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WASHINGTON RAISING THE BRITISH FLAG AT FORT DUQUESNE, NOV. 25, 1758

GEORGE WASHINGTON ENTERING NEW YORK, NOV. 25, 1783
The President General's Message

IN this month of our annual Thanksgiving and Armistice Day celebrations, it is well to count our blessings, instead of our troubles, and to realize how many things we have to be thankful for in this land of ours.

Each month should be a time for thanksgiving, expressing appreciation to those who have helped us and rendering gratitude to all in the past and present who are giving patriotic service to our Society and our Country.

November is an especially appropriate time for more genuine thanksgiving, particularly for the patriots who founded our country, established our freedoms under Constitutional law, and observed special Thanksgiving Days, and for those who maintained our liberties by fighting for them during the World Wars.

Too few of us are truly thankful enough for all the resources with which the United States is favored; for the scenic beauties of our coasts, plains and mountains; for our representative republic, which, despite its possible faults and failings, is the finest and freest in the world, with higher standards of living; for the present-day patriots who are boldly speaking out on behalf of the preservation of our national independence, sovereignty and systems of free enterprise; for our homes, relatives and friends and all others who do so much for us and mean so much to us; and for all the protection and blessings of Divine Providence.

What a better world this would be if we were more thankful in our hearts for all our manifold advantages and more often expressed our gratitude to others. It would make them happier and spur them on to greater activity. Appreciation goes a long way in this life. Praise for the living is better than for the deceased. A smile to the living is better than flowers for those who have passed on.

If boys and girls are taught to be grateful for their opportunities for an education, they would do far better in their school work. If they are grateful to their teachers, they would be better in classrooms. If they are trained to thank their parents, elders and friends for favors, they will make better citizens.

The same applies to adults. If we are grateful, we will be better men and women. And when we feel gratitude, it should be passed on to those to whom we are grateful.

In these days of uncertain conditions and dangers, we hear complaints of all sorts. To a certain extent, this is natural. It is a phase of our American freedom of speech. But all of us can find either things of which to complain or other things of which we should be proud.

The moral in the quotation from H. K. White is evident: “I never complained of my condition but once, said an old man, when my feet were bare, and I had no money to buy shoes; but I met a man without feet, and became contented.”

As has been aptly written:

“To be alive in such an age,
To give to it, to live to it,
Give thanks with all thy flaming heart,
Crave but to have in it a part,
Give thanks and claim thy heritage,
To be alive in such an age.”

Gertude B. Carraway
President General, N. S. D. A. R.

[1199]
The Unknown Soldier Speaks

Beneath a mass of gleaming marble lie
My crumbling bones, a sacrifice to hate
And greed and lust. I, who loved life and high,
Glad dreams of laughing skies that recreate
A singing dawn, a dawn of tolerant love.
I, with a heart that throbbed with vibrant songs,
And flung my happiness star-high above
The earth's realities of smouldering wrongs.
“To end all wars,” those were the words you said.
But I can hear men's tortured, moaning cries;
Though sightless, I see blood and Hell instead
Of peace. The tramp of feet I hear belies
Your promise. Great was our credulity
When leaders cried, “War? That the world abhors?
We'll make the world safe for democracy,
For this war now, my men, will end all wars!”
Why do you come with flowers and eulogy
That prates my homage and my sacrifice?
I would much rather live my loyalty
Than be the food of worms. I paid the price
Of your mad, egotistical intent
For vengeance. Do the anguished tears spilled here
Upon my great, vain-glorious monument
Cleanse your hands as would Pilate in his fear?
I'd rather die on Flanders Field again
If that would satisfy this war-mad world.
I loved life and the million unborn men
Will love life, too. Must they be cruelly hurled
Into war's Juggernaut—left automatons
Sardonic, sneering, apprehensive through
Their tryst with death that made them Myrmidons—
Forgetting love and tolerance they once knew?
Oh, Sons of God, awake! Your martyred slain
Beg peace—not damning fear we died in vain.

—Lulu Brunt (Mrs. U. G.) Dawson
Past Regent, James McElwee Chapter
Sigourney, Iowa.

The D. A. R.

Proudly they walk with purpose and endeavor,
Meeting problems with open minds and hearts.
Of the highest quality are their leaders,
Known for great service in all parts.

With their assistance history will live,
Education for the needy, near and far,
Our loyal patriots, I know would approve
Of the work of the D. A. R.

—Dorothy Hardin
Assistant in the Office of the Recording
Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R., Washington, D. C.
Safeguards for Americanism

BY LIEUT. GEN. A. C. WEDEMEYER

We all recognize the United States as the foremost defender of free institutions and Christian faith against the challenge of Godless totalitarianism. There is no room for appeasement—for a neutral position—nor can we be apathetic about the threat of Communism because our economic stability, military security and political freedom are all at stake.

If time were available I would like to discuss the United Nations and try to determine how much has been accomplished by that organization toward maintaining an honorable peace and thwarting aggressions, the purpose for which it was established. Nevertheless, I am sure that the vast majority would agree that the United Nations has not lived up to expectations.

I advocate remaining in the United Nations in the continued effort to bring about realistic cooperation for peace among nations. I oppose strongly, however, permitting the United Nations to supersede in any way the legislative powers of Congress and the judiciary responsibilities of our courts. When I refer to the United Nations Organization, I also include all international organizations, for example NATO and any others with whom we are or might become affiliated. We Americans must be scrupulously careful that participation in international organizations or international treaties does not destroy or in any way encroach upon the Constitutional responsibilities and authorities of Congress and our courts.

Our men have been fighting valiantly in Korea where they have been restrained from winning a decisive military victory in the American tradition. The Korean situation would in all probability be very different if Congress had been consulted and had been given full opportunity to exercise legal powers as contemplated under the Constitution. Furthermore the agreements reached at Yalta and Potsdam would not have jeopardized America’s interest. These are vital subjects which require considerable time to develop. However, it seems more appropriate to consider woman’s role in preserving our great heritage.

The eyes of the entire world were recently focused upon a lovely young woman whose coronation excited the imagination and held the sympathetic attention of millions of people within, and also without, the British Commonwealth and particularly here in America. I am sure you join in my earnest hope and fervent prayer that she will be eminently successful in the performance of her duties as Queen—and also that she will have continued opportunities to experience the unrivalled joys of a happy wife and mother. In paying this tribute to Queen Elizabeth, immediately my thoughts turned to all American women, who have such a tremendous responsibility right here at home. Since time immemorial woman’s most important influence has been in the home and, in more recent years, women have taken on added responsibilities in the schools and in the church.

It is my conviction that these three great American institutions, the HOME, the SCHOOL and the CHURCH, are the most important bulwarks and strongest safeguards for true Americanism.

The HOME is the first and most fundamental of the training grounds. In it the individual receives his first lessons in respect for the rights of others—the first lesson in recognition of authority. He learns to be tolerant of the views of the other members of the family and to control desires that might endanger the happiness and well-being of the group. Finally, he learns the greatest lesson of all, that true happiness lies not in acquiring, but in giving and sharing.

The second important area is the SCHOOL. All of us share the duty of developing good citizens by insuring that our schools have competent teachers, men and women of unquestioned loyalty to the principles of freedom which symbolize America. We can not afford to be apathetic about the caliber of teachers who vitally influence the ideas and ideals of our youth. We must insure that the principles being
taught are strengthening America and are not undermining it. We not only have the right but the obligation to require that schools supported by public funds are administered and staffed by healthy-minded, clear thinking, loyal Americans.

We must eliminate in our schools fuzzy thinkers and those identified with alien movements which are designed to undermine faith in American institutions. I hold in contempt any college president who permits his campus to become an incubator of communism. Recently I was told about a certain teachers college that had many communists and communist sympathizers on the faculty. This particular college was training young men and women to be teachers in our schools and yet many of the instructors were surreptitiously and in some cases openly expounding the doctrines of Karl Marx, while de-emphasizing the great advantages of the American system. Proper authorities have been informed and will correct this situation, but the tragedy lies in its very existence and the terrible implications when we realize that the graduates of that school will play such an important role in moulding the character and thinking of so many children.

There has been considerable comment in press and radio and in public forums concerning communism in our schools. If I were a college president and members of my faculty were appearing before official investigating committees questioning their loyalty, I would discharge any one of them who refused to answer questions with complete candor. The fact that an individual has been a communist, I could condone if the circumstances were palatable and if there were sufficient evidence that he has seen the light and firmly renounced the communist party.

During the past thirty years I was in government service and had frequent contacts not only with members of the military but of other departments of the government. I found the vast majority to be loyal, unselfish individuals with unflinching determination to protect America’s interests. I mention this fact because there has been so much publicity concerning the disloyalty of some individuals in the government. It is my judgment that there are not many disloyal persons in the government or even in other facets of American life. But let us not be disarmed by the fact that there are only a few for they are well organized and strongly equipped to carry out their sinister purposes. It is our task to root out those well-organized Kremlin-directed minorities in all phases of American life. Therefore, I strongly support the continuance of Congressional Investigating Committees. They have already performed a great service to the country in ferreting out communists and communist sympathizers in our midst.

There are defects in our representative form of government due essentially to the fallibilities of human beings but these defects cannot be eliminated by adopting communism or socialism. It is in keeping with the American tradition of free expression and of free press, to criticize leaders, their proposals and actions; however, such criticisms should not be malicious or destructive. If we are to cope intelligently with changing conditions at home and abroad, we must enact new laws and adopt new methods or modify existing ones. Any proposed changes in our political and economic system, or even in our social life, must be subjected to careful scrutiny and rigorous debate by the American people and particularly by Congress. We now have had sufficient experience in the tactics of the communists to know that they would never permit such participation by the people in the operation of the government.

Paradoxically, all over the world the communists claim that their aims are to protect the interests of the people. In fact, they have labeled their movement in the Soviet Union and elsewhere as the peoples’ revolution. The real peoples’ revolution had its greatest impetus more than 200 years ago in this country. I refer, of course, to the American Revolution which resulted in new concepts of freedom in the political and economic fields—new safeguards to protect individual rights, and a new philosophy of life providing equal opportunities for all regardless of race, creed or social status, and finally, a new form of government which is the servant, not the master, of the people.

If history were taught objectively in all schools, our young people would understand and appreciate the fact that the American Revolution is the real peoples’ revolution, which continues to flourish while adjusting sensibly to changing con-
ditions at home and abroad. Bismarck stated... "What you want in the life of a nation... first put in the schools."

In addition to requiring our boys and girls to have a thorough knowledge of American history, I recommend strongly that our young people study other forms of government and so-called movements including isms such as communism and socialism. But this study should be conducted in an analytical and objective manner under the direction of teachers of unquestioned loyalty. If this were done I am confident that communism would be disposed of and thrown on the rubbish heap of history. You may recall this is exactly what happened to such perverted philosophies as the divine right of Kings and more recently Nazism which for a time exerted mastery over the minds of many men.

It is unsound to consider communism a political philosophy or to entertain any idea of an independent political party whose members resort to murder, force, intimidation, lying and deceit to accomplish objectives and whose leaders are dedicated to Godless totalitarianism. I do not understand why some people in this country advocate and support political candidates belonging to or sympathetic with a communist party in local, state and national elections. Would we accept an Anarchist Party which would mean complete negation of law and order; would we accept a Nazi Party or a Fascist Party with the suppression of individual freedoms and complete statism? Of course, the answer is no.

When I was Commanding General during and after World War II in China, it was apparent that those Chinese who were members of the communist party were operating under the aegis of the Kremlin and were prepared to use any means to seize power and impose autocratic rule upon the Chinese people. The Chinese communist party had its own army, which they used ruthlessly to kill and pillage in those areas where people resisted the communist movement. Just imagine the situation in this country if both the Republican and Democratic Party had their own private army and used them to win elections and seize power.

We have considered two of the great American Institutions, the HOME and the SCHOOL. Now may I refer to the CHURCH, that great fountainhead of spiritual force. The United States is founded on faith in God and on the premise that all of us are free to worship as we may desire. The church is the principal source of spiritual strength that gives meaning and direction to the employment of our material resources. Like the school, the church cannot be entirely impersonal if it is to fulfill its responsibilities. It must provide practical guidance for the daily problems of the individual. Human beings struggling in this work-a-day world cannot be strengthened by an ivory tower religion. It is immaterial whether one is a Catholic, a Jew or a Protestant. The important factor is sincerity of purpose and fidelity to the exemplary philosophies of those religions which could be summed up as "Faith in God," and "Decency in Human Relationships."

We have considered the important influences of the HOME, the SCHOOL and the CHURCH in protecting and perpetuating the American way of life.

Hitler some years ago stated... "He who wins the hearts of youth, wins power." I lived in Germany for two years, 1936 and 1938, when Hitler and his henchmen were at the height of their power. I observed first-hand the efforts made to regiment and teach the young boys and girls of Germany to glorify the state, while every wholesome reference to home or church were excluded. The lessons of world history and even German history were distorted in the Nazi schools.

It is interesting that in the Soviet Union the system, the methods and the objectives are almost exactly the same. In China, when the communists assumed control they did not disturb the adult Chinese, but the children were organized immediately into classes for several hours daily indoctrination. These young impressionable minds are being filled with hatred and distrust of all peoples opposing communism, particularly Americans. This does present a serious challenge to all of us here today, to all Americans; in fact, to all peoples who love liberty.

It must be apparent to you that communism will continue to grow stronger

(Continued on page 1229)
Will You Accept the Challenge?

BY ANN BURNETT

THE young defendant sat with bowed head through the empaneling of the jury. After the last peremptory had been exercised by the attorneys, the defendant stood and faced the Judge, "Your Honor, after looking over the jury chosen, I'll take my chances with you!"

There is an old adage, "If you're guilty, take a jury and, if innocent, a Judge!" Why is that so? Could it be that a criminal feels he has more chance of "beating the rap" if tried by a Jury? To find an answer I went to the most likely source for information—the Judges.

"So serious has the problem of getting 'good material' for Jury Service become that guilty defendants able to hire shrewd counsel have gone into court confident of acquittal at the hands of irresponsible jurors," said Judge Dean Sherry of Superior Court in California.

"Incompetence on the part of many jurors is threatening the very foundation of the American way of life. Every decision made in a courtroom reflects in glory or dishonor on our country and our people!"

The Insurance Companies of America, alarmed over the tendency on the part of juries to award excessive damages in accident cases, have begun an intensive campaign to bring before the people the seriousness of what they call excessive verdicts. On the other hand, the claimants' lawyers claim the verdicts are inadequate.

To repeat the words of Judge Sherry, "Every decision made in a courtroom reflects in glory or dishonor on our country and our people and has a direct bearing on every citizen's right to justice as well as his pursestrings."

Laws and customs exempt from service many persons who could and would make excellent jurors. Doctors, schoolteachers, clergymen, telephone and telegraph as well as military personnel are exempt in most states automatically. You may be thinking but surely there must be enough retired persons willing and able to serve. Why take a housewife or a business man?

The danger in taking only retired persons as explained by the Jury Commissioner is this: often retired persons are not of the most flexible minds and there is danger that juries would become staffed with "professional jurors"! It is also important to note that juries must be chosen from all classes of citizens and from all localities of the community, or there is grave danger of the United States Supreme Court's reversing the decision.

In the Middle Ages it was customary to try a person accused of crime by making him go through some dreadful ordeal such as dunking, immersion in water for long hours, or raking over the coals of fire, believing that God would protect the innocent. In modern times trial by Jury came into wide use. As advancements in criminology has been made, many jury verdicts have resulted in miscarriages of justice, and have thereby disgraced our judicial system.

When you receive your subpoena and have a legitimate reason for asking for exemption, the Judges are willing to listen. Each State has its own rules for exemption.

You may say you received your subpoena and went fully prepared to serve only to be rejected by some young "snippen" of a lawyer. In older times the Jury was drawn from the twelve signs of the zodiac and it was relatively simple to choose one Juror from Aries or Taurus, etc., and excuse the others born under those signs. Today, they take into consideration a person's background, his occupation and apparent flexibility of mind.

A lawyer will reject a person that answers in a too flippant, hardboiled or hesitant manner. Likewise, they attempt to weed out the too sympathetic or heart-over-head person, for, though "justice should be tempered with mercy," too often there is mercy and little justice.

The number of peremptory challenges or "capricious challenges," as they are termed by lawyers, vary in different parts of the country. In a peremptory challenge

(Continued on page 1254)
Are We Keeping Our Freedom?

By Mrs. Florence B. Young

The National Defense Committee is the most important committee in our organization. I do not say this because it is my pet committee, but because our National Security depends on our National Defense. If you have been appointed a State Chairman or a Chapter Chairman of National Defense, you should consider that you have been given one of the most important tasks in our organization. It is an honor for you, and you should cherish your appointment.

My work on this committee has for some time brought to my mind the fact that so many of us think of this committee work as the work for someone else to do.

Another war has been taking the lives of many of the finest American boys, just a repetition that many of us have seen before. In the short time of thirty-odd years, I have seen our American boys leave for the fighting front three times, in order to settle someone else's difficulties; and those of you who are old enough to remember the Spanish-American War can add another time, four times in all. These wars can be avoided and our boys can be saved if we act instead of just talking. The success of this nation of ours, the finest in all the world, depends on us, the women.

A number of years ago, I heard Mrs. William A. Becker, Honorary President General, give this interpretation of National Defense: "National Defense is the peace program of the D. A. R. National Defense means not only the support of the adequate military defense for security, not aggression but it means the preservation of our system of government under the Constitution of the United States; the strengthening of American institutions of Home, School and Church, where character is built. In its broadest conception, it means the defense of our spiritual heritage of Freedom, bequeathed us by the Founding Fathers.

"National Defense is not a high sounding phrase to be used by military men or high government officials. It is a personal thing, affecting the food we eat, the homes we live in, and the clothes we buy. It is a concrete reality affecting us daily in our routine tasks. It should be a burning passion within the souls of every human being." Those comments entail a huge program for us. First of all, just what can we, as individuals, do about it?

Our Continental Congress, which is composed of the best cross-section of women in the world, meets each year in Washington. The Resolutions Committee of this Congress writes many resolutions and the Congress has the privilege of passing those it wishes. One recent Congress passed 38 resolutions; 19 of these were completely National Defense, and five others bordered on National Defense. These resolutions annually represent a world of material. They are for your use and you should use them.

Our resolutions against World Government are most important. There is a great deal of misunderstanding of this term, "World Government." This is what it means: that the United States would have to abandon its Army, Navy, and Air Force, except such police elements as would be placed in absolute control of the World Federated States. The legislature of this new organization would be elected by the people of the several nations. This would give India and China over half the representation in the Lower House, Russia would be third, the United States fourth. This would mean that we would no longer control the majority of votes on any problem arising. We would no longer have our American Flag. Milton Mayer, of the University of Chicago, once said, "World Government means hauling down the American Flag and denying us our patriotism." Isn't this something to think about pretty seriously?

There are ten reasons why the Daughters of the American Revolution are against World Government. Briefly they are:

1. The mere writing of a constitution, the passing of a law or the declaration of pious phrases about peace will not compel peoples to live in harmony.

2. Lack of a common cultural heritage, common language, traditions, religion and law among prospective members of a
World Federation would prevent a community of interests.

3. With less than 7% of the world population in the United States, the surrender of our national sovereignty to a world governing body will forfeit our liberty, free enterprise and independence to the dictates of this governing body.

4. Forfeitures of sovereignty means forfeitures of our fight (again with only 7% of the population in our country) to decide what taxes we shall pay and how they shall be spent. Authority of a world governing body to tax all citizens according to ability to pay would be disastrous to the citizens of the United States who enjoy the highest standard of living in the world.

5. Any form of disarmament and the substitution of a world police force in which your husbands, sons, daughters, and perhaps you, would serve at the dictates of this body would subject this country to domination of the communist party. Consider the populations of Russia, Siberia, the countries behind the Iron Curtain, Communist China and the subversive groups in all other countries ready to take over when the moment is ripe. International wars would become civil wars and we would be undefended, having no United States armed forces.

6. Concentration of power in a world government would provoke rather than prevent wars. Basic causes of wars are not political but population pressures, unequal distribution of resources, ambitions of dictators and ideological crusades.

7. Abolishment of the laws of immigration would permit the free movement of all peoples. Every country except one has oversubscribed its immigration quota jeopardizing the economy of the United States with its high wage levels and industrial production.

8. World courts of law over which we would have little or no control would wipe out our system of justice.

9. Inability of these intellectual idealists to agree among themselves upon the form of world government proves the impracticability of their propaganda. There are some 30 groups, each with a different plan being preached to and believed by many well-meaning earnest people, including a few Congressmen and Senators. I do not know how yours stand on the problem of world government but if you don’t know it would be wise to check. I know in my own State all are very much against World Government.

10. Many practical political scientists REJECT the idea of World Government.

Keep informed and be alert to the dangers that are infiltrating into our fine country. It is up to the women, and where could we find a better and more capable group of women to start to make our country a better country in which to bring up our children than the D. A. R.? Our ancestry is the finest in the world and we are proud of it. Our ancestors had the stamina, the “sticktoitiveness” and the ambition to face all the hardships they encountered.

Do we have that stamina in this present crisis? I’m sure that we have, but it has been dormant for many years; let us wake up, and act instead of just talk about what should be done. How would it seem to have a Hitler or a Stalin with headquarters in your town? Our boys have saved us from that, and they did it willingly; they had a purpose in their minds that the American way of Life might be perpetuated—and our country remains a free one. It is a challenge to each and every one of us. Will we meet it?

We must not go to war with other countries to force our kind of government on them, but we should do everything in our power to check the spread of totalitarianism whenever responsible governments call on us for help. Totalitarianism, whether it grows out of fascism, socialism, communism, or democracy, is by its very nature aggressively militaristic. This type of government retains its power over the people by distorting news, controlling the systems of education, liquidating opposition, magnifying or creating external enemies. Totalitarianism, in whatever cloak or form, is a menace to peace and freedom. The political and economic pitfalls of these unquestionably complex times in which we are now living, make us realize that the United States is not wholly safe behind its oceans and is no longer secure in a rocket-atomic age.

The United States should develop at once a positive view in the maintenance of its legitimate vital interests and the development of a foreign policy, not anti-British, anti-Russian, anti-China, or any other anti,
but a PRO-American foreign policy for the welfare of the people, and so of the world.

The responsibility of whether or not this country is a better place in which to live is not upon our fighting men but us, the home folks. Wars have been won by our fighting boys, both living and those who made the supreme sacrifices, and yet the peace has been lost each time. Our boys gave us the opportunity to live peacefully and somewhere, we, the home folks, have not accepted our responsibilities, we haven’t had the nerve, or something has been lacking. We are still bickering, we are still jealous of others, we are still wild to accumulate property, and we are still thoughtless of our neighbors. Our petty differences with other people are constantly causing us trouble.

One of the reasons for this so-called confusion in our world today is ignorance or lack of knowledge of the fundamentals of government. A few years ago a poll was conducted among our school children through college age, and it was discovered that only 17% of the students knew what the “Bill of Rights” was. Only a small percentage understood the principles of the Constitution and the functions of the States and local governments. Only a very limited number realized that the true purpose of this country was to recognize the rights of the individuals, to achieve freedom of thought, freedom of discussion, freedom of the press, freedom of service not slavery, and freedom of worship.

Many of our young people (and I am sorry to say, many older ones, too) are saying, and they really believe it, “That the government owes them a living.” This is not the true American spirit or heritage of freedom and opportunity that our ancestors settled this country for, or that our boys have died for many times in the past. Many people know more about flying through the air, or listening to the radio, or reading the comic books, than they do about our own Government. Let us promote good citizenship and an enlightened public. There has been a spirit of progress in the development of our national history and every woman who is really interested in this should have a part in the various channels which this committee, the National Defense, promotes.

It is the primary aim of this Committee to keep alive that Spirit of America and keep going ahead and not backward. There are many forces in our country today and I am sorry to say, more now than there were five or ten years ago, who wish this spirit destroyed. By this I mean the subversive elements. We find them everywhere, in our schools and colleges, in our churches, in our businesses, and even in our own national high offices, and other places.

In order to help combat these elements in our country, it has been suggested that every patriotic holiday be appropriately observed. By doing this, these traditions will be maintained. Also, in order to fight communism, there is no better program than that of sponsoring contests in all of our schools, both public and private, and awarding the winners with our Good Citizenship medals or Awards of Merit. The cost to each Chapter is small (only one dollar for each medal and 50c for an Award of Merit) and just think what the results would be! If every Chapter gave three medals, one to the Senior High winner, one to the Junior High and one to the Grade School winner, as well as Merit awards to older citizens, what wonderful reports we would have for Continental Congress! There is no better way to maintain the traditions that our ancestors gave us.

Congress is our law-making body. Its members come from all the States, and therefore, we are responsible for the men and women who make our laws. As we know, the turnover in the personnel in this Congress is usually quite great after each election. It is our privilege to see that the best fit people are elected to those positions. Along this line, I would like to emphasize that our responsibility does not end with their election. They are elected by us to represent us. They use their best ability to do this, but how can they represent you, if you do not write to them and give them your ideas on matters of importance? In my own State, I have found them very cooperative and they are anxious to be of service to us.

A stamp is a cheap cost for this freedom we enjoy, so spend it and write to them, giving your ideas on certain matters. Our National Defense Office is very alert and
always notifies the State Chairmen when there is something of grave importance coming up. They do that with the idea that we will cooperate with them and notify our representatives in Washington of our desire.

There is a great deal of confusion in the world today and in our own United States. We finished World War II, or we thought we had, and within less than five years found ourselves engaged in another war. The burden of responsibility for us is even greater than before, for the peril to man’s freedom exists on a much smaller globe in time than the world has ever known. Our oceans have shrunk, our natural protections have been taken away by new weapons of destruction and more to come, so we are told, by the advancement of science, the hydrogen bomb to mention just one, the airplanes including the jets, whose speed is just out of this world, all of this news affects the lives and fortunes of all of us.

Order must be brought out of this confusion and we must work it out for the best interests of our own people without compromise of any fundamental principles. We still have not reached peace after all of these wars. How we accomplish this, and if we do, depends on each individual, you and me. It is necessary that we reach the man in the street. We must educate the people in our individual communities through education in domestic and world problems of the principles of American Government.

Your National Defense Committee has considerable material which will help you in getting this program underway. It is the wish of this committee that you be made conscious of the individual responsibility which is yours.

While our heritage of freedom is aflame, America will live. To keep it burning brightly is the duty of this National Defense Committee. First of all, it is necessary that each of you be schooled in the projects and the problems of this committee; and then as you go about your daily tasks, and mix with other groups, if you yourself are alert to your responsibilities, as an American Citizen, you can’t help passing on some of this information which is so vital to those who may not know.

We, who have lived through World Wars realize that we are in an age of propaganda. There are a group of people whom we can call “termites,” as that is just what they are, within our very gates, and they are trying their best to cause us more confusion and chaos, with the collapse of our morale. To protect ourselves and to preserve our freedom, it is up to us who love liberty and who recognize that liberty is impossible without a deep religious faith that we should unite in a common cause to bring young and old alike, rich and poor, native and foreign-born, a clear knowledge of the meaning of representative democracy, a republican form of government.

Education and religion for the development of the American Character is the strongest National Defense—the preservation and the protection of true American principles. This country of ours was settled by our forefathers who were the cream of the foreign countries, your ancestors and mine. Our country has been denominated the “melting pot of the world.” In many cases when these forefathers of ours came to this country, they brought with them nothing except an idea, and a fixed desire to live in freedom and independence, both as individuals and as a nation. They found here undeveloped, undiscovered, and unsuspected, the richest natural resources in minerals, agriculture, forest and climate in the world. They took advantage of their opportunities and developed them to the full, largely through their inherent abilities and attributes, but human nature has changed little since Cain killed Abel, the selfishness, the vindictiveness and the harshness are still inherent in all of us as individuals, and all too frequently it expresses itself collectively. This country of ours, regardless of this, is still the best, the strongest, the most intellectual and the bravest in all the world. Today, after many wars, which have cost us dearly in men, money and materials, we are still fighting for the same things, our Freedom.

There is something for each of us to do. It is your decision to make, as to what you can do, but make it, and then do it. Remember that we must have some duty to perform, we must be unselfish, we must be determined and ultimately we will achieve our goals. What we must decide in our

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Americanism
BY PEARL FAULKNER EDDY

We, the Daughters of the American Revolution, belong to an organization formed for a primary purpose of promoting Americanism. Toward this end we stress a knowledge of American history, particularly that of the Revolutionary period; we emphasize "enlightened public opinion" as a requirement for performing the duties of citizenship; and we attempt to "extend the institutions of American freedom—and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty." So that we may advance more rapidly toward our objectives, we have apportioned our work among many committees. We have placed a study of immigration laws and work with the foreign-born among the important duties specifically assigned to the Americanism Committee.

Necessarily, a great part of the work of the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the Federal Government is devoted to the prevention of illegal entries, the apprehension of those who have eluded the authorities, and the deportation of those who have gained entry fraudulently or who have become deportable since legal entry. Smuggling rings bring aliens in from Cuba, Canada, and Mexico. In spite of the heavy sentences imposed if found guilty, many citizens risk conviction because of the fabulous sums paid for smuggling or harboring inadmissible aliens. Mexican laborers pay as high as $100 each; Chinese and Europeans as much as $100 to $1,500 each.

In 1952 authorities sent back about 618,000 Mexicans who had entered the country illegally and estimate that the total number entering probably reached a million and a half. The Mexicans find it relatively easy to elude guards thinly spaced along our 1,600-mile boundary. So many of them wade or swim across the Rio Grande they are termed "wet-backs."

Many agriculturists, particularly in Texas and in California, complying with contract-labor laws, annually employ more than 100,000 Mexicans approved by immigration inspectors for seasonal work. Last year 223,541 were so employed. However, the number of people knowingly employing "wet-backs" is so great, legislation has been proposed to penalize the offenders. No longer remaining on the farms near the border and returning to Mexico after harvest time, the "wet-backs" are found even in northern industrial centers, frequently appearing on relief rolls. Having passed no inspection as to health, political beliefs, or criminal records, they constitute a menace to our society.

The great volume of illegal entries across both the Mexican and the Canadian borders creates easy access for European and Oriental nationals temporarily residing in those countries. According to an article quoted by The Buffalo Evening News of January 12, 1953, authorities estimate that 7,000 to 40,000 aliens illegally come into the United States annually from Canada. A forty-mile stretch extending east and west of Rouse's Point, New York, is called "The Funnel" by smugglers, who are usually paid at the rate of $400 a head. Farmers with land straddling the border are reported to make as much as $50,000 annually for providing temporary quarters in their homes or barns.

Akin to the problem of the smuggling of aliens is that presented by aliens who attempt entry on the basis of forged, altered, or otherwise false documents. Evidence points to organized international traffic in illicit papers. In one year 1,688 Chinese arrived at San Francisco, claiming a right to enter because of alleged relationship to a citizen. Many of these had attended a school in Hong Kong where they had studied such minute details of the life of the alleged relative, detection of fraudulent claims was very difficult.

The McCarran-Walter Law, frequently headlined in the press, since its enactment last December, created quite a furor when it required 271 French seamen to remain on the Liberte while it was docked in New York harbor over the holidays. These men either had refused to answer the examiners when asked if they belonged to proscribed organizations or had admitted their membership. A tense international situation re-

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suited when both France and England, protesting the treatment of their nationals, threatened to subject crewmen on their vessels to the same scrutiny when they reached their ports.

Conforming to a sort of gentlemen's agreement, nations usually permit foreign seamen to enter their countries with a minimum of restraint. However, concern over the seamen entering our harbors was occasioned by the large numbers who have skipped ship and later been apprehended as illegal entrants, as well as by the great number of stowaways who hardly could have entered without the connivance of crewmen. Such a situation makes necessary the thorough inspection of both ships and planes.

The scope of this work can best be comprehended from the annual reports. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, 57,275 vessels and 91,901 planes were inspected on arrival. The 1,713,998 inspections of crewmen included 949,535 aliens and 764,463 citizens. Records indicate that 3,591 alien crewmen deserted from vessels at our seaports. During the same period 497 stowaways were detected at ports of entry and 479 aliens were apprehended who had entered as stowaways or as smuggled aliens.

Other sections of the McCarran-Walter Law have been severely criticized. Passed over President Truman's veto, the law has been condemned by President Eisenhower for its injustices. It has been attacked by both church and social groups. The result of long and conscientious study, the law attempts to cover all contingencies. It is primarily a recapitulation, or codification, of previous statutes—more than two hundred of them—that have been enacted at various times over a long period of years. Recognizing the fact that changing conditions may make modifications of the law desirable, its framers wisely made provisions in the law itself for changes.

A section of the law being most bitterly denounced is one which has been in effect since 1929 when the quota for each nationality was determined upon the basis of the total white population according to the census of 1920. This law favored immigration from north and west Europe, an area no longer using the full quota allotted, while countries of south and east Europe fill their quotas and have long waiting lists of people clamoring to enter America. The British Isles, for instance, are permitted sixty times as many immigrants as Greece; the British Isles use less than half their quota, while Greece gladly would send far more than she is allowed.

Some people have recommended that unused quotas be allocated to countries wanting them, thereby alleviating somewhat the pressures where they are greatest without increasing the grand total of immigrants permitted to enter this country. There are others who contend that unused quotas should not be transferred because they believe the basic pattern of our society can best remain intact by strict adherence to the national origins system. They believe that by maintaining this pattern, America can best continue her phenomenal progress and most effectively serve mankind.

The total number of immigrants admitted annually, approximately 154,000, has been greatly augmented in recent years by our acceptance of refugees. The urgency of the refugee problem was recognized by many nations, our country agreeing to admit 400,000 displaced persons with the understanding that they would be charged against the quotas of their respective countries. Accordingly, some countries have mortgaged more than half of their quotas for fifty years or longer, thereby drastically reducing for a long time their number of immigrants. Naturalized citizens from such countries are urging a revision of the law.

Unanimous approval has been granted that section of the law making race no longer a barrier to citizenship. Some deplore the provision that a maximum of 2,000 Orientals are to be admitted yearly, but defenders of the law point out the fact that people of other races are much less easily assimilated and constitute a greater hazard in event of war.

They cite the case of the Japanese. During World War II they were regarded as a security risk and were moved to the interior. The great majority of Japanese Americans proved their loyalty, some of them serving in the armed forces and others working in various jobs throughout the nation. A Japanese journalist recently wrote that his people were so gratified by
their acceptance by their co-workers, they
felt compensated for much of the sacrifice
entailed by their relocation.

Mr. Argyle R. Mackey, Commissioner,
presents the dual purpose of his agency
when he says: "In carrying out the man-
dates of the Immigration and Naturaliza-
tion laws we shall constantly be alert to
strike hard against the fraud, deceit and
subterfuge of the corrupt and subversive.
In rendering service to the law-abiding and
deserving we shall be equally alert to the
fact that—'Our greatness is measured by
the consideration and tolerance we have for
others.'"

More than 95 million people were ex-
amined at United States ports of entry
during the fiscal year ending June 30,
1951, over half of these being citizens.
Over 92 million were border-crossers, the
number arriving at the Canadian border
exceeding 41 million and the number at
the Mexican border exceeding 51 million.

Government officials, members of inter-
national organizations, temporary visitors
for business or for pleasure, students, re-
turning resident aliens, and others brought
the total number of non-immigrants ad-
mitted to 516,082 for the year ending June
30, 1952.

Although we are interested in all foreign-
ers who come to our shores, our primary
concern is for the immigrants—those peo-
ple who come with the intention of estab-
lishing a permanent home here. Since
almost a third of the immigrants to the
nation settle in New York state, our
Daughters there have a splendid oppor-
tunity and a commensurate responsibility
for assisting in the Americanization of so
large a segment of our population.

What kind of immigrants do we admit?
They now must meet higher standards than
ever before. They must convince the au-
thorities that they are mentally and morally
capable of becoming good citizens. They
must present no health hazards and must
give assurance of economic responsibility
or of close relationship to citizens willing
to accept that responsibility. In case of
doubt they are required to post a bond.
They must hold no anarchistic beliefs; they
must belong to no totalitarian organiza-
tions. Previous involuntary membership,
or membership prior to the age of sixteen,
does not exclude them.

Among the 265,520 immigrants who
were admitted last year were husbands,
wives and children of citizens, as well as
ministers and professors, together with
their families. Since 1945 more than
50,000 war brides have been admitted,
their national origin indicating that our
service men are about as susceptible to the
charms of women in enemy territory as to
those of women in allied countries.

Among the number of immigrants ad-
mitted were 96,515 displaced persons, re-
ported in federal statistics for 1951, and
79,178 reported in 1952. It is for these that
the Mental Health Association pleads for
special consideration. The hardships they
have endured as refugees make orientation
in a strange land so difficult, the incidence
of suicides among them is far greater than
among the rest of the population.

In spite of their vigilance, the authori-
ties do admit some immigrants who are,
or become, racketeers, gangsters, dope ped-
ders, or anarchists. Because of the promi-
nence given these people in the press, on
the radio and television, we are prone to
conclude that the number is far greater
than it actually is, overlooking the fact that
native criminals also receive publicity far
out of proportion to that accorded the
usual law-abiding citizen.

In most instances the government is able
to deport unwanted immigrants—quickly,
if they are aliens; after a process of de-
naturalization, if they have become citizens.
Although their native governments are
sometimes reluctant to accept these de-
portees, they do so because of our refusal
to issue more visas until they have been
repatriated.

Among our immigrants are many people
of outstanding ability. Some have received
Nobel prizes, many are listed in American
Men of Science. Immigrants, as well as
first and second generation Americans who,
from close association, understand the im-
migrant point of view, have voiced their
appreciation of America.

America is a culmination of more than
three centuries of immigration. Immigrants
need America; America needs immigrants.
Today we place those possessing skills we
especially need in preferential quotas. Al-
though immigration is a two-way street, we
customarily look with appraising and criti-
cal eyes upon all newcomers. As anxious
as were the first settlers to have assistance in clearing the wilderness and in fighting the Indians, they skeptically admitted the "sorry lots" who joined their settlements. Yet, all who had the hardihood to survive the perilous sea voyages and the rigors of pioneer life, made a very real contribution to the development of this country.

In each period of expansion immigrants have played a vital part. Though no records were kept until 1820, it is estimated that 250,000 immigrants came between that time and the Revolution. The vast majority of the more than 10,000,000 who arrived between 1820 and 1880 were attracted by free land and the opportunities in agriculture. After that time, with most of the free land taken up and with farming mechanized to such an extent that by 1920 the proportion of agricultural workers had declined from fifty to little more than twenty-six percent of the working population, the lure of the land had diminished. The unparalleled industrial expansion during the period 1881-1920 attracted 23½ million aliens, chiefly unskilled laborers from all countries of Europe. During the peak years, 1905-1914, more than a million were admitted yearly.

It was not until 1921 that legislation was enacted limiting the number of immigrants to be admitted. The first laws, those of 1819, attempted to correct the unsanitary, overcrowded conditions of the sailing vessels where fatalities were frequently fifty per cent or higher. Although the colonies, and later the States, attempted to attract only those immigrants they deemed desirable, no actual law governing the quality of immigrants was enacted until 1875 when certain undesirable groups were excluded.

Once I was so forcibly reminded of this fact, I shall not likely forget it. Having slipped into that favorite D. A. R. pastime of praising my Revolutionary ancestors, I was astounded when a friend who long had been giving polite attention, eventually sighed and remarked, "Well, my ancestors didn't come until the authorities were more particular about whom they admitted."

Motivated by the same desires that prompted our forebears to leave their native lands, thousands of people annually come to this country to escape persecution, to seek religious and political freedom, to improve their economic status. Some come with Utopian dreams as unaware of the difficulties confronting them as were those earliest settlers who were hoodwinked by unscrupulous ship company propagandists into believing that great wealth awaited them all.

However, the venturesome spirit that prompted the colonists to risk the hazardous sea voyage, was usually strong enough to overcome disillusionment and to surmount the difficulties necessary to establishing a settlement in the wilderness. This same spirit impels the pilgrims of our day to establish themselves in this country of their choice, though the difficulties they encounter may be far greater than they had expected.

Just as we can best repay our parents for our upbringing by rearing our own children in our best traditions, so can we as Daughters of the American Revolution best discharge our indebtedness to our immigrant ancestors by assisting their counterparts today.

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Keeping Freedom

(Continued from page 1208)

our own minds and then prove is, "Are our boys worth dying for?" They thought that we were. How about it?

Are we losing our Freedom or are we keeping our Freedom? What do you think? Are you as an individual trying to help preserve our Freedom, that priceless heritage which our ancestors secured for us? Are you really trying to keep our system of Free Enterprise? It is a tragic thing when we stop to think and consider that many of those fine young men have offered their lives, in order that we, the home folks, may be made to stop and think as human beings. We must combat attributes of our natures in order to improve the world as a place in which to live as a free nation.

One thought which comes to me, is this, "What a wonderful town, what a wonderful organization, what a wonderful State, and what a wonderful nation we could have if each would say to herself, and then do it, 'I will accept my responsibility, to the full extent of my ability, that our boys in all these wars have not died in vain.'"
COMMUNIST SPIES
Inside U. S. Government

Soviet spy rings operated within the United States Government during the past two decades and have not yet been fully exposed, according to a revealing and sensational report issued August 24 and signed by every member of the Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, of which Senator William E. Jenner of Indiana is Chairman.

After long study, the group outlined comprehensively Communist infiltration into Government branches since the early 1930s and reached the conclusion: "Policies and programs laid down by members of this Soviet conspiracy are still in effect within our Government and constitute a continuing hazard to our national security."

Elizabeth Bentley, former Communist, was quoted as testifying in 1952 that there were four Soviet espionage rings operating "within our Government and that only two of these have been exposed." Disclosing in the 50-page report the names of more than 70 former Government employees, the committee declares, "The agents of this penetration have operated in accordance with a distinct design fashioned by their Soviet superiors."

Elsewhere it states in the report: "There is a mass of evidence and information on the hidden communist conspiracy in Government which is still inaccessible to the Federal Bureau of Investigation and to this subcommittee because persons who know the facts are not cooperating with the security authorities of this country."

The report declares: "Thousands of diplomatic, political, military, scientific and economic secrets of the United States have been stolen by Soviet agents in our Government and other persons closely connected with the Communists."

Referring in general to some of its broad findings as to communist penetration by persons employed in positions of trust, the Committee charges:

"They colonized key committees of Congress. They helped write laws, conduct congressional hearings and write congressional reports.

"They advised Cabinet members, wrote speeches for them, and represented them in intergovernmental conferences. They staffed interdepartmental committees which prepared basic American and world policy.

"They traveled to every continent as emissaries and representatives of the American people. They attended virtually every international conference where statesmen met to shape the future . . .

"A group of these individuals influenced the State Department with disastrous results to American Far Eastern policy. In the present inquiry we found other nests in the Foreign Economic Administration, the Board of Economic Warfare, and those sections of the Treasury which formed American postwar foreign economic policy, particularly with regard to Germany. There had been nests in the original Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and in the national research project of the Works Progress Administration, both of which were supposed to help extricate the country from the terrible depression of the 1930s. There was an interlacing combination of these people in almost every agency, both executive and legislative, which had to do with labor."

The report shows that Government officials were warned as early as November, 1945, by a secret memorandum from the FBI that a Soviet spy ring had long existed in high political posts. But, the FBI cannot prosecute cases or even make public damaging facts it collects or ask for the indictment by a Grand Jury of any suspects unless the President or Attorney General directs that such specific steps be taken.

Accordingly, among its recommendations in the 26,000-word report, the Committee recommends that existing laws which permit Communists to escape indictment be revised so that the statute of limitations of three years be lengthened, especially for false swearing.

Much of the data and most of the names mentioned have previously been publicized to some extent, but the report summarizes
the outline and details of the deliberate conspiracy against the Government of the United States of America, extending "from the lower ranks to the top-level policy and operating positions in our Government . . .

"In general, the Communists who infiltrated our Government worked behind the scenes—guiding research and preparing memoranda on which basic American policies were set, writing speeches for Cabinet officers, influencing Congressional investigations, drafting laws, manipulating administrative reorganizations—always serving the interest of their Soviet superiors."

One new disclosure is that the investigating group had planned to seek testimony from former Senator Robert M. LaFollette, Jr., who committed suicide last February 24. He had written in Collier's Magazine in 1947 that he knew from "first-hand experience that Communist sympathizers infiltrated into committee staffs on Capitol Hill in Washington."

Other excerpts from this starting report on subversion follow:

"How many priceless American secrets have been conveyed to Moscow through the tunnels of the American Communist underground will never be known. The fact that documents were accumulated by unauthorized persons has been well established . . .

"The subcommittee took cognizance of the records of other committees and investigative bodies and observed the extensive thefts of secret documents by Communist agents . . .

"When the principal concern of Government was economic recovery, they were in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the Works Progress Administration, the National Recovery Administration, and new sections of old departments. During the war, they joined such wartime agencies as the Board of Economic Warfare, the Foreign Economic Administration, the Office of Strategic Services, and the like. Toward the end of the war and in the post-war period, they were operating in the foreign policy field. At the end of the war, they were gravitating toward the international agencies . . .

"The subcommittee examined in public session 36 persons about whom it had substantial evidence of membership in the Communist underground in Government. All of them invoked the fifth amendment and refused to answer questions regarding Communist membership, on the ground of self-incrimination. Many refused even to acknowledge their own signatures on official Government documents, in which they had sworn to nonmembership in the past.

"Almost all of the persons exposed by the evidence had some connection which could be documented with at least one—and generally several—other exposed persons. They used each other's names for reference on applications for Federal employment. They hired each other. They raised each other's salaries. They transferred each other from bureau to bureau, from department to department, from congressional committee to congressional committee. They assigned each other to international missions. They vouched for each other's loyalty and protected each other when exposure threatened. They often had common living quarters. There was a group that played handball together. There was another group whose names appeared together in a telephone finder.

"In addition to those witnesses called to the stand in this series of hearings, the subcommittee also studied the records of those who had appeared previously before this, or other congressional bodies. Some of these likewise invoked the fifth amendment . . .

"Virtually all were graduates of American universities. Many had doctorates or similar ratings of academic and intellectual distinction. Eleven had been or still are teachers . . .

"All who invoked the fifth amendment were unyielding, uncooperative and even abusive of the subcommittee. All assumed a cloak of innocence that was inconsistent with the record and with their refusals to testify . . .

"The record is replete with instances of identified Communists, appearing before the subcommittee and invoking their privilege against self-incrimination in the face of the evidence, who have sworn on Government applications they have never been members of the Communist Party. In one case the subcommittee had as many as 14 affirmations made by one such witness, denying Communist membership. In many of the cases it was apparent to the subcommittee that there was false swearing
when the oath was taken. But under the law at the time, the statute of limitations provided that no action could be initiated after 3 years from the commission of that offense. The subcommittee feels that the seriousness of false swearing on membership in an organization, an affiliate of which has been killing our troops in Korea, is certainly of sufficient seriousness to warrant extension of the time within which the crime can be prosecuted. And if the time is extended, a Government employee would weigh more seriously his sworn denial.

"The subcommittee also recognized the complete inadequacy of certain Government application forms. The form used by the Office of War Information asked an employee if he were presently a Communist Party member. A Communist could with impunity answer no to this if he effected a tactical resignation from the Communist Party the day of the signing of the form and rejoined the next day. The experience of Government agencies in enforcing the Taft-Hartley non-Communist affidavits shows how resourceful Communists are on this issue. Even if the element of a tactical resignation were not present, the prosecution agency would have to prove a person to be a Communist at the particular moment of signing to punish a violation of the regulation. This is virtually an impossible task.

"The subcommittee sought to determine precisely what aspect of the loyalty machinery failed, and allowed so many Soviet agents to remain in positions of influence in the United States Government, in the face of impressive derogatory security information. The subcommittee reviewed the evidence with a view toward determining this. There is ample evidence that the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other agencies learned the underlying facts of the Communist conspiracy and time and time again performed their duty and notified the proper administrative agencies of this information.

"In the case of this subcommittee’s inquiry into American citizens at the United Nations, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, in virtually all the 26 cases, had transmitted derogatory information to the proper authorities in the State Department years earlier. These people had also appeared before a Federal grand jury in New York which had this derogatory evidence. Yet, it was not until the Internal Security Subcommittee brought this information forth in its public hearings in the fall of 1952, that any action was taken to remove these obvious security risks from their positions of trust and influence.

"The breakdown in the loyalty machinery, encountered in this series of hearings, was basically not in the detection of evidence. Primarily, the breakdown came in the failure on the part of the responsible executive agencies to act on the information which was available.

"In its decision of April 20, 1953, the Subversive Activities Control Board found that the Communist Party, USA, had as its objective ‘the overthrow of the United States Government’ and the effectuation of policies ‘for the purposes of defending and protecting the Soviet Union.’ Toward this end, the penetration of key agencies engaged in national defense was paramount. With the limited resources and data available to the subcommittee, we have been able to indicate only the pattern of such infiltration by those who have invoked their privilege against incrimination when asked about the subcommittee’s evidence of their Communist Party membership.

"The subcommittee was in no position to make any overall investigation of the agencies mentioned. The following data, therefore, was purely incidental and does not depict the full situation.

"The field of scientific research is vital to the Armed Forces, yet the subcommittee discovered significant examples of penetration in this field among those who invoked the fifth amendment, claiming the privilege against self-incrimination.

"Miscellaneous posts of military importance (were) occupied by those who refused to deny evidence of their Communist Party membership, in addition to those in the Office of Strategic Services.”

A summary of the Committee’s conclusions follows:

1. The Soviet international organization has carried on a successful and important penetration of the United States Government and this penetration has not been fully exposed.

2. This penetration has extended from the lower ranks to top-level policy and operating positions in our Government.

3. The agents of this penetration have
operated in accordance with a distinct design fashioned by their Soviet superiors.

4. Members of this conspiracy helped to get each other into Government, helped each other to rise in Government and protected each other from exposure.

5. The general pattern of this penetration was first into agencies concerned with economic recovery, then to war-making agencies, then to agencies concerned with foreign policy and postwar planning, but always moving to the focal point of national concern.

6. In general, the Communists who infiltrated our Government worked behind the scenes—guiding research and preparing memoranda on which basic American policies were set, writing speeches for Cabinet officers, influencing congressional investigations, drafting laws, manipulating administrative reorganizations—always serving the interest of their Soviet superiors.

7. Thousands of diplomatic, political, military, scientific, and economic secrets of the United States have been stolen by Soviet agents in our Government and other persons closely connected with the Communists.

8. Despite the fact that the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other security agencies had reported extensive information about this Communist penetration, little was done by the executive branch to interrupt the Soviet operatives in their ascent in Government until congressional committees brought forth to public light the facts of the conspiracy.

9. Powerful groups and individuals within the executive branch were at work obstructing and weakening the effort to eliminate Soviet agents from positions in Government.

10. Members of this conspiracy repeatedly swore to oaths denying Communist Party membership when seeking appointments, transfers, and promotions and these falsifications have, in virtually every case, gone unpunished.

11. The control that the American Communications Association, a Communist-directed union, maintains over communication lines vital to the national defense poses a threat to the security of this country.

12. Policies and programs laid down by members of this Soviet conspiracy are still in effect within our Government and constitute a continuing hazard to our national security.

The subcommittee makes the following recommendations:

That a thorough study be made by the Committee on the Judiciary, in cooperation with the Department of Justice, of existing legislation, with a view toward extending the statute of limitation on false swearing and false affirmations by Government employees concerning Communist membership and subversion.

That the Internal Security Subcommittee continue to support Senate bill 16, giving Congress the power to grant immunity to certain witnesses, and, in the event of its enactment into law, review the evidence taken by the subcommittee during this session of Congress with the object of recalling certain witnesses who have refused to testify.

That the legislation now before committees of Congress which would operate to prevent Communist organization and control of workers in communications and other vital defense industries be considered for early enactment.

That this subcommittee continue the present investigation, in those areas where the evidence brought forth during this series of hearings indicates that the subversion has not yet been fully exposed.

That the executive branch of the Government reevaluate the personnel records and the personal history of all employees brought into the Government, recommended or promoted by persons shown by evidence to have been Soviet agents.

That the executive branch of the Government reevaluate the personnel records and personal histories of all employees who have been closely and intimately associated with, and who were involved in some degree in conspiratorial activity with, persons shown by evidence to have been Soviet agents.

WILLIAM E. JENNER, Chairman [Rep., Ind.]
ARTHUR V. WATKINS [Rep., Utah]
ROBERT C. HENDRICKSON [Rep., N. J.]
HERMAN WELKER [Rep., Idaho]
JOHN MARSHALL BUTLER [Rep., Md.]
PAT MCCARRAN [Dem., Nevada]
JAMES O. EASTLAND [Dem., Miss.]
OLIN D. JOHNSTON [Dem., S. C.]

Senator Willis Smith [Dem., North Carolina], participated actively in the work of the subcommittee until his untimely death on June 23, 1953.
Three Outstanding Years

Under the Leadership of

Marguerite Courtright Patton, (Mrs. James B.)
Twenty-first President General
National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution

BY MARGUERITE SCHONDAU

Courageous, patient, efficient and inspiring leadership marked the administration of the 21st President General of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. When Marguerite Courtright Patton took office in April, 1950, the Society had just completed its $1,350,000 reconstruction project of expanding its National Headquarters in Washington, and the debt remaining to be paid as of June, 1950, was $520,000.

The active record of the preceding administration, when construction was in progress, was now a matter of actuality; the buildings had been completed, and the treasuries were seemingly drained dry. The patriotic horizons of the Society, while glorified by its commodious new home, were at the zenith, for the busy period of construction had passed and a new purposefulness took possession. This resulting stage of completion produced its effective influence on the Daughters, throughout the length and breadth of the land, and thus Mrs. Patton started her career with a prayer on her lips, courage in her heart, and faith in the Daughters.

Marguerite C. Patton, a native of Ohio, long known as the State of the Mother of Presidents, came into office with a devotion to the American Constitution and all that it represents as a charter of our liberties, which conviction she no doubt obtained early in life as the daughter of a distinguished jurist, Judge Samuel W. Courtright, and Jennie Martin Courtright, of Circleville, Ohio.

It is therefore easy to understand why she discovered in the Daughters of the American Revolution, and its patriotic program of activity, an expression of her belief in Americanism.

With national number 83635 and a member of Columbus Chapter, Columbus, Ohio, she had served her Society since 1910 in the most satisfactory method of progress, that is by the stepping-stone method. She served for five years as Second and First Vice Regent of Columbus Chapter, then Regent of that Chapter of over five hundred members. She was on the Ohio State Board for ten years, four years as State Librarian, when she succeeded in getting a librarian for every chapter in Ohio.

While State Vice Regent and Chairman of National Defense, she was a member of Franklin County’s Council of Defense in Ohio; was on the Columbus Speakers’ Bureau for all Bond Drives; spent one day a week at Civilian Headquarters; assisted the U.S.O. and received a citation from the American Red Cross. Under the inspiration of her direction, 1942-46, Ohio Daughters invested $12,080,710 in Bonds and Stamps, contributed 5,776 Buddy Bags, and gave $16,684 to the D. A. R. War Projects Fund.

During three difficult war years and post-war years, she served as State Regent, when she led the Ohio Society to new heights of patriotic endeavor. Ohio elected her as an Honorary State Regent. She served for two years as National Vice Chairman of the Building Promotion Fund. From 1947 to 1950 she was elected to serve the Society as First Vice President General, during which time she edited the Seventh edition of the D. A. R. handbook.

Mrs. Patton brought into her administration her admirable attributes of fortitude, for being humanly warm and gracious by nature, she ever guarded her real self and her own desires for expressions of achievements, remembering all the while with persistent haunting that hers was the job to free the Society of its debt, if possible.

Economic measures stalked through the administration in all affairs, which required adamant determination to effect reductions in operation without crippling activities and efficiency.

One of her first acts was the creation of
the Financial Survey Committee, which committee’s recommendations produced savings in current expenditures at headquarters. The members of the Finance Committee headed by the Chairman, Mrs. E. E. Woollen, were asked to serve as a Ways and Means Committee. Through management, printing costs were cut considerably, electricity bills were watched, and an over-all savings was made by these means and other measures.

Project Number One was, of course, the payment of the Building Debt. To do this a Building Completion Committee was established with State Chairmen in each state. Here we came to realize that this was the administration of the “stars.” The great building completion debt was regulated by them, while the States shone with their brightness. Mrs. Patton wisely appointed a National Chairman with vision, Mrs. Donald B. Adams, of New Rochelle, N. Y., and the system of “Stars” provided financial regulation to money receipts which paid off indebtedness in three years from $520,000 as of June 1, 1950, to complete debt elimination, as of June, 1953!

This system meant voluntary contributions from members in every State and as they contributed and honorary stars were won by the States, they put Stars in the constellation of National Headquarters. Steadily and courageously, this monied application resulted in a luminous coverage, which equaled the stars in the sky. Americanism too backed every star-like dollar, for it meant that American women had faith in their Society so it could continue on its forward-moving program of educational, patriotic and historical work, unhampered by debt. Again the Society was made great by the loyalty of its members, and well it merits the recognition as the most unique group of American women possessing the finest group of buildings in the world devoted to the work of women!

Step by step with the debt program on National Headquarters marched the great Memorial Bell Tower project at Valley Forge throughout Mrs. Patton’s administration. This project was inaugurated in 1944 under the leadership of the then President General, Mrs. William H. Pouch, and progressed through the intervening years under successive administrations, but it needed to be finished. Thus, to Mrs. Patton’s leadership came the destiny of fulfilling another large obligation.

With inspirational insight, plus a determination to do “first things first,” in June, 1950, she, with Board members, journeyed to Valley Forge, by vote of the National Board of Management, to re-lay the cornerstone of the Memorial Bell Tower, the original cornerstone having been damaged by unavoidable accident. Patriotic zeal, like all zeal, created impetus. Therefore, when the Daughters beheld the actuality of their Building Program at National Headquarters, it seemed fitting to them to go one step further and plan to finish the spiritually significant work at Valley Forge to provide the Memorial Bell Tower to house the 56 bells of the Washington National Carillon, most of which were given in former years by State Societies of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Hallowed is the Memorial Room at the Tower, which memorializes America’s heroes of four wars: the war of the American Revolution, World Wars I and II, as well as Korea; and enshrines the names of all donors. The entire Valley Forge project is an exemplification of the historic work of the Daughters of the American Revolution emphasizing the deeds of the Past, holding fast to the Ideals of the Present, and helping to build a Future America, worthy of proven heritage.

To head this important project, Mrs. Patton appointed Mrs. Benjamin R. Williams, of Butler, Pennsylvania, as National Chairman. She worked untiringly for Valley Forge during the past three years, together with the Historian General, Mrs. Hugh L. Russell. Thousands of recordings of inscriptions were handled, 8,321 to be exact, on the Honor Roll.

In April, 1952, members of the Continental Congress and the National Board of Management, together with committee members, made a pilgrimage to dedicate the Memorial Room. As a result the Congress of 1952 unanimously voted to complete the Memorial Bell Tower. From credits in the Valley Forge account from former administrations, and by the accumulation of additional patriotic dollars from members during this administration, totaling $240,288.22, plus a memorial gift from the Mellon Foundation, the grand total of approximately $500,000, collected
through the years, was thus made available for the project. This sum covered construction and general items, also a bronze has relief, electrification of the bells and a statue of George Washington.

The finished Memorial Bell Tower was therefore dedicated on April 18, 1953, when the third and final pilgrimage was made by the official family, members and friends. The Tower is 114 feet high, 24 feet square at the base, and consists of the Memorial Room, the Carillon Room and the Belfry. It is in the Memorial Room that the 8,231 names of patriots are inscribed on the Honor Roll. Also there are numerous memorials honoring friends of Valley Forge, and near the top of the Memorial is the decorative carved frieze of native animals and birds, presented by the Children of the American Revolution.

At this memorial service of dedication, it was realized that the deepest satisfaction comes from satisfying the soul, as was experienced by all present when they beheld what significant deeds and dollars can accomplish. Engraved unmistakably in this shrine is the loyal devotion to this cause, past and present, of the ardent chairmen and workers who made this edifice possible. Seeming to signify an over-all aura of approval is the memorial to Andrew W. Mellon, a veritable testimony to the strength and belief in Americanism as expressed by the Daughters of the American Revolution in this symbol of their work for historical appreciation. Expert and highly specialized work has been undertaken towards the synchronization of the bells in the great Carillon, with completion in the Summer of 1953, to result in one of the nation's finest Carillons. Forever, the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, will be perpetuated at America's most sacred shrine—a lesson in patriotism in many ways to Americans living and to those yet unborn!

Let us return to the Society and to the Continental Congress where, at three-year intervals, new Presidents General are elected and installed.

Every President General remembers the Continental Congress which elects her to the highest office the Society has to offer. For two reasons, however, the sentimental and the dramatic, of which this paper will tell you, I believe Mrs. Patton will ever remember her first Congress in 1951, over which she presided.

As all D. A. R. members know, every Continental Congress has to have a George Washington, although diminutive, since he has to be produced from the ranks of the Children of the American Revolution. It was at Mrs. Patton's first Congress that little John Blaine Patton, her grandson, and son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Miller Patton, of Columbus, Ohio, aged five, was the wee military figure of the evening.

Johnny, clad in gleaming white satin costume, with blue satin coat of the period and with white wig above his winsome child's face, together with beautiful little Elizabeth Jane Elam, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Abner Elam, his Martha Washington, presented, with all of the childish dignity which could be mustered, the bouquet of greetings from the Children of the American Revolution to the Daughters of the American Revolution, thus adding color to the scene and happiness and pride to his grandmother's heart. While the little people from the C. A. R. are customarily presented each year, in like manner, this particular presentation involved a loving grandmother's pride. Surely this signifies a tangible tie between National Societies for the Children and the Daughters, which is as it should be.

And now to go to the dramatic. Strangely enough, it occurred at the same Congress of 1951. In less than twenty-four hours after General Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces in the Far East, arrived in the United States he appeared before an inspired audience of Daughters of the American Revolution in Constitution Hall! Backstage secrets disclose a series of cables, wires and finally a long-distance phone call on Wednesday afternoon of the Congress to San Francisco, when acceptance of his visit to the National Society was received from the General's Aide. Just sixteen hours later, the General appeared, at 3 P.M. on the next day, Thursday.

The intervening hours between phone acceptance and his appearance were electric! With the President General presiding over the Congress, the President General's office buzzed with conferences while all those in key positions were laying plans for changes in the program's regular schedule, such as seating as many as possible,
and for vast radio, newsreel and press coverage. Every angle of comfort and safety had to be given consideration—and quickly.

The day was tense with excitement, but the result was more than magnificent, for when the entourage arrived, it was as if Mrs. Patton had been expecting the General for weeks in advance! It was a calm and serene President General who awaited General MacArthur, Mrs. MacArthur and Arthur MacArthur and their party, among whom was the Hon. Joseph W. Martin, Speaker of the House of Representatives, while thousands sat hushed with expectancy within Constitution Hall. All had been listening to the General’s memorable speech made before the members of Congress at the U. S. Capitol at noon that day, for special radio equipment had been installed to bring this message to those assembled.

Truly Constitution Hall was the scene of the news of the day. The windows opening onto the streets showed hundreds of curbstone spectators awaiting the arrival of the General. Finally, he came; he, Mrs. MacArthur and their fine little son, Arthur, entering between lines of our members in the corridors in Constitution Hall—those members who had been admitted but for whom there were no seats. Band music gave martial background, photographers swarmed like so many bees, but a dignified hush of the intensity of the moment was felt as Mrs. Patton warmly greeted the distinguished guests.

The National Society Daughters of the American Revolution was proud indeed to claim the honor of receiving this outstanding American who made his first visit to the Society upon his return to his homeland, and the Daughters felt the impact of national and international awareness of the current history of the day within the domain of their own Constitutional Hall, which they as American citizens and members of a great patriotic Society had provided. The motorcade of the General and his party left the buildings through lines of interested spectators who thronged the streets, followed by television and newsreel motor vehicles, with horns sounding as they faded into the distance—but the glory of that moment lingers yet. It always will for those who witnessed it!

As to the general work of the Society, realizing the importance of resolutions as expressions of policy, Mrs. Patton introduced a change of procedure in handling resolutions whereby the Resolutions Committee met each January to discuss and to brief those resolutions on hand. Mimeographed copies were sent to all Chapters for study in advance of each Continental Congress. This plan enabled Chapters to understand measures upon which they were to vote.

Because of action by the U. S. Public Health Service, the U. S. Marine Hospital at Ellis Island was closed in the interest of governmental economy, therefore the D. A. R. Ellis Island Committee became dissolved at the 61st Continental Congress in 1952. The work for immigrants on the West Coast was placed under a sub-committee of the Americanism Committee and the remaining balance in the Ellis Island Fund of $65,425 was transferred to the Building Completion Fund.

Amendment to the National Social Security Act in 1951 provided for all non-profit organizations to come under Social Security, and the Society accordingly revised its previous D. A. R. Pension Plan and adopted a newly-established Social Security and Retirement Insurance plan.

Dr. Gilbert H. Grosvenor, member of the D. A. R. Advisory Board for many years and President of the National Geographic Society, paid the National Society a tribute by consenting to grant the request received from Mrs. Patton that an article be written for the National Geographic Magazine covering our Society’s activities. This magnificent cooperation resulted in a 35-page lead article, with 16 pages of color prints, appearing in the November, 1951, issue of the National Geographic Magazine, entitled “THE D. A. R. STORY.” Needless to say, this magazine article has proven of interest to all prospective members.

It should be said that our Society has a bond of interest with the great National Geographic Society, for it is here in our Constitution Hall that the famous lectures of the National Geographic Society are given each week in season to capacity audiences. The season of 1953 marked the advent of two lectures on Friday of each week in lecture season to accommodate the subscribers.
To honor Dr. Grosvenor, this great educational leader and friend of the National Society, a Citation was presented to him at the 62nd Continental Congress, in 1953, reading:

**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 Committee and with 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.

The Freedoms Foundation presented a Certificate of Award to our Society in April, 1952, "for outstanding achievement in bringing about a better understanding of THE AMERICAN WAY OF LIFE during 1951." This ceremony was held in the U. S. Capitol in the presence of twenty-nine other winners of awards for outstanding achievements and work for the betterment of America.

Mrs. Patton, a director of the Freedoms Foundation, was asked to present the Certificate of Award to the Administrative Secretary, Mrs. Marguerite Schondau, who originated the idea of submitting and compiling data of the Society to the Foundation. In recognition of her service to Freedoms Foundation, as a director, Mrs. Patton received a handsome Honor Medal, set in sizable glass plaque as a desk piece, which will be a constant memento of her service in this branch of Americanism.

Economic measures forced the proposal of an increase in dues by 50c per member, to meet rising costs in operation. Thus, the 61st Continental Congress in 1952 voted to raise the dues, making $2 per member payable to the National Society instead of the former rate of $1.50 per member, these dues becoming effective in January, 1953. Other economic measures enacted at the 1952 Continental Congress increased the initiation fee to $6 per member; increased the fee for copying papers to $2; and the fee of $2 was set for registration at Continental Congress.

A kodachrome Slide Library was created with three sets of Colorslides, i.e., National Headquarters — Exterior and Interior Views, State Rooms, and 61st Continental Congress, with script to cover each lecture. These slides have been made procurable for purchase or rental and have proven to be of worth in Building Completion work and for the general benefit of the Society.

Realizing the appeal of the Colorslides, Mrs. Patton inaugurated the purchase of kodachrome postcards showing views of the buildings. Two views were placed on sale at the 62nd Continental Congress, with more to follow. This has been an outgrowth of the Colorslides project.

An all-silk American Flag was presented by the Society to hang back of the Speakers' Rostrum in the newly-decorated House Chamber at the United States Capitol, to replace the well-worn flag presented by the Society in 1919. This original flag rests in the D. A. R. Museum.

Mrs. Patton, a firm believer in the educational purposes of the Society, planned the second Approved Schools Tour which covered travel, by bus, of 1,850 miles in nine days, with visits to six schools.

During her administration, $1,181,376.26 was voluntarily contributed by Chapters to the Approved Schools. For the first time, the two D. A. R. Schools were free of debt.

The D. A. R. Magazine, facing financial problems in 1950, soared to stability financially, through a system of advertisements inaugurated by the Editor, Miss Gertrude S. Carraway. This program supported by the States provided funds for the Magazine and supplied additional commission funds for Chapters. Magazine pages have shown historical advertisements in the form of worthwhile local history, which have provided history sketches of nationwide value.

As of April 30, 1953, there was a total of $28,201.96 in the Magazine's checking account, with $50,000 in five savings accounts, to make a total balance of $78,201.96. In addition, $12,000 borrowed for Magazine obligations at the outset of this administration was repaid by the Magazine and commissions on advertisements paid to Chapters during the three years amounted to well over $13,000.

The D. A. R. Magazine sponsored a 32-page illustrated booklet, Our D. A. R. Buildings, with profits to the Building Fund. Noteworthy, too, was the publication of the Genealogical Guide by the Elizabeth Benton Chapter of Kansas City,
Missouri, through the courtesy and aid of the D. A. R. MAGAZINE. This book contains 137 pages of 39,000 references and inestimable value is placed upon it as a genealogical aid, as it is a master index of genealogy carried in the Magazine from 1892 through 1950. Both these publications were financially successful.

Every Spring the National Society allies itself with the United States Service Academies, and the strength of these branches of our Armed Services is felt when the customary awards of $100 Savings Bonds, or the equivalent, are made to honor students at the U. S. Naval Academy, the U. S. Military Academy, the U. S. Coast Guard Academy and the U. S. Merchant Marine Academy.

The D. A. R. Insignia, so dear to the heart of every member, was designed by Dr. George Brown Goode, and was patented in 1891. For this, and for other valuable aid Dr. Goode rendered to the Society in its early days, the Society placed a marker at his grave in Oak Hill Cemetery in Washington, with appropriate ceremonies at the time of the Continental Congress in 1952.

Mrs. Patton, strong in her belief for the National Defense of her country, accepted an invitation from the Department of Defense in 1951, Women's Advisory Council, to join with other representatives of the military services, in taking a five-day air tour, covering training centers in the Great Lakes Section, Texas, Georgia, South Carolina and Virginia.

To show her interest in Americanism, she cooperated with the National Organization, Veterans of Foreign Wars, serving as one of the judges in their Community Service Contest, when winners of $35,000 in prizes were selected. The subject was Americanism and was based on the local levels in communities.

Realizing that the Society grows through service and to promote interest in service, the National Board, under Mrs. Patton's leadership, arranged to provide recognition by the authorization of five D. A. R. Service pins, i.e., for the elected State Organizing State Secretaries; for Continental Congress Pages; for Congressional Committee service; for National Vice Chairmen; and for elected Assistant State Treasurers, all pins obtainable from the official jewelers, J. E. Caldwell & Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

As part of the furnishings of the President General's Room in Constitution Hall, an antique sofa was placed there, belonging to Dr. Scott, father of Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, first President General. This sofa, valued at $2,000, was presented by Lillie D. and Alberta Emerick of Ohio, by arrangement of Mrs. Max Ziliox.

An important business angle resulted when the Society was officially classified by the U. S. Post Office Department as an educational organization, which qualified the Society for exemption from certain postal rate increases.

Because of the historic program of the Society, the widow of the famous artist, Arthur Szyk, known for his famous illuminated masterpieces of important documents, presented one of his works, a framed four by five foot illuminated copy of the Declaration of Independence. This handsome and colorful work hangs in the entrance hall of the Administration Building—a testimony from discerning people outside of our own ranks in recognition of the work your Society does for the traditions of America.

The strength of Continental Congress resolutions as policy measures of the organization of ten goes beyond just that. Mrs. Patton was called upon to testify before the Senate Judiciary Sub-Committee in defense of Senate Resolution #130, regarding U. S. Treaties, known as the Bricker Amendment, and used in substantiation of her testimony, the D. A. R. Congress resolution on this subject as well as D. A. R. resolution opposing World Government. Later, hearings were again called when this important bill was reintroduced as Senate Joint Resolution No. 1, and her testimony was reiterated by the Executive Secretary of the National Defense Committee, Mrs. James C. Lucas, who testified in Mrs. Patton's absence on State Conference tour.

The National Defense Committee constantly set forth trends of legislation throughout Mrs. Patton's administration through monthly columns, and Mrs. Patton emphasized to Chapters the importance of giving five minutes or more at every meeting to presentation of these subjects in order to obtain an informed membership.

For years, the National Society held its President General's reception on the Tuesday evening of Congress week. In 1950,
the National Board voted to discontinue this reception, and in this administration a large National Defense Meeting was held in Constitution Hall on Tuesday evening during each Congress week.

Policy resolutions, following the Society's stand for firm Americanism, for national legislation, for consciousness of American blessings, for preservation of American ideals and religion in education, touching all phases of current legislation in relation thereto, prove to be far more than mere expressions made at a given time each year. They represent the policies of the organization and familiarization with these resolutions will tend to make members realize the underlying American tenets of their membership.

Cap and gown ceremonies were experienced by Mrs. Patton when the Lincoln Memorial University of Harrogate, Tennessee, conferred upon her the honorary degree of Doctor of Humanities. The American International College of Springfield, Massachusetts, honored her also by conferring the honorary degree of Doctor of Humane Letters. Among other honors received she has been made an Admiral in the Nebraska Navy, a Kentucky Colonel, and an "Arkansas Traveler"; also she received the key to New Orleans, and, at the 62nd Continental Congress, the key to the District of Columbia was presented to her by one of the District Commissioners.

In the town of Grasse, France, there is a Museum de Grasse. The officers of this Museum appealed to our Society for appropriate displays to be used in the formation of a permanent exhibit in honor of Lieutenant General de Grasse. The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, sent a photographic reproduction of the famous painting in the U. S. Capitol, by John Trumbull, artist, showing the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown; also a set of duplicate photographs of the signers of the Declaration of Independence made from the original set owned by the Society.

Chapters in every State cooperated in the observance of the 175th Anniversary of the Signing of the Declaration of Independence.

Growth in membership has resulted since the Society has been functioning in its newly-remodeled headquarters. In the three years of Mrs. Patton's administration, there was a gain of 84 Chapters, and a net gain of 5,886 members. With 2,747 Chapters and with 173,616 members as of the official count on June 1, 1953—the largest number of Chapters and members in the history of the Society—the expansive program of the D. A. R. may be found in all of our States, Alaska, Canal Zone, China, Cuba, England, France, Hawaii, Italy, Philippines and Puerto Rico. Chapters are listed for organization in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, Mexico City, Mexico, and Oslo, Norway.

Microfilming of records is part of the program of work in the office of the Registrar General and the Treasurer General, and a list of graves of Revolutionary Soldiers has been under preparation for printing by the Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution.

Mrs. Patton had the honor and privilege of presiding over ceremonies in Yorktown, Virginia, in celebration of the 169th anniversary of the surrender at Yorktown and principal among her numerous speaking engagements was the one at Chautauqua, New York, when she addressed D. A. R. members on D. A. R. Day.

To assist members who need information regarding Bequests, a revised Bequest Form was designed and recommended for wide circulation. Great good can come to money bequeathed to an institution dedicated to American principles, and it was with this thought in mind that Mrs. Patton envisioned the present and future stability of the National Society. Many have been the bequests received over the years to the Society, and the generosity, nobly given, has been gratefully received and wisely administered. Functional usage of the three great buildings at headquarters and the expansive program of work emanating therefrom give testimony to these facts.

It is to be remembered that during the war years our Society held its Congresses away from Washington, due to war-time congestion in the Nation's Capital. During post-war years it was necessary for delegates to secure room reservations for attendance at the Continental Congresses through the services of a Housing Bureau in Washington, which Bureau worked in conjunction with the hotels. In the last year of Mrs. Patton's administration, she succeeded in eliminating the system of securing reservations through the Housing
Bureau, and returned to the method in use of individuals securing their own reservations, which method had been established and used up to the time of war pressures.

As a matter of economy and to meet increased printing costs, it became necessary to introduce a sales system for the purchase of Proceedings of the Congress, which had heretofore been given gratis to Chapters. This publication, containing all of the verbatim proceedings of a Congress, is a valuable reference book for State and Chapter Officers and serves as background material. Under the new procedure Chapters should place advance orders to provide for sufficient printing. The price was set at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per copy, and notice or order to the Business Office assures copy, which is valuable.

Speaking engagements are part of the life of a President General. Innumerable groups have been addressed, as well as each State Society, D. A. R., during the respective State Conferences. Principal among the addresses made by Mrs. Patton were the three delivered at the Continental Congresses over which she presided. “The Past is Prologue,” which incorporated emphasis upon the Society’s 60th anniversary, was given at the Congress in 1951; “Safeguarding our Future,” was given in 1952 which reminded women of their share in aiding their country; and “Individual Responsibility” was given at the 1953 Congress, which called upon women to assume a full measure of responsibility in the conduct of the National Society and to be conscious of the supreme interest of the membership in the stability of the Federal Government. In other words, the members were asked to assist individually in Americanism.

Constitution Hall, the seat of Americanism for Daughters of the American Revolution at the time of the Continental Congresses, carries an active program as the cultural center of Washington, in season. Capacity audiences have thronged its doors for the four hundred and five events of the past three years where concerts by world-renowned artists are heard; as well as the country’s greatest orchestras, and those from abroad; also top-flight performances of various high scale. Educationally, it is the meeting place for the superlative National Geographic lectures; and for Governmental meetings and conventions of other American institutions. The Inaugural Gala Concert was heard in Constitution Hall in January, 1953.

To be a patron of Constitution Hall events satisfies the epitome of human longing. Daughters of the American Revolution, from every State, should be proud to claim the record of making this possible, and for their effectiveness to be of service to the concert and lecture bureaus of Washington, as well as to the many distinguished patrons and visitors to the Nation’s Capital.

Being a President General constitutes a stimulating day by day task. Even beyond the scope of the Society’s expansive program, important contacts from the outside world interested in good Government, call upon the President General for the expression of the Society’s views in worthwhile movements. Innumerable messages go from her desk, important among the many being those in behalf of the American Red Cross Drive and likewise for the sale of U. S. Savings Bonds. Cooperation with the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis has resulted in the presentation of an Award in appreciation of services rendered; the President General acted as a member of the American Cancer Society, member of the Advisory Committee for Federal Civil Defense, member at large of the United States Flag Foundation, and member of International Music Week. Mail ranges in scope from organizational matters on diversified subjects to vast social mail within the organization, as well as letters dealing with national and international subjects, together with correspondence presenting individual problems.

Social functions occurring in Mrs. Patton’s term of office included a buffet supper party for National Board members at the headquarters of the Motion Picture Association in Washington, followed by a review of a motion picture in the unique theatre—part of the Association’s beautiful headquarters; the National Society, Sons of the American Revolution held two large receptions at their headquarters; the State of Virginia, under the leadership of Mrs. R. V. H. Duncan, State Regent, provided entertainment for Board members with luncheon and tour of historic Alexandria, including visit to the George Washington Masonic National Memorial; and in the last year of her administration, Mrs. Patton as your President General was accorded
honors by the Inaugural Committee for the ceremonies in connection with the inauguration of President Eisenhower. The District of Columbia Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, likewise gave a large reception to Mrs. Patton and her cabinet at the beginning of her term of office at the Mayflower Hotel, Washington. In addition, many happy social hours were enjoyed by acceptance of Chapter invitations when time would permit.

Aside from the voluminous mail, manifold duties occur incidental to committee appointments and press coverage; national and congressional committee conferences; itinerary planning and scheduling; and the revision of publications.

The final Congress of Mrs. Patton’s administration marked D. A. R. history in the making. In fact, it was D. A. R. history made, for at that Congress the $520,000 debt on National Headquarters which faced the administration in 1950 was liquidated! At the close of the Congress, the debt was reduced to $20,000, with the provision that any remaining unpaid balance would be paid after Congress from the balance in the D. A. R. Magazine Fund. Accordingly, the last note was paid to the creditor bank, in full, on June 8, 1953; contributions from Chapters continuing, however, until June 30, 1953. When the books closed on that date, the amount taken from the Magazine Fund to settle the balance due on the debt amounted to $10,658.46.

To return to the concluding days of the 1953 Continental Congress, let it be stated that the excitement born of participation was felt throughout the meetings. Mrs. Russell William Magna, Adviser of the Building Completion Committee, enlivened the Congress with the sale of “Miss Freda Debt” dolls, dressed as D. A. R. Pages; and after a stimulating and effective record as National Chairman of the Building Completion Committee for three years, Mrs. Donald B. Adams, National Chairman, surrendered her remarkable chairmanship with the satisfaction of being able to leave her office with her committee bearing the title of “Building Completed Committee!”

Rejoicing was felt by the members present at the Congress, which was transmitted in large measure, we feel sure, to those back home who had given so generously over the years to this major project of the Society. The National Society now owns debt-free its handsome, modern national headquarters, valued at $7,500,000, in Washington. The plans for remodeling were introduced in 1948, through the vision and foresight of Mrs. Roscoe C. O’Byrne, then President General; with dedication in 1950; and debt free in 1953! Thus, a remarkable record for the administrations from the years 1947 to 1953.

The 1953 Congress felt a surge of excitement and gratification likewise over the outstanding achievement of the completion of the Memorial Bell Tower at Valley Forge; a total of $240,288.22 having been raised for the purpose during this administration, with dedication on April 18, 1953.

It is noteworthy to record, at the termination of this three-year period, from 1950 to 1953, that money transactions handled at national headquarters during these three years incidental to the Society’s business totalled $3,731,555.18 in receipts and $3,665,162.19 in disbursements.

The 62nd Continental Congress registered 3,653 members, 2,547 of which were voters, said to be the largest registration ever recorded, which shows interest in the Society by the membership who have labored so hard to make their headquarters what it is today. Here it could be said that since the advent of the New National Headquarters, the influence and work of the Society has expanded in practically every branch of endeavor, as well as from a public relations standpoint, both nationally and internationally.

Strong American resolutions resulted from the Continental Congress, upholding the American Way of Life in important phases. Among these resolutions was one honoring Mrs. Patton, when the Congress voted to erect a bronze tablet, with suitable inscription, to be placed in the Administration Building.

Various National Committee changes occurred, when the Congress voted to have a committee appointed for American Red Cross in present times of emergency; the D. A. R. Manual for Citizenship Committee was incorporated as part of the Americanism Committee, both as to work and committee title. The Girl Homemakers Committee was discontinued because of duplication of the work by other organizations and schools. The Caroline E. Holt Scholarship Fund was renamed the Caroline E. Holt Scholarship Fund.

(Continued on page 1236)
Spirit of '76 Lives in D.A.R. Museum
Many Exhibits Symbolize Great American Heritage

BY MARY SPARGO

THE SPIRIT OF 1776—that incarnate valor which sired the Revolutionary War for American independence—takes on a new life in the beautiful museum owned and operated by the Daughters of the American Revolution at their headquarters buildings in Washington.

Under one roof in the D. A. R. Museum are a host of serene witnesses to the power and strength wielded by free men dedicated to the task of throwing off the yoke of tyranny, a priceless heritage to renew and refresh the spirit of America.

Think of George Washington, the general who wintered in a tent at Valley Forge until his men were housed. Here is an authentic lock of his reddish-brown hair and nearby is Martha Washington’s mourning brooch showing his hair gray with age. Here is the pewter “charger,” a round platter from which Washington was served pork and beans during the New Jersey campaign.

Martha Washington is here, too. As visitors enter the museum from the east end, they see first of all the delightful portrait of Martha painted by E. F. Andrews. It is a duplicate of one by the same artist which hangs in the White House. Mute reminder of how his wife shared her husband’s struggles is Martha Washington’s Staffordshire teapot. She took it with her from Mount Vernon to Valley Forge to serve tea to the freezing, forlorn—but unbeatable—men who served under her husband.

Every school child knows John Hancock as the man who wanted to be sure King George III could read his signature on the Declaration of Independence. The D. A. R. Museum has the very desk Hancock used in his home—a rather delicate piece for such a heavy-handed fellow.

Thomas Jefferson—well, the spirit of that great Virginian who drafted the Declaration of Independence and bequeathed his philosophy of freedom to the nation, pervades the whole museum, and even touches with a special radiance the silver candle-sticks he used.

Both Jefferson and John Adams, another stalwart of the Revolution, died on the Fourth of July in 1826. And in the museum are the Chippendale chairs used by John and Abigail Adams in the White House.

Spoons made by Paul Revere, the silversmith who galloped from Concord to Lexington, are some of the museum’s proudest possessions. Revere was associated with a certain tea party down Boston way at which tea spoons were not in order.

Not far from the priceless spoons is Patrick Henry’s punch bowl. And glittering in another case is the little finger ring he wore engraved with the challenge: “If this be treason make the most of it.”

Spectacles worn by wise old Ben Franklin—“We must all hang together or assuredly we shall all hang separately”—are also in the D. A. R. Museum.

Early Bibles and prayer books attest the deep religious faith of the Founding Fathers. Here is even a little “horn book” used in early New England schools. Imprinted with the Lord’s prayer and the alphabet, this is rare and very valuable.

Among the 8,000 items in the D. A. R. collection—of which only 2,000 can be on display at any one time—are thousands of relics of the life and ties of many of the unsung heroes who helped build the nation.

Here is a sturdy chest for a soldier’s belongings that went all through the Revolution with Col. Benjamin George Eyre of Pennsylvania and a Revolutionary horse pistol used by Capt. John Curd of Goochland County, Va., and the sword and scabbard worn by Capt. George Hopkins during the Revolutionary War.

Painted in a soft Williamsburg silver green, the museum is one of the most beautiful in the nation. Open free to the public from 10:00 A.M. to 3:00 P.M., Monday through Friday, it draws Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, students and tourists by the thousands.

(Continued on page 1229)
The D. A. R. As a Force for Moving Ahead

Because of requests, the D. A. R. Magazine is printing herewith a letter written by Miss Gertrude S. Carraway, President General, to Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, with a copy to McCall's Magazine, in reply to comments about the D. A. R. by Mrs. Roosevelt in her monthly article of questions and answers appearing in the September issue of McCall's.

A condensed summary of Miss Carraway's reply appears in the November issue of McCall's Magazine, through the courtesy and cooperation of Mr. Henry Ehrlich, Managing Editor.

A question addressed to Mrs. Roosevelt was: "I notice that Mrs. Eisenhower is a member of the D. A. R. Has your opinion changed since you resigned from that organization when it refused to let Marian Anderson sing in Constitution Hall?"

In answering that question, Mrs. Roosevelt wrote as follows: "No, I am afraid I can't say my opinion has changed, but I hope the D. A. R.'s policy in the use of their Washington auditorium has changed. When I was in Washington they were an extremely narrow and conservative group of people, with a great fear of anything new. They still, I fear, have these same characteristics, but that doesn't prevent them from doing excellent patriotic service in the preservation of historical landmarks throughout the country. This, however, does not make them one of the forces for moving forward in the world today."

The letter written by Miss Carraway in reply to this follows:

Washington, D. C.
August 21, 1953

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt
202 56th Street West
New York 19, N. Y.

My dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

It is very rare for me to reply to anything in print, for I fully realize that everyone in our Republic, under our unsuperseded Constitution, has the right to freedom of thought and expression of opinions. However, your answer to a question on page 21 of the September issue of McCall's Magazine, as a part of your monthly article, "If you ask me," is so unfair to our National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, and shows such a lack of knowledge of our fine accomplishments and understanding of our splendid objectives that I cannot refrain from answering your unkind comments.

When a Washington newspaper reporter telephoned me yesterday and asked me to reply to your "attack" (the word being taken from a McCall Magazine release) on the D. A. R., as summarized in the release, I did not in any way make any personal remark about your opinion or you; but I could not help saying, "It seems to us tragic in a time of such national peril that anybody would attempt to pit one group of Americans against another." This, without referring to you directly in my observations, I do feel you are doing or trying to do in your magazine paragraph. I regret exceedingly that you still hold your unfavorable ideas of the D. A. R. and I especially regret that you have thus renewed your "attack" against the D. A. R.; but we are more concerned for the welfare of our country than we are even for our own reputation.

Daughters of the American Revolution hold Miss Marian Anderson in the highest esteem as a great singer and patriot. You do not seem to know that she has sung twice in our Constitution Hall during the past ten years and has another engagement for a concert there next March 30.

Of course, I am indeed very sorry that you still regard the Daughters of the American Revolution as "an extremely narrow and conservative group of people, with a great fear of anything new."

We beg to differ with you. If being patriotic, with deep love of country and its welfare, and being zealous to maintain our American Way of Life can be considered NARROW AND CONSERVATIVE, then we plead guilty, and are proud to be guilty of such a worthy characteristic. Would that more Americans were more "narrow and conservative" along this line, when it
comes to trying to preserve and cherish our Constitutional government. Everyone who swears to support the Constitution of the United States is also "narrow and conservative" in the same way, or should be, in our opinion.

But, on the broad scale, we are not narrow or conservative, nor are we afraid of anything new.

We were the first to build a large headquarters for women anywhere in the world. We were the first to award prizes for anti-aircraft gunnery years before many experts considered it essential for warfare.

We were the first to get women in our armed forces. Our D. A. R. Hospital Corps examined 5,000 trained nurses and certified about 1,000 of them for accepted service during the Spanish-American War. We paid pensions to all the survivors so long as they lived.

We were among the first to plead for adequate military preparedness after World War I, when others, as you know, were calling for disarmament and the scrapping of our naval vessels. We were PROVED RIGHT.

Also, we were among the very first to combat communism and warn against its encroachment and growth, when others, as you know, were coddling communist and communist-front organization members or fellow-travelers. AGAIN, we were VINDICATED BY TIME.

We were the first to call for the Stars and Stripes to be flown above international banners on American soil, and Congress unanimously during the recent 83rd Congress approved our stand, an amendment to the Flag Code to this effect being signed July 9 by President Eisenhower.

We were the first to start occupational therapy in public health hospitals, keeping up this project until the government, for economy reasons, closed the hospital on Ellis Island in 1951. This worthy work replaced our other pioneer efforts in behalf of immigrants at Ellis Island.

Women of the American Revolution, too, were among the first to start schools for under-privileged children. I know of no other organization which owns and operates two such schools, as we do—one at Tamassee, S. C., and the other at Grant, Ala. Thousands of boys and girls have been educated there, with our aid. During the past three years we gave contributions to these two schools and the 11 other schools and colleges on our Approved Schools list totalling more than $1,200,000.

These things, among many other fine achievements of our National Society, we consider "forces for moving forward in the world today."

Apparently you are not familiar with our efforts along our manifold, diversified educational, historical and patriotic lines. Accordingly, so you will perhaps not make similar remarks against our members and so you may be informed of some of our fine undertakings in behalf of progress in our beloved country, I enclose two leaflets from which you may learn of some of our objectives and accomplishments. I could write reams about our work, but will take time only to mention a few others specifically.

It is true there are thousands of D. A. R. markers at historical spots throughout the country. We are proud of them and appreciate your referring to our preservation of historical landmarks as "excellent patriotic service." But this is only one phase of our many historical endeavors. We interpret all our historical work as incentives for better citizenship in our country today and a truly "forward" step in making for a better future. For, the more we know of the past, the better qualified and more inspired we are to take greater interest in our land and its people today and to work more diligently and effectively for its future welfare and progress.

Our D. A. R. Library is considered one of the three finest in the world for genealogical research. Our D. A. R. Museum is an outstanding showplace for historical relics antedating 1830. From them our young people learn history and become more interested in emulating past worthy examples and being better citizens themselves.

This is merely one part of our work for youth. Perhaps you do not know that we have thousands of Junior American Citizens Clubs, for all races, creeds and classes of school children throughout the country. Last year there were 6,666 J. A. C. Clubs, with 245,275 members in training as better citizens.

Last year, too, we awarded 2,138 Good Citizenship medals to boys and girls of all classes, creeds and races who showed char-
acteristics of honor, scholarship, courage, service and leadership.

In addition, we annually award medals and certificates to the outstanding girl seniors in accredited High Schools through the country, based on dependability, patriotism, scholarship, service and leadership. During the past three years 23,000 such medals were given to these D. A. R. Good Citizens. A $100 bond was presented each year to each State winner, as has been our custom for many years.

Our Student Loan Funds have enabled thousands of young men and women to obtain higher education which might not otherwise have been possible for them. Our loan funds now aggregate around $350,000.

The D. A. R. Manuals for Citizenship, which we have had printed in 18 languages through the years, are distributed free to persons seeking to become naturalized citizens. They are considered among the finest compilations of American doctrine and philosophy. Last year 86,005 were distributed; the previous year, 117,827.

Committees on the Correct Use of the Flag, National Defense, Americanism, American Red Cross, Advancement of American Music, Conservation and Motion Pictures are among our committees active and helpful as forward-looking forces in all our States. Thousands of United States Flags, Flag Codes and copies of Flag laws are distributed annually by our members.

Our Committee on American Indians is one other example of our benevolent work. Last year we raised $11,386.29 for Indian scholarships. Our work for human conservation is also important—trying to save health and happiness for our people, striving for the prevention of traffic hazards and endeavoring to reduce juvenile delinquency.

The $500,000 Memorial Bell Tower we erected at Valley Forge, dedicated last April 18, is still another instance of our historical, education and patriotic aims—forward-looking in that it seeks to encourage better citizenship today and tomorrow by pointing to the heroic sacrifices and public service of our pioneers, heroes and patriots who won independence for our nation and those who later preserved for us our American heritage.

Moreover, our 2,747 Chapters and their 174,000 members are instrumental in aiding community and civic undertakings in all our States and 11 territories or foreign countries.

From some of the above and from the enclosed brochures, I hope you can agree with us that we are certainly doing our best to be a “force for moving forward in the world today.”

Sincerely,

(Miss) Gertrude S. Carraway
President General, N. S. D. A. R.

Safeguards for Americanism
(Continued from page 1203)

everywhere even in our own citadel of free men unless and until it is clearly confronted by our greater faith and stronger appeal in the fields of human endeavor. Either we Americans and all peoples friendly to us believe in our own destiny and selfishly and vigilantly support our principles or we must yield ignominiously to people of stronger appeal and greater faith.

Belief in our destiny and faith in American institutions will be protected and preserved if you and I as adult American citizens fulfill unselfishly and diligently our responsibilities in the HOME, the SCHOOL and the CHURCH.

Spirit of ’76 Lives in D. A. R. Museum
(Continued from page 1226)

In addition to the museum proper are 28 rooms furnished in period antiques of various States. These are supervised by Mrs. Golder N. Kimmel, Assistant Curator.

Under the leadership of Mrs. Richard C. Southgate of White River Junction, Vt., Curator General; Mrs. Cecil Norton Broy, Curator, and Mrs. Fay Charles Edgar, Assistant Curator, the museum is a living, growing, ever expanding witness to the great traditions of this nation and the determination of the D. A. R. to see that they are maintained.
High Praise for the D. A. R.

The following letter received by the President General contains such splendid praise for our National Society and its members that it is being published in our Magazine, without giving the name or address of the writer:

"August 23, 1953

Dear Miss Carraway:

Please forgive my writing to you while a perfect stranger, other than having followed with deep interest for years anything pertaining to your illustrious organization. I grew up partially near your great white building and in many ways, though a member of another race, yet the D. A. R. has lent an influence in the shaping and coloring of my life just as the other great institutions of our great rich country.

But what really challenged this letter to you personally, was the article appearing in the Sunday Times-Herald captioned —'DAR Theme of Patriotism is Spotlighted.' And then the first paragraph continued: 'A constructive program of Americanism, emphasizing the values of the past and faith in the future of this nation will be stressed more than ever before.'

'I pondered over this thought at great length and it became an interpretation for blessedness. Knowing the calibre of American womanhood which composes this great august group, I saw that a great light was shining over the American people's future. Not just me, or my group, but people of America collectively for 'what blesses one blesses all,' as Mary Baker Eddy has stated. And I can very easily point out many, many blessings that have found their way to my particular group by just being Americans in general. We need not, as any one group, be specified since we are 'one nation, indivisible,' and DAR work in human conservation, participation in health drives, prevention of traffic accidents and other contributions to human health and happiness, is to be one of your organization's greatest laurels for the future. I can't be too profuse in my appreciation toward this program.

"Only recently when the DAR lifted its restrictions for usage of its hall to all groups, I wrote thanking them for their courage and love. And to my humble surprise, I received a reply thanking me for my letter. This was just another indication of the bigness of heart of the DAR, as well as the great names which appear on their roster. May God bless them in all they do. And may we who fall under the title of Americans learn to know more about our great institutions of Americanism though they may tower far above us in scope, as well as in social and in grandiose scale, for it all is a part of our great American Way of Life.

"I have found it easier in falling in line with other great national organizations, such as work with the American Red Cross, both overseas and in volunteer service in America, and, too, with my army service, just because spiritually I have been close to the root and base of this great oak which seems to pulse here in Washington. My childhood was spent right here despite the fact that I have worked in Europe, extensively, but my childhood influence gained by visiting your great hall nurtured a seed that developed and grew to be real for my patriotism has withstood the storms and the uncertainties of just what other Americans have felt—fear, poverty, insecurity at times, ignorance and limitation of opportunity, none of which have reduced the fervency of my being an American. In fact, I am a product of America in the making, for my mother was and is the daughter of slave parents, and my father a Cherokee Indian. We have truly come a long way, and your DAR is furthering the greatness of the Truly Great.

"I am not closing this personal letter without sending God's great love and protection, and His Divine Direction to you and yours."

A wise nation preserves its records . . . gathers up its monuments . . . decorates the tombs of its illustrious dead . . . repairs its great public structures and fosters national pride and love of country by perpetual reference to the sacrifices and glories of the past.—JOSEPH HOWE.
Cancer in Colonial Days

By Frances A. Butler

In Williamsburg, Virginia, in 1748, the seventy-two delegates to the House of Burgesses of the General Assembly not only debated whether or not to rebuild the Capitol, burned some months earlier, but they took up a dozen or more other matters, including a bill to restrain inhabitants from suffering hogs to run at large within the bounds of a town, a system of rewards for the killing of wolves, and “A Receipt for Curing Cancers.”

Like a puppy shaking a bundle of old rags, the colonists were tearing into the social, economic, and religious problems of the Old World and finding fresh solutions. At this very session of the Assembly, a bill was introduced for the encouragement of adventures in iron works, one of the activities which prepared the way for the colonists when they were ready to assert their independence.

Mr. Washington, Mr. Blair, Mr. Madison and the rest made a resolution appointing a Committee to make a trial of Mary Johnson’s cure for cancer and report on its efficacy. Subsequently, with typical government thoroughness, the testimony of several witnesses who asserted that they had been cured of cancer by this powder was introduced into the Minutes of the House of Burgesses and Mrs. Johnson was voted one hundred pounds’ reward. So far as the General Assembly was concerned, the cancer problem was settled. The members turned to other business.

Mrs. Johnson’s “Receipt” still was being used forty years later when the Thirteen Colonies had become the new United States, and the Virginia representatives had moved into the unfinished Capitol in Richmond, designed by Thomas Jefferson after the Maison Carre at Nimes, France. In May, 1789, the “Receipt” was recorded in “The American Museum,” a magazine published in Philadelphia, appearing in the same issue with Washington’s Inaugural Address, delivered the previous month. Relatives of cancer sufferers, however, must have found the directions set down in the “Receipt” complicated and obscure.

“For the powder,” Mrs. Johnson directed, “take a peck of garden sorrel and better than half as much celandine. Beat them in a mortar and press the juice through a fine cloth into a pewter basin. Take a large handful of the inner bark of persimmon from the south side of the tree; beat it as fine as can be; pour a little spring water to it and let it stand an hour; then squeeze it as tight as can be through an open cloth into the other juice in the basin. . . . The best time for making this powder is in the end of May or the beginning of June.” (The powder was to be mixed with water and applied to the affected parts.)

But in spite of the “Receipt,” the colonists still were afflicted with cancer. W. E. Woodward in his book, “George Washington, the Image and the Man,” writes, “Washington’s mother died in 1789 of a cancer of the breast, and in 1794, he had a cancerous growth removed by an operation.” Evidence of the exact nature of his condition is, however, inconclusive. Sixty-seven physicians visited Washington at Mt. Vernon at various times. At the time, doctors called the illness referred to by Woodward “a malignant carbuncle.” Washington’s chief physical difficulties seemed to be malaria and his bad teeth.

In 1773, the Virginia schoolmaster, Fithian, put down in his journal: “Before Breakfast, I heard all the School a lesson round—Today I saw a phenomenon, Mrs. Carter without Stays!—She complains of a pain in her breast that prevents her wearing them, she says that she is always supposing the worst, & fears it is a Cancer breeding there—”

Perhaps Mary Johnson’s “Receipt” was too involved, the ingredients too difficult to assemble. Assuredly, those who tried it found it ineffective. At any rate, many of the colonists preferred to follow the advice of Dr. Benjamin Rush (a signer of the Declaration of Independence), who treated skin cancers with Fowler’s solution of zinc oxide and the “recently-expressed juice of garlic.” Most doctors agreed with the opinion expressed by an obscure Maryland

(Continued on page 1254)
Emma Lazarus and Her Sonnet

On May 22, Mrs. Frances P. Bolton, Congresswoman from the Twenty-second District of Ohio, paid tribute to Emma Lazarus, on the 50th anniversary of placing her sonnet, “The New Colossus,” on the pedestal of the Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor. This tribute was read in the House of Representatives and printed in the Congressional Record of Monday, May 25, 1953.

Quoting Mrs. Bolton: “The author of the poem, Emma Lazarus, who died in 1887, at the age of 38 in New York, the city of her birth, in these words voiced Liberty’s message and America’s message to men and women of the Old World seeking sanctuary on the soil of the New World land of freedom.”

Emma Lazarus was herself a descendant of a family that had sought refuge from Old World persecution in the early years of our nation’s history. She was moved to write her immortal poem by the plight of myriads of people streaming out of Russia to escape persecution, in which that country was engaged, even as now.

In her teen years, she gained much favorable attention as a writer. Her contributions in both prose and verse had been published in the nation’s leading magazines, and in book form.

She counted Emerson and Lowell, as well as the Brownings in England, as her personal friends. Whittier paid her this tribute:

“Her songs of the Divine Unity, repeated on the lips of her own people in all zones and continents, have been heard round the world. With no lack of rhythmic sweetness, she had often the rugged strength of a Browning. Since Miriam sang of deliverance and triumph by the Red Sea and Deborah gave utterance to her famous song of victory, the Semitic race has known no braver singer.”

Renowned as a poet, she was asked to write a poem in 1883, to assist in a movement to raise funds for the erection of a pedestal for the Statue, which had been given us by the French Government during the administration of President Cleveland.

It was to comply with this request and to assist in the project to complete the statue, that she wrote “The New Colossus,” which not only enriched the fund by $1,500, but made the words of Emma Lazarus immortal.

One strange thing in connection with her poem and the financial aid she gave to the completion of the statue, she herself never saw the Mother of Exiles of whom she wrote in her poem. Stricken with an illness that was depleting her strength, she took a trip to Europe in the hope that it would aid recovery.

When the boat steamed into New York harbor, the newly completed statue loomed large even as it does now, but it is quite unlikely that she had the strength to lift her head enough to gaze through the porthole.

It is even more regrettable that she never knew that the poem that was to gain her immortality was to be affixed to the statue as a lasting tribute to her memory. The beautiful poem appears in full on a bronze plate in the base of the statue:

THE NEW COLOSSUS

Not like the brazen giant of Greek fame,
With conquering limbs astride from land to land,
Here at our Sea-washed, sunset gates shall stand
A mighty woman with a torch, whose flame
Is the imprisoned lightning, and her name
Mother of exiles, from her beacon-hand
Glows world-wide welcome; her mild eyes command
The air-bridged harbor that twin cities fame.
“Keep ancient lands, your storied pomp!” cries she
With silent lips. “Give me your tired, your poor,
Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free,
The wretched refuse of your teeming shore.
Send these, the homeless, tempest-tost to me.
I lift my lamp beside the golden door!”

This tablet, with her sonnet to the Bartholdi Statue of Liberty engraved upon it, is placed upon these walls in loving memory of Emma Lazarus, born in New York City, July 22, 1849. Died November 19, 1887.
As we approach Thanksgiving Day we cannot help thinking of the many blessings which have been ours through the years, being grateful not only for our family, friends, and personal happiness but also for the many privileges coming to us from our Constitutional Government.

May all of us do everything within our power to keep our Nation so that our citizens may continue to walk fearlessly and consciously as free men and women. In this month of Armistice Day and Thanksgiving Day may our service and our prayers be for peace in our country and throughout the world.

Résumé of Report of the Un-American Activities Commission of Ohio

The first report of the Ohio Un-American Activities Commission was so well received that one of the first acts of the 1953 session of the State Legislature was to extend the life of the Commission until January 31, 1954. The Commission had eighteen months of intensive investigations before the report was made.

The study disclosed that there was a firm core of approximately 1,300 Communist Party members in Ohio during 1952. “About half of these are in the Cleveland area. There are about 200 Party members in central and southern Ohio, and about 400 in the industrial centers of Toledo, Akron, Youngstown, Lorain, Ashtabula, and Norwalk.

As J. Edgar Hoover has stated: “What is important is the claim of the Communists themselves that for every Party member there are ten others ready, willing and able to do the Party’s work.”

The Commission proved to its satisfaction that the principal work of the Communist Party is carried on through Communist-front organizations. These organizations while not specifically identified with the Communist Party carry on work as planned by the Kremlin.

This 415-page report showed the ease with which a small group of aggressive Communists could take over a large well-established organization. This was shown in the case of the American Slav Congress. “This was a legitimate, respectable organization of some ten million members. Fourteen Communist Party members set out to take it over, and did so in such a complete and effective way that the American Slav Congress eventually wound up on the United States Attorney General’s list of subversive organizations. The will of ten million loyal Americans thwarted by fourteen Communists is the succinct summary of the effectiveness of the infiltration.”

Another section of the report estimates the collections of these Communist-front organizations throughout the United States to be $50 million a year. This section concludes: “This fantastic war chest is donated for the most part by Americans who would be shocked if they were accused of aiding Communists.” A complete list of Communist-front organizations in Ohio is to be compiled by the Commission this year.

Further quoting from this report: “It is important that we know the true character of the organizations to which we belong, or which we permit to use our names. Too many public figures are finding to their sorrow that the high-sounding name of the group, which flattered them by publicizing them as sponsors, conceals a Communist or Communist-front organization.”

Ohio is to have a new atomic plant in Pike County and regarding this the Commission states: “The plant will bring many new problems to the residents of this area, not the least of which is the problem of Communist infiltration. The Communist Party already has notified its members that
such a plant is to be built. There will be literally thousands of new residents coming into the county, providing ample cover for Communist Party members, who will seek to delay and hamper construction work."

Ever since Communism came to be recognized as an insidious force worming its way into the heart of American life, alert citizens of Ohio as well as elsewhere have been asking the question: "Haven't we laws that can protect us?"

The One Hundredth General Assembly did do something about it for Ohio. They passed three bills which will greatly strengthen the laws on the State and local levels against subversive activities.

These laws will do these things: Outlaw subversive activities within the State of Ohio and declare them to be felonies. They provide for a special assistant attorney general of Ohio to conduct investigations into alleged subversive activities and to assist the regular county prosecutors in bringing alleged offenders to the bar of justice. One law stated that it shall be grounds for dismissal when a public employee of the State of Ohio refuses to answer the question put to him by any duly-authorized governmental body as to whether he is a member of a subversive organization or advocates the overthrow of the Government of the United States or of Ohio by force or violence; that a public employee, including a school teacher, shall be subject to dismissal if he teaches or advocates the overthrow of the Government by force or violence.

In Ohio as well as in all sections of our country there are graduates of the Lenin Institute of Moscow. To this Institute are sent promising Communists from all over the world so that they may study all aspects of the revolution, not only propaganda but espionage and sabotage, military action, and how to incite civil war. Sabotage does not always mean blowing up a plant. They are taught that for the best interests of the Soviet Union at the present time they should see that propaganda is widespread in order to get the United States to disarm.

Ohio has barred un-American parties from the ballot and prohibited display of anarchistic flags. There is no such thing as a "card-carrying Communist" today. It has been stated that party membership books were destroyed in 1947, membership cards were destroyed in 1948, and none have presumably been issued since then.

The way to fight back against Communism and all that it means is first of all to recognize Communism for what it is, that it IS an international conspiracy, an arm of a foreign power. This power is working day and night to destroy our way of life.

We feel we are privileged to be citizens of the United States, but with every privilege come a duty and a responsibility. So long as a vestige of Communism remains in this country there can be no real peace or security for our people. It is not enough that we should search out Communists and their fellow-travelers on a national or even a State scale; we must attack them on the local level, IN EVERY COMMUNITY.

Cannot we, as patriotic American citizens, work just as hard and just as many hours in order to show to the people of our country the advantages and privileges of living in a free country under our constitutional form of government?

Our boys and girls are our first line of defense for the future. Take their education seriously, know your local schools and insist that American history is a required subject.

Is it right that our youth should graduate from high school and not know or understand how our Republic came into being? Or for them not to know the stories of the great Americans who wrote the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution?

We cannot take for granted that our young people will appreciate America unless they are taught in early life all that Americanism means, the rights and responsibilities which go with it.

If Americanism in all of its phases is taught to a child in his or her early life, we would have no worries for the future of our country.

Isn't it time that we arouse from our apathy and guide the education of our children? Let each one of us assume our responsibility toward our schools, colleges and universities as well as know that the curriculum, the books, and the teachers are one hundred per cent American. That, in our opinion, is one of the principal ways to fight Communism in our communities and in our country.
GOOD CITIZENSHIP MEDALS

One of the chief projects of the National Defense Committee, in stressing better and more constructive citizenship, is the GOOD CITIZENSHIP MEDAL PROJECT (not to be confused with the D. A. R. Good Citizens Committee awards for outstanding girl seniors in accredited High Schools).

The Good Citizenship medals, available for $1 each, including postage, from the National Defense Office, 1776 D Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C., may be given to any boy or girl of any grade, class, race or creed for outstanding qualities of Honor, Service, Courage, Scholarship and Leadership.

From July 1, 1952, to July 1, 1953, there were 2,138 of these Good Citizenship Medals presented to school pupils throughout the country. The record by State Societies follows and it is earnestly hoped by your National Defense Committee that each and every one of these State records will be substantially greater next July 1.


In promoting this project the Chapters manifest their faith and belief in building American citizenship among the boys and girls of today.

Marguerite C. Patton
(Mrs. James B.)
National Chairman

THANKSGIVING

The beautiful custom of the American people to pause on Thanksgiving Day in whatever tasks or pleasures occupy their minds or hands and give humble “Thanks” exalts the return to faith in God, Country and Home, which is so essential in these United States today.

Some will say that the Pilgrim Fathers originated Thanksgiving. True, their simple expression of gratitude for a safe journey and for the gift of plenty in the new land was the basis for the idea of Thanksgiving. Governor Bradford of Massachusetts called the settlers together for a feast in 1621 because the Almighty had protected them. These rugged individualists had come to America to secure freedom of religious worship and to escape the tyranny of governments of men—not laws.

It was not until 1789, when both Houses of Congress requested the President “to recommend to the people of the United States a day of public thanksgiving and prayer, to be observed by acknowledging with grateful hearts the many signal favors of Almighty God, especially for affording them an opportunity peaceably to establish a form of government for their safety and happiness,” that George Washington issued the First Thanksgiving Proclamation. Consider the phrase used by these legislators whose central thought was gratitude for the founding of our Republic. Thus when George Washington issued his Proclamation it was especially to give thanks for the Constitution of the United States.

The resolution for “a day of public thanksgiving and prayer” was introduced by Elias Boudinot of New Jersey, author of the resolution, and Representative Roger Sherman of Connecticut, Representative Peter Sylvester of New York, Senator Ralph Izard of South Carolina, and Senator William E. Johnson of Connecticut.

Preserved in the Library of Congress, among the treasured documents, Washington’s Proclamation reads, in part: “... Whereas it is the duty of all nations to acknowledge the Providence of Almighty God, to obey His will, to be grateful for His benefits, and humbly to implore His protection and favor, ... I do recommend and assign Thursday, the 26th of November next, to be devoted by the people of these States to the service of that great and glorious Being who is the beneficent author of all the good that was, that is, or that will be, that we may all unite in rendering unto Him our sincere and humble thanks for His kind care ... for the
peaceable and rational manner in which we have been enabled to establish constitutions of government for our safety and happiness, and particularly for the national one now lately instituted (the United States).

"And, also that we may unite them in most humbly offering our prayers and supplications to the Great Lord and Ruler of Nations, and beseech Him to pardon our national and other transgressions, to enable us all, whether in public or private stations, to perform our several and relative duties properly and punctually, to render our National Government a blessing to all the people by constantly being a government of wise, just and constitutional laws, discreetly and faithfully executed and obeyed. . . ."

The dignity and the deeply religious feeling of that first Thanksgiving may be neglected by some today. Of a certainty few remember that these patriots wished to express their gratitude for the blessing of American individual freedom which is protected only by the Constitution of the United States which established our Republic.

As Washington urged at the Constitutional Convention, "Let us raise a standard to which the wise and the honest can repair; the event is in the hand of God."

Americans have no desire to dominate the world or any part of it but only to promote peace and justice. Nor will Americans with faith, courage and intelligence allow international communism or world government to dominate and destroy our form of government. We believe in our own independence as well as in the independence of other nations.

The hand of God is so evident in the blessings bestowed upon us that, armed with the desire to be worthy, we Americans can face all the perils of this atomic age or any other age with the calm assurance and courage expressed by Francis Scott Key in the fourth stanza of our National Anthem:

Blessed with victory and peace, may the heav'n's rescued land
Praise the Power that hath made and preserved us a nation!
Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,
And this be our motto: "In God is our trust!"
And the Star-Spangled Banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

Frances B. Lucas

Three Outstanding Years
(Continued from page 1225)

Holt Educational Fund, the income to be appropriated for educational purposes. The Motion Picture Award for the best motion picture for children between the ages of eight and twelve, "The Greatest Show on Earth" by Paramount, was presented personally to Mr. Cecil B. DeMille by the Committee and the President General.

One of the nicest honors came to Mrs. Patton when the National Society, Sons of the American Revolution, honored her at their annual Congress in Cincinnati in 1953, by presenting to her a certificate and medal, through their President General, for "Constructive Citizenship." This special award was created two years ago and at that time it was presented to Fulton Lewis, Jr., and last year to Colonel Robert R. McCormick. This year the By-Laws were changed so as to be able to present this award to a woman.

Last, but not least, in summing up a three-year administration, the greatest inspiration comes to a President General through visits to State Conferences. Here, the members are contacted personally. At the end of Mrs. Patton's term she felt the satisfaction of accomplishment in having visited each of the forty-nine State societies. Each State visited yielded enthusiasm to her in the marvel of record work—each State in its own way.

All along the way, during the three years of journeyings, the "Stars of Progress" illumined her pathway. It was "The Stars" which cleared the Building Debt, and now the light of "The Stars" shines in Mrs. Patton's eyes. The anxious look has lifted and a glowing light revealed. Big responsibilities become great glories, and in the summation of the administration of Mrs. James B. Patton, twenty-first President General, she would be the one to say to you . . . "Yours is the glory; you did the work."
Building Completion Fund

Final State Records of Contributions and Awards
As of June 30, 1953

Alabama—$16,435.00. All-Gold, 1-Blue Star.

Arizona—$4,355.34. All-Gold, 1-Red Star, 2-Blue Stars.

Arkansas—$8,432.79. Gold, 1-Blue Star.

California—$54,047.09. Gold, 3-Blue Stars, 3-Pin.

Colorado—$14,668.58. Gold, 3-Pin.


District of Columbia—$41,692.84. All-Gold, 4-Blue Stars, 3-Pin.

Florida—$32,916.75. All-Gold, 4-Blue Stars, 3-Pin.

Georgia—$36,825.29. Gold, 3-Pin.

Hawaiian Islands—$1,519.45. Gold, 3-Blue Stars, 3-Pin.

Idaho—$2,390.50.


Iowa—$17,392.59.

Kansas—$27,173.73. Gold, 2-Blue Stars, 3-Pin.

Kentucky—$25,803.44. Gold.

Louisiana—$13,662.18. Gold, 2-Blue Stars, 3-Pin.


Maryland—$16,563.94. Gold, 3-Blue Stars, 3-Pin.

Massachusetts—$47,643.32. Gold, 1-Blue Star, 3-Pin.

Michigan—$34,985.27. Gold, 1-Blue Star.

Minnesota—$15,968.06. Gold, 1-Blue Star, 3-Pin.

Mississippi—$14,645.80. All-Gold, 1-Blue Star.


Montana—$4,511.45. All-Gold, 3-Pin.

Nebraska—$13,434.40. Gold.

Nevada—$1,078.50. Gold, 2-Blue Stars, 3-Pin.


New Jersey—$37,044.49. Gold, 3-Pin.

New Mexico—$6,101.65. Gold, 4-Blue Stars, 3-Pin.

New York—$76,665.81. All-Gold, 2-Blue Stars.

North Carolina—$32,990.40. All-Gold, 3-Pin.

Ohio—$55,280.87. Gold.

Oklahoma—$10,921.72. Silver.

Oregon—$3,874.91.

Pennsylvania—$66,274.69.

Rhode Island—$10,870.00. All-Gold, 3-Blue Stars, 3-Pin.

South Carolina—$8,022.94.

South Dakota—$2,567.10. Gold, 3-Pin.

Tennessee—$19,932.08. Silver, 3-Pin.


Utah—$1,474.00. Gold, 1-Blue Star, 3-Pin.

Vermont—$3,824.19.


West Virginia—$27,527.89. Gold, 2-Blue Stars, 3-Pin.


Wyoming—$2,751.90. Gold, 3-Pin.

Overseas—$2,171.85. Silver.

C. A. R.—$9,422.50.

Miscellaneous—$7,614.43.

Congress Committees—$2,332.92.

Grand total of contributions from above records...$1,176,197.04

Transfer from Ellis Island Committee ............. 65,445.63

Transfer from Magazine Fund Account ............. 10,658.46*

June 30, 1953—Final total of Contributions ........$1,252,301.13

* During July $248.50 was refunded to the Magazine Fund Account from contributions and sales of the Building Completion Fund Account.

The sum of $10,658.46 was taken from the D. A. R. MAGAZINE Account June 8, to make up the amount needed for full payment of the National Society's debt on its building programs, as authorized by Continental Congress. But by September 1, a total of $341.73 had been refunded to the MAGAZINE from Building Fund contributions received during June, July and August.
Additions to National Honor Roll of Chapters
Building Fund
Continued through June 30, 1953

**BLUE STARS on GOLD BADGES**

| ONE BLUE STAR—$1 per member | THREE BLUE STARS—$3 per member—
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| LOUISIANA                    | # indicates previously listed as Blue Star
| Bon Chasse                  | LOUISIANA
|                              | # St. Denis
| TWO BLUE STARS—$2 per member—
| # indicates previously listed as 1 Blue Star | FOUR BLUE STARS—$4 per member—
|                              | # indicates previously listed as Blue Star
| LOUISIANA                    | LOUISIANA
| # Halimah                    | # Abram Morehouse, # Calcasieu

**HONOR ROLL AWARDS as of June 30, 1953**

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958 Chapters have 3-Pin Awards

**D. A. R. Award Presented at Merchant Marine Academy**

The semi-annual award of a $50 bond from the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, was presented August 10 at the United States Merchant Marine Academy, Kings Point, N. Y., by Mrs. Kenneth T. Trewhella, First Vice President General, at the Academy’s graduation exercises.

The winner was Cadet-Midshipman Edwin B. Borison, of Averne, N. Y., who was graduated “With Honors,” having an overall quality point average of 3.30. His average in quality points for the course in naval science was 3.54, the highest in his class, reported Rear Admiral Gordon McIntock, USMS, Academy Superintendent.

Borison entered the Cadet Corps in September, 1949. During his upperclass years he was Managing Editor of *Hear This*, the Academy’s weekly newspaper. He was a member of the Eagle Scout Society, Regimental Band, Michelson Society and Debate Council.
With the Chapters

Bethia Southwick (Wellsville, Ohio). During the Sesqui-Centennial Celebration held in our County-seat at Lisbon in July the Bethia Southwick Chapter figured prominently.

Miss Helen Ramsey authored the pageant which was staged by the John B. Rogers Co. of Fostoria and played four successful nights in the County’s fairgrounds. Miss Ramsey is a graduate of the Emerson School of Oratory and was a former teacher of speech in the Lisbon High School. Her book of poems has recently been published, “Canary Bird Lady.” Miss Mary Burneson composed two songs, “The Ohio Story” and “Ohio Twilight,” which were used in the overture on the pageant nights. Miss Burneson won first prize for having the oldest Bible displayed.

Mrs. Clarence Basht displayed her Sears Motor buggy at the McKinley County Museum.

Miss Alice Glenn entered her Durant car and her surrey with the fringe on top for the historical parade.

Another member, Mrs. Helen Fager, assisted by her husband, the Rev. E. D. Fager, recently located three graves of Revolutionary soldiers, namely: Nicholas Sampsell, Andrew Brinker, and Nicholas Bergman.

Mrs. Joseph W. Chetwynd

Solomon Juneau (Milwaukee, Wis.). “Accepting Individual Responsibility” is the theme for Solomon Juneau Chapter, 1953-54. This is the challenge for each member to strive for greater progress toward our historical, educational and patriotic goals.

Attorney George E. Morton opened the season October 21 with “Our Constitution or United Nations’ Charter—Which is the Supreme Law?”

The State historical reference librarian, D. A. R. State Librarian-elect, Miss Margaret Gleason, will tell us November 18 of “Genealogical Aids in the Library of the State Historical Society.”

Mrs. Edward Langley, coloratura soprano, and Miss Genevieve G. Ott, pianist, will present December 16 a musical program typical of the Christmas season.

January 20, “Approved Schools—Pictures of Northland College” will be presented by Mr. and Mrs. Earl J. Tower, with emphasis on ceramics which have been given financial support by Solomon Juneau Chapter.

At the annual Regents’ luncheon, February 17, Lieutenant James W. Dodson will talk on “National Defense and the Coast Guard.” Mrs. Ben Sullivan will present a piano program of American music.

March 10, “Something Old and Something New, An Artist’s View of Europe” will be given by Professor Helmut Summ from his 1953 European trip.

Mrs. C. R. Beck, of the Wisconsin State Board of Public Welfare, will stress our responsibilities in her talk, “State Welfare,” April 21.

May 19 is the day for annual reports and election of officers, followed by the Chapter’s finale, our annual picnic June 16.

Officers are Mrs. Arthur C. Frick, Regent; Mrs. O. B. Peters, Vice Regent; Mrs. E. P. Davis, Second Vice Regent; Mrs. J. W. Sobel, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Lacy Crolius, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. N. K. Wilson, Registrar; Mrs. Tower, Treasurer; Mrs. A. A. Bliffert, Historian; Mrs. H. T. Kristjanson, Chaplain; Mrs. R. H. Earle and Mrs. L. S. Baldwin, Directors.

Mrs. Max A. Brackett

San Vicente (Santa Monica, Cal.). “Our Flag is Our Business” was the theme of San Vicente Chapter for June. Seven American Flags were presented by Miss Ruth I. Dillon, Regent, to the Dens of Pack 4, Machado Boy Scouts of Venice, California. The presentation was made at the annual meeting of Pack 4 in the Venice High School Auditorium on the evening of June 22, with parents, Boy Scout officials and San Vicente members attending.

Miss Dillon said, “Woven into the fabric of our beautiful American flag is the spirit of freedom that led courageous men and women to carve a nation out of a wilderness and countless thousands of Americans to fight and die for our beloved country. Our business is to safeguard and protect
Seven Dens of Pack Four Machado Boy Scouts, Venice, Cal. Miss Ruth L. Dillon, Regent, San Vicente Chapter, presented American Flags June 22.

our Flag and carry it to ever greater heights.”

Three United States Flags were presented to Girl Scout Troops at their annual Award teas. Mrs. Wilson Edwards, Correct Use of the Flag Chairman, donated 100 D. A. R. Flag Codes for distribution. On Flag Day Chapter members checked the display of the American Flag in the community and made several corrections.

Mrs. Ruth Apperson Rous, State Vice Regent and a member of San Vicente Chapter, gave six Flag Talks to service clubs and civic groups, one radio broadcast and distributed 200 D. A. R. Flag Codes.

At the June Meeting of San Vicente Chapter, Mrs. Opal Hickman of El Redondo Chapter displayed her Revolutionary Flag, which has been in the possession of her family for four generations and was carried by her Revolutionary Ancestor in the Regiment of Captain John Holloway at Valley Forge.

The Chapter’s annual report included twenty blood donors, seven Good Citizens’ pins awarded, a wreath presented at the Santa Monica Memorial Day Services, one D. A. R. ROTC medal awarded and nine new members.

Mrs. Ruth Apperson Rous
State Vice Regent

Toaping Castle (Hyattsville, Md.). Historic St. Barnabas Church in Prince Georges County was the meeting place of the State officers and members of Toaping Castle Chapter prior to a luncheon served in their honor. The Rev. Howard Arnold, rector of the church, met with the group and told of its history dating back to the early 1700’s.

The present church built in 1772 is one of the few Colonial buildings of any size to have a hipped roof. Its charm is in its simplicity.

An early rector was the Rev. Jonathan Boucher, intimate friend of George Washington and tutor to John Parke Custis, son of Martha Washington. On one occasion when the Washingtons visited John who lived with his tutor, Governor Eden, last Colonial Governor of Maryland, was also a guest. On Sunday, “the whole party went to church.”

Dr. Boucher became a pronounced Tory and wrote: “For more than six months, I preached (when I did preach) with a pair of loaded pistols lying on the cushion, having given notice that if any man or men were so lost to all sense of decency as to drag me out of the pulpit, I should think myself justified before God in repelling violence.” The last ship to sail from Annapolis before the hostilities began carried Dr. Boucher and his American wife to England.

Those present enjoyed the simple beauty of the church, the organ selections played by the rector, also browsing around in the adjoining cemetery.

Mrs. James M. Hamilton was in charge of the arrangements, assisted by Mrs. Clarence Van Ness.

The picture shows the Chapter Regent, Mrs. Irvin C. Brown, Mr. Arnold, Mrs. Ross B. Hager, State Regent. Other State officers: Mrs. Geo. W. P. Whip, Mrs. Howard G. Carlisle, Mrs. George Adams, past Regent of the hostess Chapter, Mrs. Roscoe Eminizer and Mrs. William E. Northam.

Mrs. I. C. Brown, Regent

Green Tree Tavern (Charlestown, Ind.) has completed 30 years of D. A. R. activities. The Chapter received its name from the Green Tree Tavern, which was built in Charlestown in 1812. Here was held in 1816 the inaugural ball for Jona-
than Jennings, first Governor of Indiana.
The Chapter now has 50 members, after losing three by death during the past year. We are proud to have three generations of one family as members. They are shown in the accompanying picture.

Margaretta Hester, Secretary
Alhambra-San Gabriel (Alhambra, Calif.) has given special attention to the National D. A. R. projects for the youth of our country. This was shown to the public in an effective way on July 8, by the entry of a unit in the Golden Jubilee Parade of Alhambra's founding. The entries are pictured. These cars and bicycles were gay with the D. A. R. insignia, banners, pennants, and red, white, and blue decorations.

Mrs. John J. Champieux, Regent, and Mrs. Madison H. Mount, First Vice Regent, were accompanied by members from each project chosen by their respective groups.
Representatives from Alhambra-San Gabriel Society of the Children of the American Revolution were Marcia Neiswander, Helen Ries, and Melvin Ries, Vice President. In January this society was organized in a colorful ceremony. Mrs. William T. Johnson was installed as Senior President and Cassandra Johnson as Junior President. Honored guests were: Mrs. Harold T. Thompson, State President of the California Society C. A. R.; Mrs. John O. Phahl, National Vice President; and Mrs. Stanley T. Manlove, National Vice President presiding.

Dorothy Kamer, Alhambra High School, represented Good Citizens. Mrs. Allen C. Neiswander was chairman.

Anne Smoyer, Alhambra High School, and Joanne Berner, Mark Keppel High, both of whom won local and state awards, represented Girl Home Makers. Mrs. Minnie Brooks Blaine, Chairman.

Mrs. Robert E. Benson, Chairman of Americanism and of Junior American Citizens, awarded four history medals in Alhambra High School, four in Mark Keppel High, and nine in Richard Garvey Elementary School. Lewis Robinson, Francine Sangor, and Linda Tilly represented the groups.

General John C. Fremont Junior American Citizens Club was organized with 94 members in 3 sixth grades, in the Fremont Elementary School, Alhambra. Twelve boys, forming a bicycle brigade, represented their group. Their uniforms were blue trousers, white shirts, and red caps.

Rose Colburn Clayton
Press Relations Chairman
Halimah (Amite, La.). In the beauty and calm of Memorial Day, Saturday, May 30, at 4:30 p.m., officers and members of Halimah Chapter unveiled a D. A. R. marker on the grave of one of its charter members, Mrs. Allenette Irene Castle McClendon, in the Amite cemetery.

Mrs. Minnie Cothran, Regent, presided over the impressive ceremony. Mrs. N. B. Wayne, a charter member and Genealogist of Halimah Chapter, read the biography of Mrs. McClendon. This gentle woman, whose memory was so honored, was the daughter of the late Rev. Allen Castle and Emmeline Watson of St. Helena Parish, Louisiana.

Mrs. McClendon was graduated with honors from Norvilla Collegiate Institute of Greensburg, La., June 27, 1879. She was married to William Hutchinson McClendon in Greensburg, La., on Jan. 4, 1884. Six children were born to this union, two dying in infancy. Of the four to live were Jesse (Dr. J. H. McClendon of Amite, La), the second child Robert, Marguerite and W. H. McClendon, Jr. Only two survive today—Dr. McClendon and W. H. McClendon, Jr.

It was this versatile member who suggested the name of Halimah for the Chapter. But it was Mrs. J. H. McClendon, daughter-in-law of Mrs. McClendon, who organized the Chapter. The passing of Mrs. W. H. McClendon, Sr., Dec. 22, 1938, was the first in the membership of the Chapter.

Mrs. McClendon was a descendant of the Revolutionary soldier, Thomas Castle. He was a Virginian by birth but resided in Orange County, North Carolina, during the war.

Halimah is the name of an Indian maiden, whose memory has been immortalized by the poem "Halimah," by Octavius Nash Ogden.

A prayer by Mrs. George Harpole, Chaplain, concluded the exercises of Halimah Chapter's first unveiling ceremony.

Carolyn G. North

James Campbell (Dallas, Tex.). On October 29 James Campbell Chapter planned to celebrate its first birthday. At the National Board meeting June, 1952, Mrs. Albert E. Hudspeth was approved as Organizing Regent. She is a former Regent of Jane Douglas Chapter and past president of the Dallas Patriotic Association. Many of Dallas' civic and charitable organizations owe much to her efforts. Her D. A. R. work has been outstanding.

The Chapter was organized Oct. 29, 1952, with 121 members, most of them from Highland Park, residential suburb of Dallas. Assisting were Mrs. Frank Trau, of Sherman, Texas, Vice President General, and Mrs. Loretta Thomas, of Houston, State Regent. Other Texas Society officers present were Miss Jamie Hess, Dallas; Mmes. Felix Irwin, Corpus Christi; Henry Read Potter, Waco; Will R. Miller, Corsicana; George Likins, Abilene; Harry D. Payne, Edward Rowland Barrow and H. Smythe Forester of Houston; Edgar R. Riggs, Graham; and B. P. Clark, Austin.

Mrs. Albert E. Hudspeth, Organizing Regent of James Campbell Chapter.

Other officers installed with Mrs. Hudspeth were Mrs. Lynn V. Lawther, Vice Regent; Mrs. John M. Hanna, Chaplain; Mrs. Ross Mason, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Thomas M. Sowell, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Weaver E. Holland, Registrar; Mrs. Hawkins Golden, Treasurer; Mrs. Clarence R. Miller, Historian; Mrs. John H. Pickett, Jr., Parliamentarian; Mrs.
Henry Mobley, Curator; Mrs. Carl Callaway, Librarian. The Chapter was entertained by Mrs. Hudspeth at a tea at the Dallas Women's Club, honoring visiting and local officers.

A Williamsburg tea December 14 marked the observance of Bill of Rights Day, and will become a Chapter tradition.

James Campbell Chapter was one of the last organized in time to have its membership roll, Organizing Regent and Chapter name recorded in the Bell Tower at Valley Forge.

On May 29, when new members were honored at tea in the home of Mrs. Henry Mobley, the Chapter had 156 members, including 32 Juniors.

Mrs. Carl Duer Chairman, D. A. R. Magazine

John Marshall (Louisville, Ky.) participated in the Louisville Founding Festival, five weeks' celebration of Louisville's 175th birthday, beginning May 27.

Mrs. T. Ewing Roberts, Regent, appointed Mrs. Bennett F. Hughes, Festival Chairman, and Chapter representative, when French Ambassador Henri Bonnet laid a large tri-colored wreath on the grave of General George Rogers Clark in Cave Hill Cemetery.

General Clark founded Louisville May 27, 1778, and named it in honor of the French king in gratitude for aid. Here the graves of General Clark and his two brothers bear weathered bronze markers placed by John Marshall Chapter many years ago.

John Marshall Chapter was represented at the historical re-enactment of the landing of General Clark and his forty-nine immigrants at Corn Island (Louisville) amid colorful peace-pipe ceremonies and emblematic Indian dance pageantry with the beautiful Ohio River for scenery and backdrop.

John Marshall Chapter, the oldest in the area and the largest in the State, provided the decorated car and invited the other three area Regents to be our guests June 3 as we joined the Louisville Founding Festival Parade.

Naturalization Court, here June 19, was attended by Chapter members who distributed flags and pamphlets.

Mrs. Bennett F. Hughes Festival Chairman

Chemung (Elmira, N. Y.) serves tea from a historic set of tea service at a table shrouded with the Chapter's friendship tablecloth. Local D. A. R. members contributed lace and the tablecloth was sewn last Winter by a committee consisting of Mrs. Arthur Fairchild, Mrs. Henry Peterson, Sr., Mrs. William Campbell, Mrs. Henry Barnard, Mrs. Lewis Elliott, Miss Anna Laura Hill and Miss Frederica Everitt. It was used for the first time in May at the annual election.

The tablecloth was sewn around the collar of Miss Harriet Gates, the only living charter member of the local Chapter, which was formed in 1897. Bits of lace of all kinds and from all over the world were contributed by members and made into the "friendship" tablecloth. Contributions

From left: Mrs. R. R. Richardson, Chapter Registrar and Kentucky J. A. C. Chairman; Mrs. B. F. Hughes, Festival Chairman; Mrs. J. G. Howard, Regent, Ann Rogers Clark Chapter, Jeffersonville, Ind.; Mrs. F. Clagett Hoke, Kentucky State Vice Regent; Mrs. T. Ewing Roberts, hostess, Regent, John Marshall Chapter.
made by Past Regents of the Chapter are arranged around Miss Gates' collar. It includes pieces ranging from wedding veils to dresses worn for state occasions. There are duchess, pillow, hand-made filet, tatting, alençon and princess laces. They came from Burma, India, China and all over the world.

The Silver Tea Service was a gift of Mr. Seymour Lowman, who was Assistant Treasurer to the U. S. Treasury Department during President Herbert Hoover's administration, and at one time Lieutenant Governor of New York State. It was given in memory of an aunt who was a "Real" Daughter of the American Revolution. Mr. Lowman's widow was a member of Chemung Chapter and passed away in June of this year. The six-piece service is valued at over $500.

Ruth Park Cobb
Corresponding Secretary

Plymouth (Plymouth, Wis.). Plymouth Chapter on June 15 held a special meeting to observe Flag Day and to celebrate its 45th anniversary. Members assembled at the home of Mrs. R. W. Robertson, with Mrs. Beth Fairbanks and Mrs. W. P. Wagner assisting hostesses.

Two charter members were present: Mrs. Mary Robertson, Plymouth, and Mrs. Daisy Arndt, Elkhart Lake. Mrs. Esther Stein, Sheboygan Falls, Regent, and Mrs. Kathryn Leffler, Plymouth, Vice Regent, presented charter members with rose corsages and plates picturing Memorial Constitution Hall. Two other living charter members of the Chapter are Mrs. Miriam Eastman Arnold, Eau Claire, a member of the Chapter there, and Mrs. Mary Huson Schorer, Bridgeport, Conn., member-at-large.

Mrs. Mae Luecker, Historian, gave the program presentation, "Plymouth Chapter, D. A. R., 1907-08." The Chapter was organized in November of 1907 with 19 charter members. Its Chapter number is 716. High point of the first year's history was a banquet that was held in February, 1908, at a cost of 25 cents per member and a basket picnic on July 4 which included fireworks. The Chapter has in its possession a complete collection of yearbooks and minutes since 1907.

Mrs. E. K. Kaboth
Chairman, Press and Publicity

Esther Stanley (New Britain, Conn.). Commemorating Flag Day, the Esther Stanley Chapter sponsored a Flag Essay contest for all ninth grade pupils. The awards were made at exercises held in the Central Junior High School on June 11. From among 27 finalists there were three winners and two honorable mention, with the remaining semi-finalists receiving certificates of merit.

The ceremony was tape-recorded with a broadcast of the exercises the next evening over New Britain radio station WHAY. The program included addresses by Mayor John L. Sullivan, Dr. Ernest F. Forbes, superintendent of schools, and Dr. Warren W. Fabyan, director of the Citizenship Education Center at Teachers College of Connecticut. The winners of the three prize essays also read their papers. Musical selections were offered by the orchestra and Boys' Glee Club of the Roosevelt Junior High School and the Centralettes, girls' chorus of the Central Junior High School.

In the accompanying picture, seated from left to right, are Mrs. R. Louis Tryon, Regent of Esther Stanley Chapter; Miss Patricia Tisher of Mooreland Hill School, first place; and Miss Annamae Squillacote of St. Joseph's School, second place. Standing behind them are Mrs. John Scott, chairman of the essay committee; Joseph Brodie of Nathan Hale Junior High School, third place; Joyce Wuchert of Central Junior High School; and Vincent Kostriewa of Roosevelt Junior High School, honorable mention.

Miss Tisher was awarded a $25 Defense bond, while a pen and pencil set was presented to Miss Squillacote and a dictionary to Mr. Brodie. The two receiving honorable mention were each presented with a book on the history of New Britain,
Making the presentations were Mrs. Tryon, Mrs. Scott and Mrs. Richard Lord, Connecticut State D. A. R. Chairman on Correct Use of Flag and also Junior Committee Chairman of Esther Stanley Chapter. Mrs. Lord also pinned on the three winners the National Society D. A. R. Medals.

Miss Doris B. Williams
Publicity Chairman

William Paterson (Paterson N. J.). The 35th anniversary of William Paterson Chapter, held at the historic Day Mansion in Preakness, was indeed outstanding. We were honored by attending National and State officers.

The highlight of the program was the gift of a gavel to our new State Regent, Mrs. Thomas Earle Reeves. The maple mallet and walnut handle of this gavel were made from trees which stood near the mansion during General Washington’s stay there.

A thirteen-star flag was unveiled, as a gift to the Mansion in the name of the Chapter. This flag, though not used in the Revolution, is an authentic battle flag.

The Day Mansion is particularly dear to our Chapter, as we have completely furnished one of the bedrooms, and a beloved Chapter member is the Curator. The Mansion houses our beautiful silk American and Chapter flags when not in use.

In closing the program it was suggested that we be grateful Americans, neighborly Americans, firm Americans, proud of our country and its flag.

The anniversary cake represented an open book, inscribed 1918-1953. A delightful collation, mingled with friendly congratulations, was the happy ending of a day never to be forgotten by the Chapter.

Arminda H. Hedger, Past Regent

Penelope Van Princes (Independence, Iowa) observed its 50th anniversary, Tuesday, June 9, at an afternoon tea in the home of the Regent, Mrs. Norman Frye, Sr. Thirty members and guests enjoyed the event.

The Chapter was organized June 3, 1903, with 18 charter members, two of whom are still members—Miss Harriett Lake, Organizing Regent, and Mrs. Katherine Clark Dukes.

Miss Lake was present and delighted the group with a talk about the Founding and the Founders of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. Since she had had personal acquaintance with several of the Founders she was able to make her subject come alive.

The minutes of the first two Chapter meetings were read by Mrs. W. L. Gray, Secretary, and it was noted that at the organization meeting, the Chapter voted to subscribe to the National Magazine and during the ensuing fifty years that subscription has been continued. Messages and congratulations from former members were read by Mrs. Charles Fiester, Registrar.

Mrs. Royal Hovey, Historian, presented a concise but interesting history of the Chapter’s activities during the fifty years.

Mrs. Harry Parker, Program Chairman,
read two poems written by Mrs. Katherine Allen Chappel of Glendale, Cal., who was a charter member. One poem had been written in 1912 and the other currently. Both portrayed amusing as well as interesting events in the life of the Chapter.

Group singing of patriotic songs interspersed the program. The tea table, centered with an arrangement of golden flowers and candles, was presided over by Mrs. Fiester and Mrs. Parker.

Mrs. M. N. Voldeng
Press Relations Chairman

Captain John Gunnison (Delta, Colo.) celebrated its 35th anniversary with a one o'clock luncheon Saturday, August 15. The table was centered with a large "35" in blue and silver. On each side of the 35 were two red, white and blue candles, and two Colorado Flags. Numerous bouquets of flowers completed the table decorations.

Mrs. Arthur L. Allen of Pueblo, State Regent, Mrs. Willis A. Gillaspey of Montrose, State Vice Regent, and Miss Mary Bell Offutt of Pueblo, State Chairman of Junior American Citizens, were distinguished guests. Other guests, totalling 57, included members from Mt. Garfield Chapter, Grand Junction; and Uncompahgre Chapter, Montrose. Gunnison Valley Chapter members were unable to attend.

The meeting was opened with the Daughters' Salute to the Flag, the singing of "America," and a prayer by Mrs. A. C. Remington. Immediately following the luncheon, the guests were introduced and Mrs. Allen gave an instructive and interesting talk. Miss Offutt told of J.A.C. work in Colorado. Miss Offutt was the "Pioneer" member who gave a short sketch of the life of Captain John Gunnison. Mrs. W. A. Day told of our organization and our Charter Members, telling briefly of Mrs. Julia Gunnison Porter, our first Regent, and Mrs. Alice C. Mathers, our Organizing Regent. There were 27 charter members and six of these, Mrs. Millard Fairlamb, Mrs. W. A. Day, Mrs. A. C. Remington, Mrs. J. P. Phippeny, Mrs. E. H. Divelbiss and Mrs. V. A. Phillips, are still active in our chapter.

Mrs. Phippeny told in a most interesting manner the highlights of the Chapter through its existence. Mrs. Pearl Ross of Grand Junction and Mrs. Nellie Calloway of Montrose told interesting incidents of their Chapters, Mt. Garfield and Uncompahgre, respectively.

Everyone expressed their appreciation of a delightful afternoon.

Mrs. Thomas Hensley Regent

Old Brick Church

In the March, 1953 issue of the D. A. R. Magazine there is an article by Mary Hoge Bruce, entitled, "Historic Churches of Early Virginia." In this article she gives the name "Benns Church" to "Old Brick Church" of Isle of Wight County, Va., built in 1632. This is an error.

The Post Office there is Benns Church, and there is a Methodist Church there named Benns Church. But the church she has reference to is officially known as "Old Brick Church."

The data following is copied from Colonial Churches of Tidewater Virginia, by Mason.

"The only Colonial House of Worship still standing in Isle of Wight County, Va., is the present Old Brick Church, 1632 or 1638, a noble gothic structure, with buttressed walls and a massive tower. This ancient building stands just northwest of the intersection of the James River Bridge road with U. S. route #10, at Benns Church Postoffice, named for the modern Methodist church on the opposite side of the Bridge highway.

"After at least a century and a half of service as the Parish Church of the Lower or Newport Parish, the Old Brick Church was renamed 'St. Luke's Church' in 1828 by the Rev. W. G. H. Jones, a young deacon who had been holding missionary services in the old building for three years, following the general period of religious inactivity after the Revolution and the War of 1812. This new name occurs only in the reports made to the Diocesan Convention by Deacon Jones, who was merely following the prevailing fashion of giving saints' names to the old colonial churches. Since the title thus given to the church was never validated either by action of the Vestry or by use in the consecration of the church (as in some other singular cases) it has no historical basis and should not properly be applied to this ancient structure.

—Eleanor M. S. D. Stewart
(Mrs. C. E.)
Registrar, Colonel Wm. Allen Chapter
1660
Thomas Halsey and Widow Ann Johns, married July 26th, 1660.

1664
Peregrine Stambrou to Sarah James, ye 15th day of December 1664.

1667
Cornelius Vonck was married with Madeline Hendrick, 26th December, 1667. Married by Mr. Robert Fordham according to law.

1669
John Jessup was married the 16th day of June 1669.  
Mr. Thomas James was married the 2nd day of September 1669.  
John Wheeler was married December 9th-1669.

1670
Job Sayre was married the 27th day of October 1670.
John Post was married the 3rd day of November 1670.

1675
Enoch Fithian and Miriam Burnet were married the 25th day of June 1675.  
Joseph Pierson and Amy Barnes were married on Thursday the 24th day of November 1675.  
Lot Burnet gives in the date of his marriage with Phebe Mills was the 20th day of October 1675.

1673
John Howell, Junr. was married with Martha White, by Mr. Robert Fordham June 12th-1673.

1677
Matthew Howell married with Mary Halsey ye 8th day of November 1677.

1682
Samuel Whithead married with Mary Cooper ye 12th day of Sept. 1682.  
Abraham Howell married with Abigail White ye 19th day of October 1682.

1678
Josiah Halsey married with Sarah Topping September 12th-1678.
Edward Petty married with Abigail Topping by Mr. Thomas James of East Hampton, minister, upon ye 4th day of October 1688.
Samuel Whitehead married with Johannah Beebec, 24th day of Oct. 1689.
Isaac Halsey married with Abigail Howell 28th day of November 1689.

Joseph Fordham married with Mary Malbee ye 5th day of December 1689.
John Howell Jr. married with Mary Taylor, widow, January 30th-1689-90.
Ephraim Howell married with Hannah Cow 10th day of November 1684.
Jeremiah Culver was married to Mary Pierson, ye daughter of Left. Joseph Pierson ye 5th December 1700.
John Foster, Junr. married to Hannah Abbot, December 5th-1689.
Abraham Howell married to Ann James Oct. 2nd-1690.
Joseph Fordham married to Mary Maultbie by Mr. Joseph Whiting, December 5th-1689.
Mr. John Wakeman, Minister of the Gospel at Newark in East Jersey was married to Mrs. Eunice Howell, daughter of Left. Col. Matthew Howell, of Southampton upon the 29th day of September 1702.
Mrs. Eunice Wakeman was married to Mr. Joseph Talcut, Esq. living in Hartford in New England, upon the 26th day of June Anno Domini 1706.
November ye 22nd day, Ezekiel Howell was married to Mary Rogers in the year of our Lord God 1711.
May ye 23rd-1710, Daniel Foster was married to Lida Wood.
December ye 9th day 1714, Jeremiah Culver was married to Damaris Foster, daughter of Joseph Foster, deceased.
April ye 25th day 1717, David Haines was married to Abigail Foster, ye daughter of Christopher Foster.
Christopher Foster was married to Hannah Pierson, ye daughter of Samuel Pierson of East Hampton, November 26th-1691 in the 24th year of his age and the 19th yeare of her age.
August 19th, 1697, Christopher Foster was married to Abigail Topping, daughter of Christopher Lupton, in the 30th yeare of his age and the 22nd of her age.
Samuel Jones, Jr. was married to Hannah Foster, ye daughter of Christopher Foster, October 20th-1715.
Thomas Reed was married to Sarah Cory, ye daughter of Isaac Cory ye 30th day of May 1704.
Nathaniel Halsey married Annah Stanborough, daughter of Josiah Stanborough December 15th 1697.
Samuel Clark married with Hester White ye 11th day of July 1678.
John Earle married with Mary Rainar, November 1678.
Obiathia Rogers, Junr. married with Sarah Howell ye 20th Dec. 1683.
Thomas Jessup married with Mary Williams ye 23rd day of Nov. 1683.
Richard Woodhull, of Brook Haven married with Temperance Topping of Southampton ye 20th of November 1684.
Ann Topping of Southampton was married with Thomas Baker of Easthampton by Mr. Joseph Whiting, April 26-1686.
Jonos Bower was married with Ruth Howell April 12th-1686.
Samuel Barnes was married with Patience Williams November 9-1676.
Joseph Hildreth married with Hannah Jessup 11th day of Sept. 1678.
William Simpkins married with Mary Wilman November 9-1676.
Joseph Marshall was married to Elizabeth Howell ye 18th day of March 1673-4.
Thomas Stephens married with Elizabeth Cook 20th day of Oct. 1675.
Mr. John Cambell married with Sarah Hakleton, widow, and daughter of Obadiah Rogers, 9th day of March in ye year 1686-7 by Mr. Joseph Whiting.
Hezekiah Howell was married to Phebe Halsey, ye dafter of Thomas Halsey, Sept. 10, 1702.
Henry Pierson married Abigail Ludlam, June 11-1702.
Jonathan Raynor married with Aaron Chatfield the 24th day of July, 1670.
John Larrison married with Jemima Halsey 22nd day of May 1683.
Josiah Stambrou married with Anna Chatfield the 24th day of July, 1670.
Jonathan Raynor married with Sarah Pierson by Justice John Topping 2nd day of June 1680.
Mr. Joseph Whiting, April 26-1686.
Jonos Bower was married with Ruth Howell April 12th-1686.
Samuel Barnes was married with Patience Williams November 9-1676.
Joseph Hildreth married with Hannah Jessup 11th day of Sept. 1678.
William Simpkins married with Mary Wilman November 9-1676.
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Hezekiah Howell was married to Phebe Halsey, ye dafter of Thomas Halsey, Sept. 10, 1702.
Henry Pierson married Abigail Ludlam, June 11-1702.
Elias Petty married Deborah Foster, dafter of Joseph Foster November 26-1724.
Richard Wood was married to Hannah Reeves, daughter of Thomas Reeves, April 10, 1704.
Thurston Raynor married Sarah Johns, of Cape May, in July 1693.

SOUTHAMPTON DEATHS—1677-1813
Arthur Howell, Jr. deceased March 24th, 1683. Also Christopher Fowler and John Shepard.
Arthur Howell, Sr. deceased March 29th-1683.
David Howell, deceased May 2nd-1684.
Thomas Jessup, deceased September 12th-1684. His son, deceased December 8th-1684.
Samuel Mill, deceased April 1st-1685.
Sarah, daughter of Edmond Howell, deceased April 10th-1685.
Thomas Smith (ye Smith) deceased August 28th-1685.
Joseph Marshall (Cooper) deceased August 29th-1685.

William Hakleton, deceased September 6th-1685.
Samuel, son of Samuel Whitehead, deceased August 13th-1685.
Sarah, wife of Obadiah Rogers, deceased October 11th-1685.
Sarah, wife of William Mason, deceased January 19th-1685.
John Topping, deceased July 2nd-1686.
Elizabeth, wife of Nathaniel Rescue, deceased October 18th-1686.
Mary, wife of William Simpkins, deceased March 10th-1682.
Richard, son of Benjamin Hand, deceased April 19th-1679.
Benjamin, son of Benoni Flint, deceased December 11th-1677.
Benjamin, 2nd, son of Nenoni Flint, Deceased April 7th-1685.
Sarah, daughter of Benoni Flint, deceased June 14th-1685.
Sarah, wife of Job Sayre, deceased October 29th-1684.
Thomas Halsey, Sr., deceased August 27th, 1678.
Robert Apue, servant of Thomas Halsey, deceased October 9th-1686.
Mary, wife of Samuel Whitehead, deceased April 20th-1687.
Martha, wife of John Howell, Jr., deceased June 7th-1688.
Abigail, wife of Abraham Howell, deceased June 19th-1688.
Mary, wife of Thomas Topping, deceased June 9th-1688.
Sarah, wife of Edmond Howell, deceased August 29th-1688.
Mary, wife of Isaac Wilman, deceased September 3rd, 1688.
Capt. Joseph Fordham, deceased September 7th-1688.
Martha, wife of Jonah Fordham, deceased October 4th-1688.
Caleb Dayton, deceased October 4th-1688.
Amy, wife of Joseph Pierson, deceased October 3rd-1692.
Sarah, wife of Samuel Johns, deceased October 3rd-1692.
Mr. John Howell, clerk of the Cort and husband of Mary Howell deceased March 8th-1692.
Job. Sayre, deceased April 1694.
Phebe, daughter of Samuel Whitehead, deceased April 14th-1694.
Major John Howell, deceased November 3rd-1696.
Left, Col. Matthew Howell, deceased May 4th-1706, in the 55th year of his age.
Matthew Howell, son of Israel Howell, deceased December 24th-1715.
His wife dyed March 26th-1716.
The wife of Major Joseph Fordham, deceased March 4th-1718.
Abigail Ludlam, wife of Henry Pierson, died March 27th-1721.
Mr. Johny Wakeman, of Neward, N. J. died October 8th-1704.
William Herrick died November 5th-1825.
George Herrick died July 17th-1786. Age 52 years.
Austin Herrick died October 14th-1793.
Aunt Abigail Herrick died April 13th-1800.
Mary Herrick died December 16th-1813 aged 77 years.

In memory of Hiram, son of Mr. Micaiah and Mrs. Martha Herrick.
Here lies the body of Mrs. Mehitable Herrick, who died July 17th 1734 age 60 years.
Here lies the body of Mr. William Herrick, Esq., who departed this life August the 19th Anno 1708 AEta sua 54.
In memory of Micaiah Herrick who died August 19th 1840 AE 50 years.
Nancy Rose, widow of Micaiah Herrick, who died July 22nd 1860 AE 73 yrs. 10 mo.
In memory of Edward Herrick, son of Micaiah and Nancy Herrick died Feb. 13-1849. AE 39 years 11 days.
James, son of Micaiah and Nancy Herrick, died Feb. 13-1849. AE 39 years and 11 days.

Herrick

Here lyeth the body of Abigail Herrick, relict of James Herrick who died April 6th-1795, in the 80th yeare of her age.

George Herrick died Oct. 5-1873, AE 54 yrs. 10 mos.
Charlotte E., widow of George Herrick, born Sept. 31-1796. Died Jan. the 14th Anno 1860 AE 64 yrs.
In memory of Mr. Edward Herrick, son of Mr. Micaiah and Mrs. Martha Herrick, who died Aug. 31-1796 Age 28.
In him original genius and close application, the Scholar and the Christian, were eminently united.
James Herrick son of Mr. Micaiah and Mrs. Martha Herrick, who died March 19th-1783.

Burying Ground

Southampton, Long Island
Copied by Mrs. Edward P. White, Southampton Colony Chapter

In memory of Micaiah, son of Mr. Obadiah Rogers, who deceased May ye 8th-1729 aged 74 years.
In memory of Capt. Obadiah Rogers, who died October 31st-1783 in the 84th year of his age.
In memory of Mrs. Abigail, wife of Capt. Obadiah Rogers, who died May 6th-1782 in the 80th year of her age.

In memory of Sarah Malby, daughter of Mr. John and Mrs. Susannah Malby who died September ye 8th 1723 in ye 19th yeare of her age.

Here lyeth the body of Sarah Malby, who died June 27th 1706 aged 33 years.
Here lyeth the body of Mr. John Malby who died June 27th 1706 aged 33 years.
Here lyeth the body of Major John Howell, deceased x November age 71.
Here lies the body of William Ludlam, son of Anthony Ludlam, who died April 27th 1716 in ye 13th yeare of his age.

Malby

Here lyes interred the body of Mr. John Malby who died June 27th 1706 aged 33 years.

Here lyeth the body of Abigail Howell, ye wife of Abraham Howell aged 27 years. Deceased ye 19th of June 1688.

In memory of Lieut. Hezekiah Howell, died Dec. ye 4th 1744 in the 68th year of his age.

Halsey

Here lies the body of Abigail Halsey, aged 26 yrs, who died the 10th of October, 1696.
In memory of Capt. Isaac Halsey who died May ye 18th A.D. 1757, in the 97th year of his age.

Here lyeth the body of Timothy Halsey who dyed July the 12th, 1723 about 20th year of his age.

Halsey

Here lyes the body of Mrs. Halsey, who died August 29th Anno Dominic 1723, age 62 yrs.
Here lyeth the body of Mrs. Hannah Halsey, who died Augst 29th Anno Domini 1723, age 62 yrs.
Here lyes the blessed Remains Of one who did with Freedom die To be relieved from all his pains And dwell with God Eternally.

Halsey

Here lyes the body of Abigail Halsey, aged 26 yrs, who died the 10th of October, 1696.
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In him original genius and close application, the Scholar and the Christian, were eminently united.
James Herrick son of Mr. Micaiah and Mrs. Martha Herrick, who died March 19th-1783.

Halsey

Here lyes the body of Bethia Cooper wife of Mr. X. X. Cooper, who died Jan. the 14th Anno 1716-17 AEtas sua 27.

Here lyeth the body of Capt. John Cooper who died December the 14th Anno 1715 in the 30th yeare of his age.

Foster

Daniel Foster died Nov. ye 5th 1744, aged 68 years. Phil. 1-21.
Interred here lyes the blessed Remains Of one who did with Freedom die To be relieved from all his pains And dwell with God Eternally.

Halsey

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Here lyes the body of Bethia Cooper wife of Mr. X. X. Cooper, who died Jan. the 14th Anno 1716-17 AEtas sua 27.

Here lyeth the body of Capt. John Cooper who died December the 14th Anno 1715 in the 30th yeare of his age.

Foster

Daniel Foster died Nov. ye 5th 1744, aged 68 years. Phil. 1-21.
Interred here lyes the blessed Remains Of one who did with Freedom die To be relieved from all his pains And dwell with God Eternally.

Halsey

Here lyes the body of Bethia Cooper wife of Mr. X. X. Cooper, who died Jan. the 14th Anno 1716-17 AEtas sua 27.

Here lyeth the body of Capt. John Cooper who died December the 14th Anno 1715 in the 30th yeare of his age.
Sayre

Here was laid the body of Mr. Thomas Sayre, who dyed December the 10th Anno Domini 1715 in the 49th year of his age.

Stephens

Here lyeth buried the body of Capt. Thomas Stephens, aged about 51 years, Departed this life November ye 26th 1701.

Taylord

Here lyes interred ye body of Mr. John Tailor, who died August ye 10th-1701. Aged 23 years.

Whiting

Here lyes ye reverent Joseph Whiting who died April 7th-1723 in ye 82nd yeare of his age.

Whiting

Here lyes the body of Mrs. Rebecca Whiting, wife to Mr. Joseph Whiting, aged 63 yrs. 2 months, deceased April 21st-1726.

Here lyes the body of Mr. Samuel Whiting, who died July ye 12th 1729 in the 40th year of his age.

OLD BIBLE RECORDS

I have a Geneva Bible (1582) containing a printed bookplate showing that it once belonged to Thomas Jewitt Hallowell, with Hallowell dates from 1649. I find also one Weston date, 1761, a William Tevittor (or Tiverton) 1755 entry and another 1730. Also the name George Stourton but no data. This Bible is not for sale but I should be glad to correspond with anyone interested.

MRS. ARCHIE R. JAY,
514 Alhambra Way, San Mateo, Calif.

QUERY INSTRUCTIONS

The D. A. R. MAGAZINE is glad to carry queries for genealogical information, and there is no charge for printing them. But certain, simple rules MUST be followed carefully in their preparation and submission.

All queries should be typewritten, double-spaced. Material data should be given very carefully, with the questions for which answers are sought. Abbreviate wherever possible. Study our Queries Department, in order to get correct abbreviation forms. Start your query with the surnames of the families about which information is desired, using correct abbreviation forms. Briefly, with the questions for which answers are sought.

The MAGAZINE staff can not enter into any correspondence about any of the queries or about any kind of genealogical material or research. ALL the MAGAZINE can do is to print the queries, and this will be done gladly, IF our instructions are followed carefully.

As we receive hundreds of queries, it takes several months to get them into print.
Thomas, Henry and one dau. Also want par. of Elizabeth Gray.


Crew (Crews-Cruise)—Want inf. abt. Gilbert Crew (Crews or Cruise), his wife Susan Hafeley, their par. and ch., who lived in McMinn Co., Tenn. in the 1820's and 1830's. Gilbert and Susan had seven ch. b. bet. 1910 and 1820. Mary, Elizabeth, Joseph, Tidence Lane and a son and dau. whose names are not known. Joseph m. Martha Hamilton and lived in St. Clair Co., Ala. in 1861. He d. abt. 1868. They had five ch.: James Tidence, John Ashley, Margaret S., Sarah Ann and Mary Syline.


Gilbert and Susan are bur. in unmarked graves in the County Line Cem., three m. S.W. of Sweetwater, Tenn., on U. S. Highway 11.—Louis Crawford Crew, 2300 Camden Rd., Orlando, Fl.

Berry—Want all inf. poss. dates, place of b. of Thomas Berry, Jr., who lived in Augusta, Rockbridge and Coffee Co., Va. Thomas Berry Sr. 1st wife —Buchanan. The will of Thomas Berry, Sr. rec. in Abingdon, Washington Co., Va. Bk. No. 2, P. 209. Will probated Aug. 20, 1799. 2nd wife Esther. Ch.: James m. Jane Doak, Barbary m. David Dryden, Thomas Jr. m. Mollie m. James Trimble; Wm. m. Mary; Betsy m. James Harris; George m. Betsy Lowry; Susanna m. Samuel McChesney; John m. Jane Temple; Rebecca m. Caleb Litten; Esther m. David McCord; Frances m. Nancy Berry.

Was Thomas Berry, Jr., the father of: Grizella, b. 8-12-1790 James Maxwell; Samuel, m. ca. 1803 Jane Ann Weir; John McCutchen, m. ca. 1808 Frances Williams; Poss. Sarah (Polly) m. ca. 1818 Francis Williams; and David.—Mrs. J. J. Love, 1735 Laurence Pl., Memphis 12, Tenn.

Orford—Want any data on James A. Orford, who had dau. Margaret, b. Sept. 9, 1787 in Md., m. (date and place?) Wm. Roberts, d. 1855 in Daviess Co., Ky.—Miss Jewell Roberts, 1501 N. 49 St., East St. Louis, Ill.

East-Caldwell-Forbes—Desire inf. of par. of Thomas East and wife Nancy Caldwell. Thomas East was b. Jan. 15, 1771 (in Va.) and d. in East Feliciana Parish, La. June 10, 1840. Nancy Caldwell East, sd. to be first cousin to John C. Calhoun, was b. in S. C. Oct. 27, 1778, and d. in La. June 9, 1844. They were living in S. C. prior to 1800; left there after 1803, stopped over for a time in Ky., then came down river to La. in 1809.

Tarlton (Talton) East, who m. Zilpha Walker and who came to La. at same time, was prob. a bro. Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Louisiana says father of Thomas East was John East, who raised a large fam. in S. C. Does anyone have inf. on this fam.?

Also on fam. of Elizabeth Forbes, who m. William East, son of Thomas East? Elizabeth Forbes was b. abt. 1800 (one source says Tenn., another S. C.) and d. in East Feliciana Parish, La., in 1862. Had bros. James, John, Leonard Forbes; a sister, Lucretia. Their mother was Lucretia ——, who was second m. to a Palmer. Who was their father? Would like inf. on this fam., inc. their conn. with John Forbes and Company of West Florida.—Charles E. East, 1051 McClung St., Baton Rouge, La.

Stevens-Leach—Wish to trace anc. and obt. inf. conc. names, dates, places and poss. civ. or Rev. ser. of my gr.father, Alexander, b. in Montville, Me., 1816; m. 1843 Rhoda Ann Chandler, b. in East Knox, Me., where both d. in 1883, he in 1902. Their ch. were: 1) Josiah Wilbert, who m. Ella Webb. Freedom, Me., had two girls and later moved to Independence and then Waterloo, Iowa, where Lillian m. Julius Kuhres and Winnie Mae remained single and all d. there. 2) Thomas W. 3) Joseph H., who mar. Sarah Wilkins and had son, Alexander. 4) James R. These last three rem. in Maine, I bel. 5) Cordelia, who m. John Hale and had one son, Roy, and they moved to Mena, Ark., and later Grants Pass, Ore., where they d. and 6) Lucetta, my mother, who m. John Philbrook Leach in East Knox, Me., and had 6 ch. They moved to Bristol, Conn., where some of the ch., inc. myself, in 1892, were b. She d. there 1893. Alexander Stevens, 1816, had 12 bros. and sisters. Some of them: Frank, m. Ann Bryant and had sons Eli and John or Josiah; Eli, who had a son Alexander who lived Passfield or Waterville, Me., 1840's; Joseph; Margaret, who m. James Webb, Freedom, Me., and had Ella (above) and twins, Minnie who never m. and Hattie who m. —— Wiggins; Harriet, Freedom, Me., m. ———.
2 dau., Angelica and Elmavia, who m. a Westcott; Thomas, Freedom, Me., who m. Lydia Poole and had a dau. Mary Ellen, who m. Alton Grove. They lived in Boston, Mass., at one time, and later Bath, Me.; and Elizabeth, who m. —— and had dau. Harriet, who d. when 5 yrs. old, and Fred, and poss. a gr.son, Earl, now living in Framingham, Mass.

Want inf. on conc. civ. or Rev. ser. of Richard Leach, 5th, from Lawrence Leach, of Salem, Mass., who was son of Samuel, of Rialsde, b. 1677, d. 1732, and Hepisbath Rea, 2nd wife m. 1710. Richard was b. Rialsde, baptized June 3, 1716, and d. Marblehead 1801. He m. Dec. 4, 1738, Martha Woodbury, b. 1729, d. 1756. They lived Beverly, Mass., and had son, Richard, b. Beverly, bap. Jan. 19, 1755, and m. Elizabeth Gibbs, b. in Scotland, Dec. 29, 1770. They settled in Portsmouth, N. H., and d. there. They had ch.: Rev. Henry, 1787; James Gibbs, my gr.gr. father, 1789; Susan ——; Mary ——; Abigail ——. Mrs. James a Gaunt, 757 Cooke St., Waterbury, Conn.

Rogers-Hunter-Waugh-Muchmore—Thomas and Wm. Rogers came from Ireland 1770. Wm. went to Md., but Thos. sett. 1st in Pa. He m. Nancy Hunter, prob. from Carlisle, Pa. Later he went to St. Clairsville, O. They had the ff. ch.: John, Alex., Thos., Samuel, Andrew, Wm., James, a Mrs. Simpson, Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Susan Hatcher, and three other sons. Thomas, Jr., was b. 1795, near Northumberland, Pa., settled in Mercer 1816. He m. Hannah, dau. of John and Sarah (Muchmore) Waugh, and they had James W., John W., Dr. Albert G., Thomas B., Mrs. Florenda Carey, Mrs. Guianetta Byers, Mrs. Sarah Lafferty and Mrs. Hannah Nickum. Inf. asked for all named.—Mrs. A. G. Rogers, 703 Snow, Brookfield, Mo.

Williams-Thompson—My gr.gr.mother was Esther Thompson, m. 1816, to Elias Williams, who d. 1825 and she m. James Charlesworth in 1829. Esther was dau. of John Thompson, who came from Loughgall, Ireland, in 1790, and subsequently raised a fam. of 12 ch., settling finally in St. Clairsville, O. Though I have found many of her bros. in Ohio hist., I cannot find the b. place or date of Esther.

Elias Williams' father was Cyrus Williams, des. from Richard Williams of Taunton, Mass. Elias was b. in 1786 and 1st m. Mary Otis in 1809. She was dau. of Barnabas Otis, son of the first Joseph. I cannot find a rec. of his b. either, though some books say it is Plymouth. Any data rel. to Esther Thompson or Elias Williams will be much app.—Mrs. John Baskette, 13851 Herrick Ave., San Fernando, Calif.

Cobb—Benjamin Cobb, 1729-1811, Mansfield, Mass., and his wife, ——, 1729-1828, had seven sons who were Rev. soldiers. Three of them were Benjamin, b. 1754; Lieut. Mason, b. 1757; and Capt. John, b. 1759. Who were the other four? Need name of father of Nathan Cobb, Sr., of Mass., who would have served in Rev.—Ada M. Scott, Montmell, Ill.


Parker—Gabrier and Wilson Hobbs Parker moved from Frederick Co., Md., to Lexington, Ky., with their par. in 1795. Was George who ser. in Rev. from 1780 to 1873 their father? Who was their mother? Any other inf. in reg. to this Parker fam. will be gt. app.—Miss Anna Virginia Parker, Sanders, Ky.

Alston-McKinstry—Who was the lady, a close rel. of Gov. Joseph Alston, of S. C., who came to this country from Ireland and m. Thomas V. McKinstry, also of Ireland?—Mrs. Jess A. Duncan, Box 307, Cuntersville, Ala.

Tumlin-Humphrey—Would like inf. conc. Tumlin fam., which left Abbeville dist., S. C., and moved into No. Ga., in early part of 19th cent. Would also like inf. conc. Thomas Humphrey, who m. Rebecca Tumlin. The fam. lived in and around Cartersville, Ga., for many years.—Mrs. G. D. Humphrey, 1306 Ivinson, Laramie, Wy.

Everingham—Auth. and ref. for my line of Everingham through Enoch Everingham, ment. in N. J. Archives, Vol. 38, 1791, as having been fellow bondsman with Jonathan Cooperswaite for William Kinimins, a minor, in Monmouth Co., N. J. Enoch sold two parcels of real estate in Asbury, Old Sussex Co., N. J., in 1805, at which time I presume he removed to or near Cincinnati, O. M. Tryphena Kitchell, dau. of Asa Kitchell, Rev. sol., Hanover, N. J., and Rhoda Baldwin, poss. 1806, in Ohio. No rec. of m. or d. found. Death bel. abt. 1820, prob. in Harrison Co., O.—D. Beverly Hughes, 628 L St., Lincoln, Calif.

Call for Descendants of Mary Ball Washington

Descendants of Mary Ball Washington, mother of George Washington, are being asked to contact Miss Virginia V. Crosby, "Foust Hill." 507 Cherokee Street, Marietta, Ga., who hopes to call them together as soon as possible for the purpose of organizing. Miss Crosby wishes to receive names of descendants, and will gladly correspond with all interested in her plan.
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION are invited to assist in an intensive campaign being staged by the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution for the purpose of obtaining many new members.

Besides aiding with S. A. R. plans in their own communities, if there are S. A. R. organizations there or nearby, Daughters of the American Revolution are requested to provide the names and addresses of men, either relatives or friends, who are known to be eligible for S. A. R. membership. These names should be sent to the Executive Secretary, N. S. S. A. R., 1227 16th St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Much help has already been provided by our members for the compatriots in our brother organization of lineal descendants from those who rendered patriotic service during the Revolutionary War period.

A great deal more interest and assistance are being urged by the S. A. R., who will greatly appreciate everything that the members of their sister Society can do to help build up the S. A. R. lists.

The two organizations have much in common, it is pointed out, and anything that helps one will also benefit the other. Especially in these crucial times, the cooperative work of the two groups is important.

Miss Gertrude Carraway, President General, is an “Honorary Member” of the D. A. R. Liaison Committee of the S. A. R., by appointment of the new S. A. R. President General, Mr. Arthur A. de la Housaye, of New Orleans. The next annual S. A. R. Congress will be held May 23-26 at Williamsburg, Va.
Challenge
(Continued from page 1204)

A lawyer may excuse a perspective Juror simply because the person reminds him of someone he dislikes or parts his hair in an irritating manner.

In a “challenge for cause” the reason for excusing is entirely different. In one Court action the Judge asked a prospective Juror if he was prejudiced by the racial background of the man on trial. The Juror promptly replied, “No, Your Honor, I’m not prejudiced but I wouldn’t believe his race on a stack of Bibles!” He was challenged for cause and immediately discharged by the Judge from further service.

In order to serve for Jury the State Law has fixed and set specific qualifications. These general qualifications, as they are called, vary from State to State; however, most follow the rules for Federal Jury Service. Only six States, Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, Texas and West Virginia, bar women from jury service.

It is paradoxical that while women are working and fighting for eligibility for Jury service in these States that bar them, many women in the States permitting them to serve are shrugging off this patriotic duty! Most men and women find Jury duty interesting. As Jurors they see life as it is —life beneath the thin veneer of civilization. Jury duty is informative. It carries with service the satisfaction of a job well done.

A mimeographed copy of the following is being prepared by a Judge in Superior Court in California: “The blood of free men stains my verdict. Whatever others may do, I serve not because I can but because I must. Those that died for this, my voice in government, had a right to expect that I would prepare with every faculty to serve wisely, honestly and courageously. They did not die that fools, blind partisans or the reckless might make a game of free government.

“I will not be confused by trickery. I shall purge my mind of passion and search diligently for the truth. I must be free of all influences save that of conscience and justice. For within the Jury room, I hold in my hand the living proxy of all my country’s honored dead.”

In almost every courtroom in America will be found this placard: “JURY DUTY IS ONE OF THE MOST VITAL FUNCTIONS OF CITIZENSHIP. IT IS THE MOST IMPORTANT DUTY OF A CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES NEXT TO FIGHTING IN THE DEFENSE OF ONE’S COUNTRY!”

Will you accept the challenge?

Cancer
(Continued from page 1231)

practitioner that cancer was incurable, but could sometimes be palliated by surgery. Without a knowledge of many things, however, including anaesthetics and antiseptics, only minor surgery was possible.

Thanks to modern treatment methods, there are now living in the United States 250,000 individuals who have been completely cured of cancer. Once regarded as incurable, cancer can now be cured in many cases by early diagnosis and improved methods of surgery and radiation.
When Used on a Speakers Platform

BY MRS. WILLIAM LOUIS AINSWORTH
National Chairman, Correct Use of the Flag

(a) If displayed flat, the Flag is above and behind the speaker.

(b) If flown from a staff, the Flag is in the position of honor, at the speaker’s right, and preferably slightly in front.

Note—In the case of a speaker on the same floor-level as the audience, the Flag of the United States, if flown from a staff, should be displayed in the position of honor, at the speaker’s right. The organization flag, the State flag, or other flag should be at the speaker’s left. The reason for this is that the position of the speaker, who is the cynosure of all eyes, is the most prominent point in the place of meeting, whether indoors or outdoors, and the Flag should be displayed in the most prominent part of the hall or other place of meeting.

(From The Flag of the United States, Its History and Symbolism, by James A. Moss, Colonel U. S. Army, Retired. In accord with the will of Colonel Moss a supply of these books was delivered to Riggs National Bank, 1503 Pennsylvania Ave., N. W., Washington 13, D. C. The bank will fill orders at $2.50 per copy. This book should be in every library.)

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE
TO THE FLAG

The correct Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag is set down in The Flag Code—Public Law 829, Section 7.

“I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America and to the Republic for which it stands, one Nation indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.”

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Tellers .................... Miss Louise T. Bullock, 1600 Avery St., Parkersburg, W. Va.

[ 1255 ]
Quiz Program

1. Name the woman chiefly responsible for getting Thanksgiving Day established as a uniform public holiday.
2. How did she accomplish this primarily?
3. Of what nursery rhyme was she the author?
4. Who was her father?
5. What President of the United States was first to issue a proclamation for a National Day of Thanks?
6. When did Congressional action fix a regular Thanksgiving Day?
7. Besides Armistice Day and Thanksgiving Day, what other public holidays are observed in some States during November?
8. Where is the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier of World War I?
9. Give its inscription?
10. When was the body of the Unknown Soldier placed in the tomb?

ANSWERS

1. Sarah Josepha (Mrs. David) Hale.
2. By her letters to Presidents, Governors and Congressmen and by her writings as Editor of Godey's Lady's Book.
3. Mary Had a Little Lamb.
5. George Washington, 1789.
6. In 1864 Congress provided for the observance of the last Thursday of November each year as a day of Thanksgiving, under Presidential and Gubernatorial Proclamations.
9. "Here rests in honored glory an American soldier known but to God."
10. Armistice Day, Nov. 11, 1921, in the presence of President Harding and others.

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The D. A. R. Memorial Bell Tower at Valley Forge is attracting thousands of visitors from far and wide, many stopping there as they drive over the nearby Pennsylvania Turnpike. Many fine compliments are being paid to the beautiful tower.

As yet, not all the authorized memorials and honor rolls have been installed, for it takes much time for their completion and erection. The statue of George Washington for the exterior niche has been ordered, as has the bas relief for the Memorial Room. The bells will be electrified, so they may be played oftener, as authorized by the 1953 Continental Congress.

Mrs. Benjamin R. Williams is continuing as National Chairman for the project. Serving with her on a special committee of five members, authorized by the National Board of Management on April 25 to supervise and close the Valley Forge work and report on progress to the next Continental Congress, are Mrs. Hugh L. Russell, Past Historian General; Mrs. J. DeForest Richards, Treasurer General; Mrs. J. Markley Freed, of Philadelphia; and Mrs. Clark A. Riden, of Odenton, Md.

An attractive color postcard showing the Bell Tower is available from the Business Office at D. A. R. Headquarters, at five cents each. This makes the fourth view in the postcard series being sold at Headquarters, the other three being two exterior scenes of our buildings and a picture of the portrait of Martha Washington in the D. A. R. Museum.

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AMONG OUR CONTRIBUTORS

Lieut. Gen. A. C. Wedemeyer, USA (retired), outstanding Army officer for many years, is now Vice President and Director of the Avco Manufacturing Corporation, New York City.

Mrs. Florence B. Young, Past State Regent of South Dakota, is now N.S.D.A.R. Adviser for St. Mary's High School for Indian Girls at Springfield, S. D.

Mrs. William Louis Ainsworth, National Chairman of the Correct Use of the Flag Committee, is a Vice President General and a Past State Regent of Kansas.

Mrs. Rex F. Bracy is State D. A. R. Registrar in Ohio. She resides at Norwalk, Ohio.

Pearl Faulkner (Mrs. Clifford) Eddy, of Medina, N. Y., is a former State Chairman of the Americanism Committee in New York.

Ann (Mrs. Gorman) Burnett is a member of the San Diego Chapter, San Diego, Calif.

Mrs. Francelia Butler, of Arlington, Va., is doing cancer research on the history of the disease. She belongs to the Fort McHenry Chapter.

Mrs. Marguerite Schondau is Assistant to the President General, following long and loyal service to many of our Presidents General. Until recently, her title was Administrative Secretary.

Mrs. Mary Spargo, since May, 1953, has been Publicity Director, N. S. D. A. R. She is an experienced journalist and feature writer.

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Vice President, Mottell's Mortuary

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by
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In Remembrance of
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Ancestor of
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Moses Lee, Massachusetts and New York State
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Robert Israel, Sr., Maryland
Samuel Mansell, Sr., Maryland
Abraham Hathaway, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio
Stephen Carter, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio

by
MISS CORDELIA O. HOPKINS

Colonial and Life Member New England Historical Genealogical Society
Life Member Historical Society of Northwest Ohio
Member National Society U. S. D. of 1812, Peter Navarre Chapter, Toledo (first in Ohio),
Charter Member 1903, and Member of State Officers' Club of same (Ohio)
Member D. A. R. 1908 Ursula Wolcott Chapter, Toledo; transferred to Fort Industry Chapter,
Toledo, 1910
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