmon
Publicity Chairman

North Shore (Highland Park, Ill.). Since this Chapter was organized in 1893, the members have been FLAG minded. One of the first projects was the erection of a 50-foot wooden flagpole in the center of town. Thirty years later it was replaced by a 100-foot steel pole to display our Flag above the fast-growing trees. About 1930 the “Parlor Pinks” were locating here, so the members erected another pole near the Ravinia stations. The Flags for both poles were supplied by this Chapter for nearly fifty years. The city does this now.

Members attending Memorial Day services noticed no Flag was visible, although many were carried in the parade. The Chapter erected a pole where our Flag can be seen at half-mast in the little park.

The Chapter has presented dozens of Flags to Boy and Girl Scouts, the Woman’s Club, Community Center, Arden Shore and other organizations.

Little was known by the members about Flags that have flown over America. In 1913, after intense research for authentic history, design and color, a set of 18 Flags was made of wool bunting and presented to our large grammar school where it is in use today. Later eight more sets were made; seven were given to other schools.

One set was retained by the Chapter to illustrate talks on “Flags that have flown over America” given to groups as Americanism work. This set has been exhibited at Illinois State Conferences, stores, libraries, made trips to Florida and other places. During the Chicago Century of Progress the flags were hung in Mount Vernon in the Colonial Village, where members in Colonial costumes explained
them to the visitors. This set now contains 28 Flags.

At all times the correct use of the Flag of the United States of America is stressed.

Mrs. Erastus Root Phelps
Correct Use of the Flag Chairman

Point of Rock (Alliance, Nebr.) has been very active this Summer, working with the City and Box Butte County to preserve museum pieces, common to their locality, the nucleus of which was the Sod House Museum.

The "Sod House Museum" was constructed, as the name implies, of native sod, to house the many articles collected by members of our Chapter, and to preserve and represent the type of homes in which the early settlers of western Nebraska lived at the time that the land was "opened" for "Homesteads" in 1886.

The Museum was located in the Alliance City Park. After a few years, however, the walls became weakened by water from the sprinkling systems and had to be destroyed and the collection stored, an arrangement which became more unsatisfactory each year.

Quite recently the Army Air Base was deeded to Alliance. Our Chapter felt this the opportune time to urge the City to take immediate steps to replace "Sod House Museum" as it had been presented to Alliance at the time it was dedicated by Point of Rock D. A. R. We succeeded in creating enough interest that temporary quarters were arranged in two very spacious rooms in the Air Port Depot, as well as definite plans for a permanent museum building in the City.

Much enthusiasm is being manifested by the entire Panhandle section of Nebraska, and several interesting and valuable collections have been promised or given, among them an Indian collection, Arrowhead, Agate and a Taxidermist's collections, all native to western Nebraska.

Point of Rock Chapter has done the work so far, of renovating, displaying and cataloging all articles as well as presiding during "Open Hours" every Sunday from 2:30 to 4:30 P.M. These have been well attended. We are anticipating "great things" for our museum when it is located permanently.

Mrs. George Dietlein
Magazine Advertising Chairman

Richard Dobbs Spaight (New Bern, N. C.). Miss Gertrude S. Carraway, President General, who since 1926 has been a member of this Chapter, serving as Regent and in many other capacities, was given a homecoming celebration at a city-wide reception Wednesday night, July 8, at the Woman's Clubhouse. About 500 persons called to honor the local citizen.

The event was sponsored by this Chapter, the New Bern Historical Society and practically all other civic organizations in the city. The club grounds and porch were lighted with varicolored electric lights, through the courtesy of the city of New Bern. The club rooms were elaborately decorated with evergreens, flowers, and lighted candles.

In the receiving line were Mrs. Leslie Babcock, Chapter Regent; Miss Carraway; Mayor M. L. Lupton; Henry B. Smith, president of the New Bern Historical Society; Miss Rose Carraway, sister of the honoree; Mrs. J. S. Claypoole, Vice President of the Historical Society; Miss Sara Louise Stewart, Chapter Vice Regent; and Mrs. R. A. Basinger, president of the Woman's Club.

An honor guard from the local American Legion Post escorted Miss Carraway to the clubhouse and stood behind her in the receiving line. Music was furnished throughout the evening. Punch was served from large silver punch bowls, one of them having been presented to the local U. D. C. Chapter by the State of New Jersey. Many
New Bernians assisted in serving and receiving.

At nine o'clock Mayor Lupton paid fitting tribute to Miss Carraway and presented to her a silver loving cup. She responded graciously. The cup was inscribed as follows: "Presented to Gertrude S. Carraway, President General, N. S. D. A. R., by her fellow townspeople in appreciation of her outstanding citizenship, New Bern, N. C., July 8, 1953."

Mrs. Leslie Babcock, Regent

Santa Anita (Arcadia, Cal.). The third anniversary of the Chapter was celebrated in the home of Mrs. C. F. Utsman. The birthday cake was attractively decorated in the national colors, and typical American music was played on the accordion by our late Mrs. Wilma Molsberry, wife of Captain Howard C. Molsberry.

This Chapter was organized April 15, 1950, at the home of the Organizing Regent, Mrs. Thomas H. Bailey. Eleven of the organizing members were present, anxiously awaiting the acceptance and verification of this Chapter in the National Society. Mrs. Charles Haskell Danforth telephoned acceptance from Continental Congress, and telegram was immediately sent acknowledging the presence of the required organizing members. Mrs. Leo J. Lee, then Regent of our sponsor, the San Marino Chapter, conducted the installation.

Membership has tripled during the past three years.

The Neighborhood Center, Boyle Heights, Los Angeles, sponsored by the State D. A. R., is one of the chief objectives of this Chapter, members donating time to instructing students.

Sponsorship of Fernanda Maria Chapter, Van Nuys, California, by Santa Anita Chapter began February, 1950. Organization took place in October under the able leadership of Mrs. P. Jack Garrett.

The Mark Hopkins C. A. R. Society of which Miss Dorothée de Pont is Senior President, had its organizing Tea February 28, 1953. Installation of officers was conducted by Mrs. John Pfahl, National Vice President.

Since its inception this chapter has been active in citizenship classes, connected mainly with high schools. Receptions are given at the end of each term, presenting all graduates with manuals and small American flags.

Mrs. Arthur B. Colnon
Press Relations Chairman

Cahokia Mound (East St. Louis, Ill.). The State of Illinois and Cahokia Mound Chapter have been doubly honored by having a former Regent, Mrs. Anthony E. Bott (Ethlyn Wisegarver), named in April as the 1953 Illinois Mother by the Golden Rule Foundation, nomination being made by Miss Elsie Clanahan, Chairman and past Regent.

By reason of this, Mrs. Bott was eligible for the 1953 national honor and in May the Golden Rule Foundation, New York, chose her as the 1953 American Mother.

These are singular honors, since never before has a stepmother been named, which adds to the credit that is due her in rearing the four Bott children when she married Dr. Bott, President of the Corn Belt Serum Laboratories, Inc., and became a successful mother to them as evidenced by their individual characters.

She has served as State D.A.R. Historian and American Indian Chairman. She is active in the Colonial Dames of America; Daughters of Colonial Wars; Daughters of American Colonists; Past President, East St. Louis Wednesday Club; President of Sigma Iota Chi Sorority; Past President, Stephens College Alumnae Association; and reflects a strong religious and spiritual
integrity in activities in the Signal Hill Methodist Church.

She has a great sense of civic and international understanding. Last year she traveled 20,000 miles by air in South America as a good-will ambassador, visiting women whose husbands are in the veterinary profession. Mrs. Bott is International President of the Women’s Auxiliary to the Veterinary Medical Profession and presided at sessions in Stockholm, Sweden, in August.

Mrs. Bott exemplifies in her life and conduct the precepts of the Golden Rule so that she is truly designated as “The Golden Rule Mother of 1953.”

Proudly the Chapter states that in 1947 another past Regent, Mrs. Harvey S. Smith, was named Illinois Mother.

Elsie M. Clanahan
Publicity Chairman
Mary S. Abt, Regent

Gulf Coast (Gulfport, Miss.). This story is of what two Gulf Coast Chapter members experienced in Honolulu.

Mother (Mrs. L. P. Ritchie) and I were on a post-convention tour of the Islands of Hawaii with the National Council of State Garden Clubs when we noticed in the Honolulu newspaper that the Aloha Chapter, D. A. R., were to have a luncheon at the officers’ club at Pearl Harbor. We phoned the reservation chairman, Miss Crystal Moore, to add our names to the list.

The morning of the luncheon Miss Moore came by for us at our hotel and took us to Pearl Harbor.

After we were all seated at the long table for our luncheon, we were greeted by the Regent and all visiting D. A. R. were introduced. We then had a very interesting talk given by Lieutenant Hare, who is with the legal division of the Navy. We were then shown a movie, “The Part the Navy Played in the Revolutionary War.”

Our next treat was taking a ride around Pearl Harbor in one of the Navy tugboats. We stopped for awhile where the U.S.S. Arizona was sunk. There one of the Navy men went aboard the platform built above the battleship. He had on one arm two flowered leis which he placed on the memorial at the base of the flagpole on the ship. These were from the D. A. R.

We all stood in silent prayer as a tribute to the men who are still with the ship by unanimous consent of their next of kin. The Arizona is still considered a commissioned ship of the Navy and every morning our Stars and Stripes are raised on her flagpole.

When we left Pearl Harbor, we went away with the feeling that this was one more wonderful experience from being members of the finest of the women’s organizations, the N. S. D. A. R.

Suzanne J. Hudson
Press Relations Chairman

Colonel George Croghan (Fremont, Ohio). Honor and glory belongs to the Colonel George Croghan Chapter for the distinction of having one of its members, Mrs. Marshall H. Bixler, chosen to serve as State Regent of the Ohio Society, and

Left to Right: Mrs. Harold H. Althoff, Regent of Colonel George Croghan Chapter; Mrs. Marshall H. Bixler, State Regent of Ohio, for whom the tea was given; Mrs. W. David Carr, State Chairman of Student Loan; Mrs. Rex Bracy, State Registrar.
as a courtesy to her, the Chapter gave a tea May 12 at the Minnie Louise Failing Chapter House.

The past Regents acted as hostesses to one hundred and sixty guests, who were members of all women's patriotic organizations and units of which Mrs. Bixler was president. Mrs. Rex Bracy, State Registrar, of Norwalk, and Mrs. Harry Burden, State Director of the Northwest District, of Defiance, were also guests. The numerous valuable antiques, which were treasured possessions of Miss Failing, and gifts to the Chapter with the House were greatly admired.

Mrs. A. C. Moore, Magazine Chairman

Captain Joshua Huddy (Toms River, N. J.). Two impressive ceremonies featuring officers and members of Captain Joshua Huddy Chapter were held Saturday afternoon, June 6, at the Admiral Farragut Academy at Pine Beach, N. J. The first ceremony took place in the reception room of the Academy when Ex-Regent, Mrs. Marie Fay Moore, of Beachwood, N. J., who was introduced by our retiring Regent, Miss Mary E. Hurlburt, of Lakewood, N. J., presented, in the name of the Chapter, a beautiful bronze directory that will accommodate the names of eighty Cadets of the Academy to whom the D.A.R. Good Seamanship Medal will have been presented. This is an annual award, made to the Cadet who has excelled in good seamanship throughout the year. The directory was formally accepted by Captain Raven O. Dodge, Headmaster of the Academy.

The other ceremony was the actual presentation, during the Academy’s annual closing ceremonies on the parade grounds, of this year’s medal to Cadet Walter J. Lewis by the Chapter’s Organizing Regent, Mrs. Virginia Watson Reeve, now of Toms River, N. J., a former member and officer of Beacon Fire Chapter of Summit, N. J. Incidentally, Cadet Lewis received the same award last year. This annual event at Admiral Farragut Academy is always an impressive affair, attracting several hundred persons who wish to witness the manual of arms by the Cadets.

In addition to the annual presentation of the Good Seamanship medal our Chapter also awards annually, a dozen Good Citizenship medals to students in our Ocean County grade schools and this year we have sent two to the Kate Duncan Smith School and Tamassee.

Virginia Watson Reeve
Organizing Regent

Genesee Council (New York State). The Genesee Council of Area Regents, comprising the Regent, immediate Ex-Regents, and First Vice Regent of the 12 Chapters in the Rochester Area, held its Third Annual Meeting May 26 at Holloway House, East Bloomfield. Mrs. Edgar B. Cook, Vice President General, was guest of honor. More than 70 Daughters attended the luncheon.

Seated at the Speaker’s table were the following, who had served with Mrs. Cook during her term as State Regent: Mrs. Ernest Zulauf, Past State Director; Miss Elizabeth Fonda, Past State Historian; Mrs. Kenneth Maybe, Past State Chairman, National Defense; and Mrs. Francis McGuire, Past State Chairman, Manuals for Citizenship.

Representing the new Board to serve three years with Mrs. Harold E. Erb, State Regent, were Mrs. Ralph Hornlein, State Librarian; Mrs. Lyle Howland, State Corresponding Secretary; and Miss Mary Elliott Boyd, State Director.

The invocation was given by Mrs. Wm. E. Achilles, Regent, Seneca Chapter. Mrs. Robert E. Nichols, Regent Ska-hase-go Chapter, presided at the meeting, in the absence of the Chairman, Mrs. Harold L. Burke, Regent of Irondequoit Chapter.
The Secretary, Miss Boyd, read a letter from Mrs. Erb, regretting her absence, due to another engagement that day.

Regents gave reports of their Chapter's work for the past year.

Mrs. Nichols presented Mrs. Cook, who spoke informally of the work of the State and National Society, and thanked the members for their co-operation during her term as State Regent.

Miss Boyd brought greetings from Miss Edla Gibson, Ex-State Regent, who was unable to attend the luncheon.

The Ex-State Chairmen and Ex-State Officers were asked to greet the group, and following their greetings, the newly elected State Officers were introduced, and they gave brief outlines of the work of their new offices. This brought to a close the third annual meeting.

Mary Elliott Boyd
Secretary-Treasurer

**New York City Chapters** (Greater New York, N. Y.). The Regents' Round Table of Greater New York gave a reception and tea on June 3 honoring Miss Gertrude S. Carraway, President General, and Mrs. Harold E. Erb, New York State Regent. Nearly 400 attended the affair, which was held in the Hotel Plaza, New York City.

Miss Carraway spoke eloquently of the affirmative program of progress for our Society in the years ahead, stressing the fact that now is the time "to propose—not oppose" . . . to find things "right" not "wrong" with our country.

Reviewing the Daughters' part in preserving our free nation, Mrs. Erb asked that they make the record of New York State truly that of an Empire State.

Among the 33 national and state officers and chairmen present were Mrs. Grace L. H. Brosseau, Mrs. William A. Becker, Mrs. William H. Pouch, Mrs. Kenneth T. Trembella, Mrs. Ralph W. Greenlaw, Mrs. F. Allen Burt, Mrs. Frank B. Cuff, Mrs. Thurman S. Warren, Mrs. Lyle J. Howland, Mrs. W. Carl Crittenden and Mrs. Ivan Johnson.

Miss Marguerite D. Winant, Regent of Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, was General Chairman, assisted by the following Chapter Regents: Mrs. C. Allen Ray, Abraham Cole; Mrs. Charles N. Lane, Battle Pass; Mrs. Carl S. Noble, Benjamin Romaine; Mrs. Gottfried Eichholz, Elizabeth Annesley Lewis; Mrs. York Brennan, Ellen Hardin Walworth; Mrs. Joseph W. Phair, Fort Greene; Mrs. Joseph F. Sherman, Fort Washington; Mrs. John P. Kaminska, Gen. Nathaniel Woodhull; Miss Elizabeth Lewis Ingram, Golden Hill; Miss Helen M. Clark, John Jay; Mrs. John Francis Merchant, Knickerbocker; Mrs. Joseph Jocelyn Smith, Maj. Jonathan Lawrence; Mrs. J. Monroe Stebbins, Maj. Thomas Wickes; Mrs. Athan S. Hazapis, Mary Murray;

Mrs. George P. Byrne, Matinecock; Mrs. Paul G. Clark, New Netherland; Mrs. William Clifton Newland, New York City; Miss Dorothy Smith, Richmond County; Mrs. Edward J. Reilly, Rufus King; Mrs. Thomas P. Rabbage, Staten Island; Mrs. A. Francis Goodlove, Washington Heights; and Mrs. Franklin H. Peper, Women of '76.

Mrs. Herbert G. Nash, outgoing Chairman of the Round Table and Regent of Manhattan Chapter, presided.

Dorothy Smith, Outgoing Secretary

**Meeting on Ship**

Mrs. Arthur Cailler, of Jonas Bronck Chapter, Mount Vernon, N. Y., called a Request meeting of Daughters of the American Revolution aboard the "Caronia," on July 10, for the second annual meeting of the "Caronia Chapter," founded by Mrs. William H. Pouch, Honorary President (Continued on page 1176)
MONTANA

MONTANA'S FIFTIETH STATE CONFERENCE was held in Butte March 29-31, Silver Bow Chapter hostess. The Conference opened Sunday evening with the State Regents' Club dinner at the Finlen Hotel, which was headquarters for all the meetings. Mrs. C. A. Rasmusson of Billings was elected president of the Club for the coming year. A formal reception was held later in the evening. A beautiful musical program was presented.

On Monday morning the Executive Board members were guests of Mrs. Fred E. May, State Regent, at breakfast. After the formal opening exercises Monday morning, reports were read by State Officers. A most impressive Memorial Service, under the direction of Mrs. Hugo Kenck, State Chaplain, honored 11 deceased members. Among other highlights of Monday's sessions was a noon luncheon at which Mrs. May gave a short inspirational talk on the subject, "United to Safeguard Our Children's Future." Mrs. Hughes of Butte acted as Toastmistress.

Mrs. May presided at the banquet Monday evening; Mrs. George Palmer, Regent of Silver Bow Chapter, acted as Toastmistress. Greetings were brought to the organization by Mr. Chester Steele, Vice President of Western Operations, Anaconda Copper Mining Company. In her talk, "Through the Years with the D.A.R. in Montana," the State Regent sketched the beginnings of the organization and the progress made during these eventful fifty years. Mr. Kendrick Smith, Attorney-at-Law, was the principal speaker of the evening, giving an address, "Our Constitution."

The Regents' Breakfast on Tuesday morning furnished an opportunity to discuss Chapter Problems. The business session was taken up with final reports, awards, and election of officers. Assiniboine Chapter of Havre extended an invitation for the 1954 Conference.

Silver Bow Chapter is to be congratulated on a very successful Conference. The graciousness of all their members will long be remembered.

Mrs. I. L. Dehnert, Historian

D. A. R. Meeting on Ship "Caronia"

(Continued from page 1175)

General, on her North Cape cruise in July, 1952. Twelve Daughters attended, representing 11 Chapters, as Miss Barbara Cailler and her mother belong to the same Chapter.

Those attending were Mrs. Cailler, Miss Cailler; Mrs. Howell Fisher, of Gibson Island, Md., member of Anne Cary Chapter, N. Y.; Mrs. W. H. Selden, Coral Gables Chapter, Fla.; Mrs. Martha Brookings, past Regent, Dr. Elisha Dick Chapter, Alexandria, Va.; Mrs. Claude Cummins, Gaviote Chapter, Long Beach, Cal.; Mrs. Elizabeth McCoy, Pacific Palisades, Cal., who served as Regent four years for Los Angeles Chapter and four years as Regent of the Santa Monica Chapter; Mrs. L. H. Feron, Morrisville, Pa., member of Gen. David Forman Chapter, Trenton, N. J.; Mrs. Manton L. Graff, of Bergen Paulus Hook Chapter, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. Lynn W. Gibson, of Hannah Arnett Chapter, Orange, N. J.; Mrs. K. L. Lorenz, of Dayton, Ohio; and Mrs. Roger J. Whiteford, past Regent, Chevy Chase Chapter, Chevy Chase, Md.

When the ship reached Oslo, Norway, Mrs. Peter P. Stabbell came aboard as guest of Mrs. Whiteford. They are both charter members of the Chevy Chase Chapter, and Mrs. Stabbell, although living in Oslo, has two young sons in the Chevy Chase Society, C. A. R.

Discussion of Chapter activities and pleasant friendships, to say nothing of reports on visits to Continental Congress in April, were the order of the afternoon's meeting on shipboard.

Mrs. Roger J. Whiteford
Publicity Chairman
Ancestors of the members of the Eunice Dennie Burr Chapter, D. A. R., of Fairfield, Conn., follow, first the names, then their service, state and town:

Amos Adams, Chaplain, Mass., Medford.
Gabriel Allen, Corporal, Conn., Fairfield.
Nicholas Arrowsmith, Assistant Commissary, N. J., Somerset Co.
David Baldwin, Private & Adjutant, Conn., Watertown.
John Bancker, 2nd Lt., N. Y., New York City.
Ebenezer Banks, Jr., Lt., Conn., Fairfield.
Ebenezer Banks, Sr., Lt., Conn., Fairfield.
Gershom Banks, II, Private, Conn., Fairfield.
Hezekiah Banks, Lt., Conn., Fairfield.
Hyatt Banks, Private, Conn., Fairfield.
Joseph Banks, Private, Conn., Weston.
Nathan Banks, Sergeant, Conn., Fairfield.
Thomas Banks, Private, Conn., Fairfield.
Joseph Barker, Private, Mass., Acton.
Lazarus Barnum, Private, Conn., Danbury.
James Barrett, Sr., Colonel, Mass., Concord.
James Bartram, Private, Conn., Danbury.
George Batterson, Jr., Private, Conn., Fairfield.
Elisha Brewster, Sergeant, Conn., Stratford.
Andrew Berryhill, Sr., Sergeant, Pa., Harrisburg.
Moses Betts, Private, Conn., Fairfield & Norwalk.
John Snow Brackett, Private, Maine, Falmouth.
Aner Bradley, Lt., Conn., Watertown.
Daniel Bradley, Lt., Conn., Fairfield.
Elisha Brewster, Sergeant.
Jonathan Brewster, Captain.
Jonas Brigham, Captain, Mass., N. Brookfield.
Jacob Brittin, Private, N. J., Passaic Valley.
John Brooke, Captain, Pa., Philadelphia Co.
John Brown, Private, N. J., Burlington Co.
Sherwood Bugg, Captain, Ga., Augusta.
Eleazar Bulkeley, Coast Guard, Conn., Southport.
Joseph Bulkeley, Sergeant, Conn., Fairfield.
Turney Bulkeley, Sgt. & Ensign, Conn., Fairfield.
Ebenezer Burr, Lt., Conn., Fairfield.
Ephraim Burr, Prisoner, Private, Conn., Westport.
Ichabod Burr, Private, Conn., Fairfield.
Joseph Burton, Captain, Conn., Trumbull.
Benjamin Butterfield, Sr., Lt., Vt., Brattleboro.
Benjamin Butterfield, Lt., Mass., Acton.
Jacob Benedict, Conn., Stamford.
Esek Brown.
John Caldwell, Major, Conn., Hartford.
Elijah Calkins, Private, Conn., Norwalk.
Stephen Calkins, Minute Man, Conn., Sharon.
Jeremiah Canfield, Ensign, Conn., New Milford.
Amos Carroll, Lt., Conn., East Thompson.
Benajah Case, Private, Conn., Simsbury.
James Chapman, Lt., Conn., Fairfield.
Jonathan Chapman, Private, Conn., East Hadley.
Phineas Chapman, Captain, Conn., Bethel.
Jacob Chase, Private, N. H., Chester.
Elisha Child, Captain, Conn., Woodstock.
Isaac Choate, Sergeant, Mass., Leicester.
William Choate, Sr., Private, Mass., Ipswich.
Elijah Clarke, Lt. Col., Ga., Washington.
Gershom Clark, Private, Drummer, Conn., New London.
Joshua Clarke, Soldier, Md., St. Mary Co.
Reuben Clark, Sergeant, Conn., New London Co.
Stephen Clason, Jr., Private, Conn., Stamford.
Jabez Cleveland, Fifer, Conn., Mansfield or Canterbury.
William Clingan, Lt., Pa., Donegal.
Thomas Cole, Private, N. Y., Peekskill.
William Coggswell, Major, Conn., New Preston.
Thomas Cole, Private, Conn., Wilton.
Robert Coleman, Lt., Pa., Lancaster.
Ebenezer Coley, Corporal, Conn., Weston.
Ambrose Collins, Private, Conn., Goshen.
Cyril Collins, Ensign, Conn., Goshen.
John Craig, Private, N. J., Monmouth.
James Cock, Major, N. Y., Crumpound, Westchester Co.
Samuel Curtis, Private, Md., Somerset Co.
James Davis, Jr., Private, Conn., Guilford.
James Davis, Sr., Private, Conn., Guilford.
Isaac Dickerman, 2nd Lt., Conn., Mt. Carmel.
Eliphalet Dimock, Sergeant, Conn., Mansfield.
John Dinson, Sugar House Prisoner, Conn., Fairfield.
Georges Dominique, Captain, N. Y.
David Douglas, Ensign, Pa., York Co.
John Downing, Private, Maine, Auburn.
Eleazer Dows, Private, N. Y., Charlton.
Joseph Dunbar, Corporal, Conn., Wallingford.
Miles Dunbar, Fife Maj., Conn., Watertown.
David Dunning, Private, Conn., Ridgefield.
Benjamin Dyckman, Lt., N. Y., Cortlandstowne.
Eber Egleston, Private, Mass., Westfield.
Samuel Elmer (Elmore), Private, Conn., South Windsor.
Oris Ensign, Private, Conn., New Hartford.
John Falconer, Ensign, N. Y., White Plains.
Jonah Ferris, Private, Conn., Stamford.
Jonathan Ferris, Sergeant, N. Y., Eastchester & Westchester.

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James Fitch III, Private, Conn., Norwalk.
Jelles Fonda, Major, N. Y., Schenectady.
Daniel Fowler, Private, Conn., Bolton (now Coventry).
Joseph Fox, Captain, Mass., Billerica.
William Fox, Soldier, S. C.
Edmund Freeman, Minute Man, Conn., Mansfield.
Frederick Freeman, Minute Man, Conn., Mansfield.
Ezra French, Private, Mass., Attleborough.
Daniel Fuller (Rev.), Chaplain, Mass., W. Gloucester.
Thomas George, Lt., Mass., Wrentham.
Abner Gilbert, Private, Conn., Ridgefield.
Isaac Gilbert, Sergeant, Conn., New Haven.
Joshua Gilman, Signer, N. H., Gilmanton.
Benjamin Gleason, Private, Mass., Wilmington.
Abel Gold, Patriot, Conn., Fairfield.
Abraham Gold, Colonel, Conn., Fairfield.
Abraham Gold, Colonel, Conn., Fairfield.
Epaphras Goodsell, Sergeant, Conn., Fairfield.
Phineas Gorham, Conn., Redding.
John Gregory, Private, Conn., Norwalk.
Hilkiah Grout, Major, Vt.
George Guthrie, Lt., Pa., Chester Co.
Ezra French, Private, Mass., Greens Farms.
William Haines, Private, Conn., Trumbull.
Daniel Hafley, Private, N. Y., Bridgehampton.
Paul Hamilton, Pvt.-Sgt., Conn., Danbury.
Isaac Handy, Captain, Md., Somerset Co.
Daniel Hanford, Prisoner, Conn., Norwalk.
Hezekiah Hanford, Private, Conn., Norwalk.
Theophilus Hastings, Private, Mass., Hardwick.
Elizah Hawley, Captain, Conn., Stratford.
Joseph Hayes, Private, Conn., Fairfield.
Bartholamew Heath, Lt., Conn., Sharon.
Joshua Hempstead, Private, Conn., New London.
Robert Hempstead, Sergeant, Conn., New London.
Stephen Hempstead, Sergeant, Conn., New London.
Ebenezer Hill, Captain, Conn., Redding.
Eliphalet Hill, Private, Conn., Fairfield.
Jabez Hill, Major, Conn., Weston.
James Hillhouse, Captain, Conn., New Haven.
Justin Hobart, Military Aid, Conn., Fairfield.
Thomas Hobbs, Sr., Colonel, Conn., Greenwich.
Stephen Holy, Jr., Private, Conn., Stamford.
Lazarus Holmes, Private, N. H., Jefferson.
Thomas Holmes, Private, N. H., Londonerry.
Gideon Hotchkiss, Captain, Conn., Cheshire.
John Hotchkiss, Defender, Conn., New Haven.
Elisha Hubbard, Private, Conn., Middletown.
Ebenezer Huggins, Private, Conn., New Haven.
Abraham Husted, Sergeant, Conn., Greenwich.
Joseph Hyde, Private, Conn., Fairfield.
Zebediah Ingalls, Captain, Conn., Pomfret.
Abraham Jennings, Private, Conn., Weston.
Greens Farms.
Isaac Jennings, Sergeant, Conn., Fairfield.
Peter Jennings, Private, Conn., Fairfield.
Zachariah Jennings, Jr., Private, Conn., Weston.
Fairfield.
Ebenezer Jesup, Ensign, Surgeon, Conn., Fairfield.
Greens Farms.
George Jones, Sergeant, Va., Caroline Co.
Melletiah Jordan, Mass.
Samuel Judd, Captain, Conn., Waterbury.
Lemuel Judson, Captain, Conn., Stratford.
Nathan Kinne, Sergeant, Conn., Windham.
John Knapp, Lt., Conn., Fairfield.
Barzilliah Knight, Private, R. I., Cranston.
Josiah Lacey, Captain, Conn., Stratfield.
Isaac Lane, Lt., N. C.
Isaac Lee, Colonel, Conn., Farmington.
John Leland, Captain, Mass., Holliston.
Philip Livingston, Signer, N. Y.
Robert Livingston, Patriot, N. Y., Livingston Manor.
David Lockwood, Private, Conn., Greenwich.
Titus Lockwood, Private, Conn., Stamford.
Benjamin Loxley, Colonel, Pa., Philadelphia & Allentown.
Nehemiah Webb Lyon, Private, Conn., Easton.
Roger Lyon, Sr., Captain, N. Y., Westchester Co., North Castle.
Daniel MacMurphy, Private, Ga., Augusta.
James Martin, Colonel, Ga.
Matthew Mead, Captain, Conn., Greenwich.
Ebenezer Meeker, Private, Conn., Fairfield.
Seth Meeker, Corporal, Conn., Fairfield.
Joel Merchant (Marchant), Private, Conn., Redding.
Ephraim Middlebrook, Lt., Conn., N. Stratford or Trumbull.
Stephen Middlebrook, Sr., Patriot, Conn., Trumbull.
Joseph Millaway, Private, Del., near Dover.
Jedediah Mills, Private, Conn., Hartford.
Abijah Morehouse, Captain, Conn., Fairfield.
Gershom Morehouse, Jr., Captain, Conn., Redding.
Samuel Morehouse, Private, Conn., Fairfield.
Uriah Morehouse, Private, Conn., Fairfield.
Elijah Morris, Patriot, Del., Kent Co.
Major Morris, Private, Conn., Woodbridge.
Robert Morris, Signer, Pa., Philadelphia.
Michael Moses, Private, Conn., Simsbury.
Jonathan Mulford, Private, N. J., Passaic Valley.
Thomas Nash III, Captain, Conn., Fairfield.
Benjamin Nichols, Lt., Conn., Stratford.
David Nichols, Captain, Conn., Trumbull.
Ephraim Nichols, Private, Conn., Fairfield.
Jonathan Nichols, Jr., Captain, Conn., W. Thompson.
William Niles, Private, Pa., Philadelphia.
Jesse Nichols, Private, Conn., Fairfield.
Lewis Ogden, Civil Off., N. J., Newark.
James Olmstead, Captain, Conn., East Hartford.
Samuel Olmstead, Ensign, Conn., Wilton.
Asahel Owen, Private, Mass., Westfield.
John Packer II, Corporal, Conn., Groton.
Jonathan Parker, Patriot, Mass., Roxbury.
Abraham Parsons, Private, Conn., Redding.
Hezekiah Parsons, Captain, Conn., Enfield.
Paul William Paulding, Commiss. Gen., N. Y.
Ithamer Pelton, Private, Conn., Portland.
James Penfield, Soldier, Conn., Fairfield.
Peter Penfield, Lt., Conn., Fairfield.
Christopher Perkins.
Joseph Perry, Private, Conn., Fairfield.
William Wright Pettée, Private, N. C., Wilkes Co.
Daniel Pierce, Private, N. H.
Azel Pierson, Captain, N. J., Cedarville.
William Pike, Lt., Conn., Fairfield.
Abney Pinney, Private, Conn., Simsbury.
Noah Pinney, Private, Conn., Windsor.
Joseph Platt, Private, Conn., Norwalk.
Benjamin Potter, Private, Conn., Killingly.
Joel Potter, Drummer, Conn., East Haven.
Peter Pumeyea, Captain, N. J., Somerset Co.
Hugh Rea, Captain, N. Y., Dutchess Co.
William Rea (Ray), Teamster, Mass., Beverly.
James Redfield, Sergeant, Conn., Fairfield.
Alexander Rhodes, Private, Conn., Wethersfield.
Daniel Richardson (Moses Richardson), Signer of Assoc. Test, N. H., Chester.
Hezekiah Ripleys, Chaplain, Conn., Westport.
John Davis Rogers, Jr., Soldier, N. Y., Huntersfield.
Nathanial Sherman, Private, Conn., Stratford.
Benjamin Sherwood, Corporal, Conn., Fairfield.
Daniel Sherwood, Corporal, Conn., Fairfield.
Eleyer Sherwood, Corporal, Conn., Fairfield.
Stephen Shipman, Private, Va.
Jonathan Skillman, Jr., & Cornet, Conn., Fairchild.
Jacob Skillman, Teamster, N. J., 3 Mile Run.
Ebenezer Smith, Private, Conn., Fairfield.
Elnathan Smith, Sergeant, Conn., Fairfield.
Josiah Smith, Lt., Conn., Stamford.
Luther Smith, Private, Conn.
Oliver Smith, Colonel, Conn., Stonington.
Wellis Smith, Private, Conn., Chatham.
McJiah Starr, Teamster, Conn., Danbury.
Thaddeus Starr, Private, Conn., Bethel.
Sylvanus Sterling, War, Conn., Conn., Stratford.
John Stocking, Corporal, Conn., Cromwell—Upper Middletown.

Benjamin Briarly Stockton, Surgeon, N. J., Princeton.
Joseph Storrs, Major, Conn., Mansfield.
John Stryker, Captain, N. J., Millstone.
Christopher Stuart, Lt. Col., Pa., Norristown.
Hezekiah Sturges, Private, Conn., Fairfield.
James Sturges, Corporal, Conn., Weston.
Jonathan Sturges, Civil Off., Conn., Fairfield.
Joseph Sturges, Prisoner, Conn., Fairfield.
Seth Sturges, Sr., Patriot, Conn., Fairfield.
Solomon Sturges, Patriot, Conn., Fairfield.
Benjamin Tallman, Private, Va., Harrisonburg.
Samuel Taylor, Private, Conn., Greens Farms.
Samuel Taylor, Sergeant, Mass., Yarmouth.
Thomas Taylor, Private, Conn., Norwalk.
Timothy Taylor, Lt. & Capt., Conn., New Fairfield.
John Tefft, Private, R. I., Exeter.
Jerael Terry, 2nd Lt., Conn., Naugatuck.
William Thompson, Lt., Conn., Stratford.
Elihalet Thorp, Captain, Conn., Fairfield.
Stephen Thorp, Captain, Conn., Fairfield.
Jacob Thorpe, Sergeant, Conn., North Haven.
John Tidd, Corporal, Mass., Middlesex Co.
Thomas Treadwell, Private, Conn., Fairfield.
Charles Treat, Sergeant, Conn., Wethersfield.
Samuel Treat, Major, Conn., Milford.
Stephen Trowbridge, Sergeant, Conn., Cornwall.
Simeon Tryon, Lt. Surgeon, N. Y., Fredericksburg Precinct.
Abel Turney, Mariner, Conn., Fairfield.
Stephen Turney, Patriot, Conn., Fairfield.
Anthony Van Etten, Sr., Signer, N. Y., Deer Park.
Barant Van Kleeck, Private, N. Y., Dutchess Co.
Jonathan Wadsworth, Captain, Conn., Hartford.
Andrew Wakeman, Captain, Conn., Fairfield.
Gershom Wakeman, Private, Conn., Fairfield.
Nathaniel Wales, Captain, Conn., Windham.
Eliakim Walker, Patriot, Conn., Stratford.
Moses Warren, Captain, Conn., Lyme.
Elias Watkins, Private, Va., Chester.
Mitchell Watkins (Wadkins), Soldier, N. C., Duplin Co.
Edward Wayland, Private, Conn., Trumbull.
James Wayland, Private, Conn., Trumbull.
Stephen Webb, Private, Conn., Windham.
Benjamin Weed, Private, Conn., Darien.
James Weed, Sgt. & Lt., Conn., Stamford or Wethersfield.
Jonathan Wells, Captain, Conn., Hockanum.
Jonathan Westcott, Private, R. I., Cranston.
Benjamin Wheeler, Corporal, Conn., Fairfield.
William Whiting, Civil Off., Conn., Norwich (Brazrah).
Nathaniel Wilson, Private, Conn., Fairfield.
Samuel Wilson, Private, Conn., Fairfield.
Daniel Wright, Private, Conn., Glastonbury.
John Wright, Captain, Conn., New Haven.
Daniel Wyman, Private, Maine, Winthrop.
Jonathan Sturges, Civil Off., Conn., Fairfield.
Christopher P. Yates, Capt. & Major, N. Y., Canajoharie.
Francis (Frantz) Paul Zeller, Sergeant, Pa., Tulpehocken, Berks Co.
Queries


Snyder—Want proof of b. of Delia Bray Snyder, dau. of Margaret Bray and Jacob Snyder, b. Oct. 1, 1797, in Allamuchy, N. J., m. George Benjamin Miller, d. in Osage, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Miller founded the Hartwick Seminary in Osage.—Mrs. A. E. Crawford, 685 Lowell Ave., Palo Alto, Calif.

Dyer—Martha Dyer, b. Oct. 23, 1730, d. Mar. 17, 1807, Greenfield, N. Y., m. Lt. John Waterman, son of Richard and Marcy Corpe, Providence, R. I., Oct. 3, 1751. Who was her par.? Was it Thomas Dyer, of Smithfield, R. I., or Deacon John Dyer and wife, Freelove Williams, of Johnston, R. I., or who?—Mrs. E. A. Snyder, 1008 S. 13th East, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Tucker—Want anc. and des. of Wm. Tucker, who entered Eastern Shore, Md., abt. 1740, aged abt. 16, d. abt. 1770, Del. Who was dau. of his gr.son Wm., b. Monongalia Co., Va., who was noted singer in Europe abt. 1760?—Want anc. of Eleonor Tiernan, dau. of Catharine Tuell (?) of Prince Geo. Co., Md. (b. 1756, d. 1809), m. Thomas Glisson.

Foster—Want fam. and anc. of Thomas Glisson (Gleeson) of Adare, Ireland, noted poet abt. 175 years ago.

Tucker—Want anc. of Rebecca and husb. Wm. Stuart of Crosswicks, N. J., whose dau. Rebecca, b. 1766, m. Thomas Thom.

Foster—Want anc. of John Sellers, and wife Helen, prob. of Pa., whose son John m. a Hastings and d. Sullivan, Ill. Other ch. lived Quincy, Ill.

Foster—Want anc. of Sam Pickrell, Jr., and his wife Mary Lowe, of Mason Co., Ky., later Brown Co., Ohio. He was b. 1757, Charles Co., Md.


Foster—Want anc. of John Pittinger, who m. Linella Pickrell of Ripley, Ohio.

Foster—Want anc. of Mary Abraham, 1655-1694, who m. James Parker, Jr. of Groton, Mass.

Foster—Want anc. of Elizabeth Long, b. 1623, m. James Parker, Sr., of Groton, Mass.

Foster—Want anc. of Mary Lockier, dau. of John and Mary (Draper) Locker, who m. Jonas Prescott of Groton, Mass.

Foster—Want anc. of Deacon John Aldis, of Dedham, Mass., whose dau. Sarah m. Gershon Hobart. His wife was Sarah, dau. of Philip Eliot, of Roxbury, Mass.


Want anc. of Edmund and Margaret (Dewey) Hobart of Hingham, England. He was b. 1574, d. 1674(?) Hingham, Mass.

Want anc. of Chloe Fancher (1762-1842), of New England, who m. Samuel Bartholomew.

Want anc. of Martha Butler, of Harwinton, Conn., who m. (1) Sam. Bartholomew, and (2) Reuben Brice.


Want anc. of Samuel Frisbie, of Branford, Conn., whose dau. Hannah m. Andrew Bartholomew abt. 1698.

Want anc. of Capt. Isaac and Elizabeth (Porter) Johnson of Mass. Isaac's father, John was "Surveyor of all ye Kings armies in America."


Galbreath—Who were par. of Neil Galbreath, b. N. C., 1770? Who were par. of his wife Margaret, b. 1783? Who did their son, Lauchlin, b. 1814, m.? He lived at Union Church, Miss. Was Lauchlin Galbreath, Sr., b. ca. 1775, a bro. of Neil?—Mrs. Harry Tweedle, 2516 Guadalupe St., San Angelo, Tex.

King—Cowell—Inf. want on anc. of my gr.-father, Isaac King, b. Oct. 1, 1818; d. at Adel, Iowa, Feb. 1, 1911; m. Oct. 17, 1839, to Maria Hiltebrand, b. 1826; d. Jan. 8, 1885. Was b. in Ohio. Clinton Co., Brown Co., and Highland Co., mentioned. His par. poss. John and Nancy King. He came to Dallas Co., Iowa, in 1850's. Wish inf. of my gr.-father, Robert T. Cowell, and anc. He was son of Weir and Deborah Cowell. She was Quaker. Lived at Middletown, N. Y. Robert was b. Jan. 3, 1826; m. Lucretia Burton Dec. 24, 1854, at Clarksville, Ia. He d. at Spirit Lake May 19, 1904. Came to Iowa abt. 1852-4. There were seven ch., poss. eight: James, Stephen, William, poss. a John, Betsy, Ellen, who m. ——, ---, and Jane, who m. a Redigar. The bro. William had three dau.: Mary, Alice, Louise. Would app. contacts.—Mrs. Carrie Cowell Arthur, Spirit Lake, Iowa.

Duval—Basford—Hill—Wanted: names of par. and date of b. of Mary Duval, who m. John Basford in 1808, also b. date of Basford. Both from Prince George Co., Md. Also want names of parent of Godard Hill (1786-1857), b. at Alexandria, Va.—Mrs. Virginia T. Lafferty, 637 Nebraska Ave., Huron, S. Dak.

Foster—Brickhouse—Wanted all poss. inf. conc. par. of Weldon Goode Foster, b. in Va. abt. 1800; m. Zilpha Belle Brickhouse, of Eastern N. C. Had 17 ch. Buried in what is now Davie Co., N. C. Foster says he was son of Lucy Ward Randolph, who m. John Foster, of Nottoway Co., Va. Lucy's mother was a Goode.—Mrs. Zalph A. Rochelle, 2106 University Dr., Durham, N. C.

Rogers—Conklin—Joseph Rogers m. Mary Conklun, in Suffolk Co., L. I., and had son Jonas, who signed "Articles of Association at Huntington, L. I., in 1775." Jonas had son Jacob, b. 1759, who m. (2) Eliza Bunce. Did Jonas have dau.? Also had son, Josiah, who m. Ruth Bunce, 1-15-1752. Wish names and dates of ch. of Jacob and Josiah Rogers, who I bel. m. and d. at Huntington.—Mrs. George Detchen, 516
Whitney Ave., Louisville, Ky.

**Bailey**—Rev. Ebenezer Bailey, b. 1739, member of the N. H. Committee of Safety, died in Westmoreland, N. H., 1815, m. Eliz. Trull. His son, Samuel, b. 1786, m. Crissana Britton. His gr.son, Samuel Sheppard Bailey, b. 1813 presumably. Please give names of his sons, whom they m., where b., where d., and full inf. of des. Also want b.place of S. S. Bailey. We are confused on whom he m., whether Catherine Bickford or Mary Conant.—Miss Ruth R. Eppner, 1645 Danville, Houston 6, Tex.

**Sixton-Taylor-Cook-Northend**—Who were par. of Noah Sixton, b. in Mass., 1760. He was Rev. sol. d. in 1839. M. Martha Watts, 1789. They had seven ch., one of whom was George. Whom did George m. and names of ch.?—Edward Taylor, minister, was b. in England, 1642; came to Westfield, Mass., and d. 1729. M. 1st Elizabeth Fitch, 2nd Ruth Wyllys. Who were Edward's par.?

Lewis C. Cook, b. in Salem Co., N. J., 1765, and died in Rochester, N. Y., 1838. M. Hannah Miller. They had 12 ch. Who were Lewis' par.?—Exekiel Northend, b. 1792, came to Rowley, Mass., m. Edna Holstead; six ch. Who were his par. and gr.par.? He was des. of John Northend, who m. Margaret Fairbank, 1566.—Chester G. Taylor, 4801 E. Superior St., Duluth, Minn.

**Taylor**—Des. inf. abt. par. of my gr.father, John Leisure Taylor. They lived in or near Millersport (now Chillicothe, I am told). Pa. The 1850 Census gives them in Slippery Rock Twp., Butler Co., Pa. James, age 63; Mary (Hemp-hill); 50; Martha, 18; Jane, 17; John 13; David, 6; Conrad, 3. I know there was a younger son, George. Was James m. twice? Where in Conn. is he b.?—Mrs. Helen Kubin, 829 N. Elm St., McPherson, Kans.


**Dalton-Weatherford-Dennis-Garham**—Want par. of Claiborn Dalton, m. 1810 Elizabeth Weatherford, both of Caswell Co., N. C., b. in Salem Co., N. J., 1765, and died in Rochester, N. Y., 1838. M. Hannah Miller. They had 12 ch. Who were Lewis' par.?—Exekiel Northend, b. 1792, came to Rowley, Mass., m. Edna Holstead; six ch. Who were his par. and gr.par.? He was des. of John Northend, who m. Margaret Fairbank, 1566.—Chester G. Taylor, 4801 E. Superior St., Duluth, Minn.

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**Hillsborough Dist.? Wish Rev. rec.**

**Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine** [1181]
vs Jennings; To probatt & recording; To Cop. Will & record Criticite—Total 00. 10. 06" in an account of Fees in Pasquotank (Pasquottank).

McBride m. — Anderson. Widow — (Anderson) McBride m. 2nd Philip Lewis b. abt. 1730; prob. in N. J.; he had m. 1st Betsey Wason. — Anderson was poss. from Ire.

Quaker ch. rec. Bolton, Mass., give John McBride, son of Phebe b. No date given. Phebe's b. date given May 7, 1758. She also had son Obadiah 1787. Want her husband's name and her maiden name.


Bolton, Mass., recs. give died 1816 Widow McBride. Want her maiden name and husband's name.

Morris Burch, b. abt. 1781 d. Aug. 30, 1849; m. 1st — McBride; and 2nd Pauline Rice. He was b. prob. in vic. of Stonington, Conn., and d. in Watson, Lewis Co., N. Y. Name also spelled Burch. Inf. on any McBride b. bef. 1825 des. Exc. data.—Miss Rose May Turner, 5524 Blaisdell Ave., Minneapolis 19, Minn.

Patrick-White—My gt. gt. gr.mother Kate White, who m. Alexander Patrick in Madison Co., Ky., Jan. 2, 1820. Alexander had a sis. Nancy who m. Richard White Aug. 20, 1822, also sister who m. Thomas C. Howard, merchant in Richmond and Mt. Sterling, Ky. Want to know if John White of Madison Co., Ky., who served in the Lower House of Congress 1835-45 and was Speaker of the House during his last term, served for a short term Judge of the 19th Dist. Court of Ky. before his death Sept. 22, 1845 (he had hrs. Hugh and William White) was he not father of Kate and Richard? Want to know father of John Patrick (Campbell Co., Va., and Madison Co., Ky.) who m. Elizabeth Callaway in Bedford Co., Va., in 1787) who was father of above Alexander. Elizabeth Callaway was gr.dau. of Col. Richard Callaway and Col. Wm. Callaway. Want Rev. ser. of John White and Isaac Patrick, and any names and dates of these fam. Will exc. wealth of data rel. above and would like to corr.—Florence Howard Patrick, Rte. 1, Lexington Rd., Winchester, Ky.

Martindale-Odell-Bishop——Want name of mother of Wm. Martindale, Jr., sol. in Rev. (pension cl. R 6 980); m. in S. C. Martha Bishop, who d. in 1817 in Ind. Did his dau. Sarah m. James Odell, Sr., also a sol. in the Rev., and come to Ind.? (Ohio, first) abt. 1808; most of their 11 ch. b. in Ind. James and Sarah d. in Carroll Co., Ind., she in 1827; he, 1845.—Mrs. Walter Neff, R. R. 4, Delphii, Ind.

Stanford-Daugherty — Want all poss. inf. conc. Mary Jane Stanford, who m. James Daugherty, Jan. 29, 1783, in Rutherford Co., N. C. Who were her par., bros., and sis.? Where did they come from to N. C.? Nationality? James Daugherty and his wife later lived in Lawrence Co., Ala. Ch.: Sarah, m. Thomas Lynch; James, killed by Indians in Fannin Co., Texas, 1839; Hugh; Noble, m. abt. 1840 Sarah Judith Garrett (ch.: Noble, Tom, Pete, George, William, Casandra); Virgin, m. Col. William Hodges; Margaret, m. George Gorman; Docia, m. Richard Puckett.—Miss I. D. Gallaway, 620 W. Maple St., Fayetteville, Ark.

Murray-Rodman—Want b., m. and d., par., and Rev. war rec. of Charles Murray. Perrin's History of Kentucky 1886 states, "Charles Murray was a native of Scotland and came to America before Revolution ... entered Continental Army and at close of war removed to Kentucky" (Washington Co.). He m. Miss (?) Rodman. Want names and dates of her par. Ch.: Col. David Rodman, b. 1790, d. 1871, m. Anna Marie Allen (Widow Crittenden); Alexander m. Frances Watts, Nov. 12, 1810; Margaret, m. John — March 1816: John, m. Patsy Walker, June 1808; Charles; Joseph; Robert, m. Miss Luckett; Felix; Elizabeth, b. 1805, d. 1886, m. Dr. Sebastian.—Mrs. Michael R. Smith, 2600 Wolfe St., Little Rock, Ark.

Sone (Sohn)—Wish to know par., b.place and other inf. conc. Michael Sone, d. 5-5-1846. May have res. in Penn. However, in 1814 he res. in Logan Co., Ky., and in 1818 rem. to Jefferson City, Mo., m. Rebecca Owens, b. 4-14-1794, Shanandoa, Va., d. 3-21-1867, dau. of James Owens?—Mrs. C. M. Sone, 1205 Moreland, Jefferson City, Mo.

Steel (Steele)—Ralph Steele was b. in Russell Co., Va., in 1802 and came to what is now Logan Co., W. Va., early in life and m. Levica Ferrell, dau. of Jorn and Nancy Jackson. Who were his par. and did he have a Rev. rec.?—Mrs. Jas. E. Greever, Box 987, Logan, W. Va.

Crawford-Scott-Mason-Nelson-Austin-Kirkendall-Buckmaster-Bevington—Anc. of David Crawford, 1809, with the name of wife and ch., with dates; one dau. Elizabeth (Betsy), b. Mch. 1781, of Middletown, Monmouth Co., N. J. Was there a son Andrew? Anc. of Gen. Winfield Scott, b. nr. Petersburg, Va., 13 June 1786; d. West Point; and of his wife, Ann Mason, and ch. with dates.

Whose dau. was Mary Nelson (Apr. 1758-Sept. 1793), wife of Job Austin, Rev. Sol. of Dutchess Co., N. Y.

Anc. of James Kirkendall, and wife Rachel Buckmaster, whose dau. Jane, b. Dec. 1842, Wooster, Ohio; and of Rachel Scott Bevington, mother of above James.—Mrs. R. J. Reynolds, 608 Lincoln St., Wayne, Nebr.

Stetler—Want inf. on Stetler fam. Abraham and Barbara Stetler, who may have lived near Reading, Pa., abt. 1747-1777. Des. eventually emigrated to Seneca Co., Ohio, and lived near Felleview.—Miss Mabel Lee Mackoy, 1314 9th St., Portsmouth, Ohio.

Magazine Subscriptions Increase in Recent Years

Of interest to the various States and Chapters and the Society in general is the fact that subscriptions to our D. A. R. Magazine increased 32 per cent from October 21, 1950, to June 1, 1953. On the former date there were 15,633 subscriptions; on the latter date 20,587, a net increase of 4,954.

Some State Societies substantially increased their subscriptions during the Summer and early Fall of 1950, but the October 31 date is being used, since more States did more work on subscriptions after that date.

Below are published three lists: first, the States in order of their Magazine subscriptions as of June 1, 1953; second, the States in order of their Magazine subscriptions' percentage in relation to their total membership as of June 1, 1953; third, the States in order of their percentage gains in subscriptions from October 31, 1950, to June 1, 1953. Only three States showed a net decrease.

These figures should be studied carefully by the officers, chairmen and members, to the end that they may be used as a guide toward building up the subscription totals. Our D. A. R. work can be more effectively done when the members are fully informed on projects, programs and current affairs; and this can be accomplished if members will read the Magazine, which is the Society's official publication.

The subscription price of $2 per year is remarkably low. No increase has been made since the Magazine was started in 1892. For the $2 a subscriber gets twelve issues of a high-class periodical. For the twelve issues there were 1,549 pages.

Under the chairmanship of Mrs. Earl M. Hale, past State Regent of Wisconsin, the same subscription prizes will again be offered the State Societies each year for the next three years. It is hoped that large increases will be reported for all the States.

One of the 12 requirements for the new National Honor Roll is that a Chapter must have at least twenty percent of its members subscribing to the Magazine. Subscriptions to libraries and schools may be counted in these Chapter totals.

NUMBER OF SUBSCRIPTIONS
June 1, 1953

1. New York—1,388
2. California—1,350
3. Illinois—1,223
4. Pennsylvania—1,168
5. Texas—988
6. Ohio—894
7. Georgia—816
8. Virginia—779
9. Indiana—720
10. Florida—613
11. New Jersey—597
12. Massachusetts—557
13. North Carolina—538
14. Tennessee—530
15. Missouri—516
16. Kansas—507
17. Iowa—471
18. District of Columbia—466
19. Michigan—459
20. Connecticut—453
21. West Virginia—409
22. Alabama—371
23. Maryland—364
24. Kentucky—346
25. Mississippi—339
26. Louisiana—277
27. Oklahoma—273
28. South Carolina—270
29. Wisconsin—269
30. Washington—250
31. Minnesota—248
32. Colorado—243
33. Nebraska—234
34. Arkansas—227
35. Oregon—178
36. Maine—162
37. New Hampshire—143
38. Montana—131
39. Rhode Island—130
40. Vermont—101
41. Arizona—78
42. New Mexico—74
43. Wyoming—67
44 and 45. Delaware and South Dakota—60
46. North Dakota—57
47. Nevada—44
48. Idaho—42
49. Utah—16

PERCENTAGE OF MEMBERS TAKING MAGAZINE
June 1, 1953

Only the approximate percentage of each State's membership taking the Magazine is given, but the percentage was taken to extra decimal points in order to compute the standing of the States.

1. Nevada, 23%
2. Maryland, 20%
3. California, 19.4%
4. Montana, 19%
5. North Dakota, 19%
6. Arkansas, 17.4%
7. Arizona, 16%
became a regular part of the Hollywood High School curriculum in April, the Americanism Chairman of the American Legion, Post No. 26, Dick Horton, the National Sojourners and the Principal, Louis F. Foley, announced early this year. Perhaps you can call this to the attention of your local school board.

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST PATRIOTIC BOOKS

They started it—these benighted souls who are screaming “bookburning” the loudest. How? By cleverly influencing some publishing houses, book stores and book reviewers to ignore the publications of sincere patriots and to promote the volumes of the internationalists and left-wingers. Daughters and others write to this Committee stating they have tried to purchase books exposing the dangers of communism only to have a left-wing volume suggested as a substitute! Some Patriots don’t have a chance to have their books burned. They don’t get published!

Frances B. Lucas
How the $2 National D. A. R. Dues Are Spent

To show Daughters of the American Revolution just where their $2 national dues go annually, Mrs. J. DeForest Richards, Treasurer General, has had a chart made to demonstrate in pictorial form how the money is expended. This will be of interest to all our members.

Salaries for our employees take by far the largest share of the dues. Other amounts go for printing, postage, supplies, insurance, maintenance, repairs, legal and auditing expenses and other work, so that it may be easily seen that very little is left from the dues to be applied to Society projects.

As compiled by the Treasurer General, the following information will be of general interest:

Dues and fees paid in by members:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Current</th>
<th>Special</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salaries</td>
<td>$219,198.94</td>
<td>$19,599.26</td>
<td>$238,798.20</td>
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<tr>
<td>Postage</td>
<td>4,857.13</td>
<td>3,771.79</td>
<td>8,628.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplies</td>
<td>8,215.09</td>
<td>* 945.89</td>
<td>9,160.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance &amp; Repairs</td>
<td>2,754.95</td>
<td>4,404.02</td>
<td>7,158.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance</td>
<td>6,979.60</td>
<td>61.00</td>
<td>7,040.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing</td>
<td>7,805.12</td>
<td>5,964.00</td>
<td>13,769.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Official Expense—Pres. Gen’l.</td>
<td>6,000.00</td>
<td>6,000.00</td>
<td>12,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal and Auditing</td>
<td>3,380.00</td>
<td>3,380.00</td>
<td>6,760.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sundry</td>
<td>15,508.74</td>
<td>12,749.11</td>
<td>28,257.85</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) Excluding Publications expense and Constitution Hall.
(2) Excluding Magazine expense.
* Other expense.

Annual dues, $350,175.48; Initiation fees, $44,219.00; Reinstatement fees, $1,360.00; Total dues and fees, $395,754.48. 100%

Expenses:
- General Officers, office expenses and staff workers: President General, $13,851.38. 3.500%.
- Chaplain General, $8,47. .002%.
- Recording Secretary General, $6,426.57. 1.624%.
- Corresponding Secretary General, $6,765.90. 1.710%.
- Organizing Secretary General, $4,171.48. 1.054%.
- Treasurer General, $33,784.20. 8.537%.
- Registrar General, $61,770.36. 15.608%.
- Historian General, $5,988.17. 1.513%.
- Librarian General, $12,986.54. 3.281%.
- Curator General, $8,408.10. 2.125%.
- Reporter General, $1,192.14. .301%.
- Business Office, $6,436.28. 1.626%.
- General Expense, $9,985.08. 2.523%.
- Committees: Buildings and Grounds Office, $1,953.61. .494%.
- Genealogical Records, $1,743.82. .441%.
- Program, $3,270.63. .826%.
- Building Expense, $66,870.58. 16.897%.
- Printing Office, $4,285.27. 1.083%.
- Auditing and Legal Fees, $3,380.00. .854%.
- Employer’s F.I.C.A. Tax, $3,395.23. .858%.
- Parliamentarian, $682.09. .172%.
- Sixty-first Congress, $10,028.48. 2.534%.
- Telephone and Telegraph, $4,035.80. 1.020%.
- Furniture and Equipment Purchased, $4,449.26. 1.124%.
- Special Appropriations, $62,764.04. 15.859%.
- Profit, $57,121.00. 14.434%.
- $395,754.48. 100%.
TO clarify further some of the require-
ments of the new National Honor Roll
for Chapters, as to dates and details, the
twelve points are being repeated herewith.
It is hoped that many Chapters throughout
the country will attain this Honor Roll and
receive the official certificate for reaching
the year's goals.

D. A. R. HONOR ROLL REQUIREMENTS
1953-1954

1. Did your Chapter have a NET IN-
CREASE in membership from Feb. 1,
1953 to Feb. 1, 1954? (Figures must
be based on official figures from Na-
tional.)

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 Con-
tinental Congress 1953?

4. Were the National Society dues for all
Chapter members received in Wash-
ington prior to January 1, 1954? (This
does not include Life Members or
members exempt because of admission
or reinstatement after July 1, 1953.)

5. Did your Chapter devote at least FIVE
MINUTES to National Defense topics
or patriotic study at each meeting
from September 1953 through January
1954?

6. Did your Chapter send aid of any kind
to at least one of our D. A. R. Schools
or Approved Schools? (Feb. 1, 1953
to Feb. 1, 1954.)

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.) (Based on November 1
Chapter membership count.)

8. Did your Chapter send at least one
advertisement to the D. A. R. MAGA-
ZINE between May, 1953 and February
1, 1954?

9. Did your Chapter work for at least
EIGHT National Committees, other
than those listed above? Namely,
American Indians, American Red
Cross, Americanism, Conservation,
Correct Use of the Flag, D. A. R. Good
Student Loan Fund, Genealogical Rec-
ords, Junior American Citizens, Mo-
tion Picture, Press Relations, Program
including American Music, Radio and
Television, Transportation. (Under-
score those aided.)

10. Did your Chapter have a special
D. A. R. project this year for your com-

11. Did your Chapter cooperate with the
Project of the Historian General?
(American history in 5th, 6th, 7th, and
8th grades.) (Feb. 1, 1953 to Feb. 1,
1954.)

12. Did your Chapter contribute anything
to the planned new endowment (or in-
vestment) fund of the National So-
ciety? (Prior to Feb. 1, 1954.)

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 Street, Saginaw, Michigan.
THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
(Organized—October 11, 1890)
1776 D Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.
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Term of office expires 1954

Term of office expires 1955

Term of office expires 1956

[ 1187 ]
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Mrs. Kent Hamilton, 1944
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"Whiteacres," Cambridge, Md.

Mrs. Edward T. Boyd, 1946
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1045 W. Peachtree St., N.E., Atlanta, Ga.

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**Genealogical Records** ..................................................... Mrs. Howard P. Arnett, 4166 N. E. Beaumont St., Portland 17, Ore.

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**Program** ................................................................. Mrs. A. Keith McClung, Sr., Hartford, W. Va.

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**Units Overseas** ............................................................... Mrs. Raymond C. Goodpellow, 115 South Kingman Rd., South Orange, N. J.

**Banquet** ................................................................. Mrs. E. Ernest Woolen, 1776 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C. (Washington Apts., Baltimore, Md.)

**National Board Dinners** ...................................................... Mrs. Arthur C. Houghton, 1776 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C. (3303 Broadway Dr., Washington 16, D. C.)
Many Prizes Offered for Magazine Ads

The work of the D. A. R. Magazine Advertising Committee daily grows more interesting as word is received of special prizes offered in various States for achievement in the work of this newest National Committee. One of the most interesting offers is made by the Iowa State Chairman, Mrs. Lloyd J. Larson, who has offered a handwoven stole like the one she made for Mrs. Eisenhower, to every Chapter securing a page of ads!

The National Society is offering $20.00 to the State Society securing the most money for advertisements, and the same amount goes to the Chapter which sends in the largest amount of money for advertisements.

Second place for the State and for the Chapter is a $10.00 prize and $5.00 will go to the runners-up in the contest. Then, each Chapter sending in advertising will profit by the 10 per cent commission, and credit for achievement toward the National Honor Roll.

The National Chairman, Mrs. Emmette Wallace, offers a magazine binder as a personal prize to each State Chairman winning in the above State contests, and a binder is also offered to the Regent of the Chapter sending in the most money for advertisements.

Other States and State Chairmen are setting up awards in their own States and you will be hearing more of this as such contests are announced.

Building Fund Records

Instead of printing month by month in the D. A. R. Magazine the final reports of States and Chapters for our Building Fund, as first planned, they are being published in booklet form. This will be much cheaper and will present the financial records together.

One booklet will be sent free to each present Chapter Regent, all members of the National Board, Honorary National Officers, National Chairmen and recent National Vice Chairmen and State Chairmen of the Building Completion Committee.

Other booklets, to be called “Report of Building Program,” may be purchased for 25 cents each, postpaid, from the Business Office, 1776 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.
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FOR INFORMATION RELATIVE TO THE ABOVE, ADDRESS
HAROLD L. MAYNARD, Managing Director
CONSTITUTION HALL, Washington 6, D. C.
Quiz Program

1. When was the National Society, D. A. R., formally organized?
2. Name the four recognized as founders.
3. Where was it organized?
4. Why was the organization date chosen?
5. Which Chapter was first formed officially?
6. When was the Society’s Insignia adopted?
7. Give the date of the first Continental Congress.
8. Who was the first President General?
9. When was the Charter granted the Society by the United States?
10. When was the D. A. R. Magazine authorized?

ANSWERS

1. October 11, 1890.
2. Miss Mary Desha, Mrs. Mary Lockwood, Mrs. Ellen Walworth and Miss Eugenia Washington.
3. At Strathmore Arms, home of Mrs. Lockwood, with 18 women and several gentlemen present.
4. Because the sacrifice of a woman, Queen Isabella of Spain, made possible the discovery of America, land of which was first sighted on that date.
5. Chicago Chapter, March 20, 1891.
6. May 26, 1891.
8. Caroline Scott Harrison, wife of President Benjamin Harrison.
9. February 20, 1896. It was signed by President Grover Cleveland.
10. May 7, 1892, when the Society authorized publication of a magazine to be the medium of reporting the proceedings of Continental Congress and meetings of the Board of Management, as an economy measure, being less expensive than sending this information by third-class mail. It was first published in July, 1892.

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AMONG OUR CONTRIBUTORS

Edwin G. Robb, of Minnesota, received last year one of the Freedom Foundation awards for his efforts to teach Americanism in a one-room rural school. He is the son of Mrs. Esther Chapman (Walter C.) Robb, of Afton, Minn., who belongs to the Gen. James Knapp Chapter, of Minneapolis.

Dudley M. Holman is President of the Knox Memorial Association, Thomaston, Maine.

Josephine Maize is a member of the John Alexander Chapter, Alexandria, Va.

The article, "The Voyage of the Ark and Dove," by Maria Briscoe Croker, was sent to the Magazine by Mrs. Leland Griffith Worthington, Regent of the Maj. William Thomas Chapter, and Mrs. George S. Robertson, former State Magazine Chairman for Maryland. A C. A. R. Society is named the "Ark and Dove."

Elovoyce Vandiver won first prize in the Atlanta area and district oratorical contests in Georgia sponsored by the American Legion. She placed fourth in State finals. Her article in this issue was sent to the Magazine by Mrs. Lytle D. Burns, Jr., State Chairman and National Vice Chairman of the D. A. R. Magazine Committees, following its presentation to the Joseph Habersham Chapter, Atlanta.

Ruth R. (Mrs. James L.) Alderman is a past State Chairman of the Junior American Citizens Committee in Florida.

Mrs. Frank W. Mish, Jr., of Hagerstown, Md., has been chairman in Maryland for the Washington County Historical Society since the Spring of 1949. In that year after seven years of service as president of the society she withdrew from office, with completion of the Harper's Ferry National Monument and restoration of the Hager House much in mind. She is chairman for the society, Harper's Ferry National Monument.

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