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Entered as second-class matter, December 3, 1924, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of March 3, 1879
Nowhere, in this land, is a gift so replete
As Pittsburgh’s good fortune, where two waters meet.
By Washington Heights their union is blest,
As they mingle at Pittsburgh, then speed to the West.

A Saga of Sorrows! were Colonial Years,
When Pittsburgh’s bright skies rained terrified tears
Which we try to forget, by such remedies
As Tablets of Bronze, and Memorial Trees.

And along all our Rivers, close to each brim
Bright flowers now chant, a great votive hymn
To Old Fort Pitt’s Block House still guarding alone
“The Cradle of Pittsburgh”! Our Waters! Our Own.

Eleanor Roberts Baltzell, 1954
NOW that Chapters in the various States are planning their programs for the coming year's work it is well for their Program Committees to give earnest attention to the topics to be presented at their meetings.

As announced previously by the National Chairman of our Program Committee, the chief emphasis this year will be on a clause from one of the major objectives enunciated in our National Society's Constitution: "Foster True Patriotism."

It is hoped that this motto for the year will be stressed by all our Chapters. Now, of all times in our American history, we need to give marked study to True Patriotism and exert every effort on the part of all our members to foster the highest type of patriotic effort for our Republic.

Last year the study topic was "Perpetuate the Spirit of America," as taken from the first of our Society's three objectives. This objective deals primarily with our historical missions and projects, and calls for knowledge and appreciation of our rich heritage as a challenge for us to perpetuate the freedoms earned for us by our ancestors by accepting our personal responsibilities today in seeking to preserve our Constitutional Government.

Next year the program theme will be taken from the educational objective of our National Society, "to promote, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge," as admonished in the Farewell Address of our First President, George Washington, thus "developing an enlightened public opinion, and affording to young and old such advantages as shall develop in them the largest capacity for performing the duties of American citizens."

Each year we should, of course, remember in our programs all three of these objectives: historical appreciation, patriotic endeavor and educational training. But it is well to put special significance on one at a time during each year of a three-year administration.

Chapter programs should be informative, interesting and inspirational. If they appeal to the members, attendance at the meetings will be larger. When attendance is good, naturally there will be much more widespread interest and activity for our Society's projects. If members do not attend the meetings, they can not know or do so much for our Society. Accordingly, the type of program presented at the Chapter meetings is most important.

Too often too many Chapters do not have interesting enough programs to attract a majority of their members. Sometimes, too, they fail to have topics discussed along truly D. A. R. lines. Entertaining programs are all right, but for the most part they should be designed to inform and inspire our members to take more active roles in D. A. R. work.

"Foster True Patriotism" is a worthy theme for this year's programs. Each of these three words has definite meaning and should be adequately stressed. The word "Foster" means that each Daughter of the American Revolution should recognize her duty and opportunity to do all she can to assist our country in being a good citizen and promoting better citizenship among others.

There are many types of patriotism. Some who call themselves patriots may not be the best kinds of American patriots. The D. A. R. Committees include many of the highest forms of patriotic service. One of the finest ways to foster true patriotism is by cooperating in our D. A. R. projects.

The full objective from which this theme is taken follows: "To cherish, maintain and extend the institutions of American freedom, to foster true patriotism and love of country, and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty."

Gertrude S. Carraway,
President General, N. S. D. A. R.
ARMED FORCES COLOR GUARD

An entrance façade of the Pentagon Building makes a fitting background for the official ceremonial personnel for Armed Forces Day.

Corporal of the Army and the United States Flag; Seaman 1/C, the Navy Flag; Airforce A/1C, the Air Force Flag; Sergeant, the Marine Corps Flag; Seaman 1/C, the Coast Guard Flag.
The Challenge We Face

BY SENATOR STYLES BRIDGES

YOU and I are the descendents of the men and women who sacrificed life and fortune to lead the great struggle for human rights in the 18th century. In their day, our forefathers fought for the dignity of the individual, for free inquiry and a free conscience. It is fitting that your society, so watchful of our historic values, so deeply associated through lineage and understanding with the origins of the Republic, should be assembled again at a critical hour to confront the challenge facing us all and to defend the institutions once won at such cost.

Each age must cope with its own problems, crises and challenges. That is the nature of history.

This is borne to mind by my daily experience in the Congress. Each day when I am not presiding as President Pro Tempore of the Senate I take my seat in the Senate Chamber at the desk once occupied by Daniel Webster. It is the oldest and most famous desk in the Senate.

At that same desk, just 120 years ago, Daniel Webster rose in the course of Senate debate and addressed himself to the very point we are discussing. He said: "God grants liberty only to those who love it, and are always ready to guard and defend it."

The Daughters of the American Revolution have long understood and appreciated the importance of this thought. America has, in the past, demonstrated on repeated occasions a recognition of its truth. I hope it will always continue to do so.

What challenge must we as Americans meet today? I believe we will all agree the challenge arises from the compulsive and malevolent will to power animating world Communism. We need not discuss the will to dominate all mankind; a will put into language by Karl Marx a century ago and now embodied by Malenkov and his evil comrades in the Kremlin. Nor do we need to review the long and tortuous development of ideological Communism or the bitter quarrels that have marked that movement's rise into ascendancy over so much of the earth and its peoples. We can likewise pass over the multiplied horrors that have affronted decent men everywhere, staining the pages of Russia's history for a generation with the blood of countless victims of police terror, torture by night and slave labor.

What we are called upon to do is to understand the nature of the challenge that the Soviet Union offers us; and what we must do to be saved from a similar fate. The challenge is not merely the usual military challenge of one nation, or imperial system, to another. If we were only dealing with territorial ambitions by a great power we would not today have so deep a sense of concern.

No; that challenge of Communist imperialism strikes us to our deepest chords precisely because it is a challenge to every ideal, every moral principle and every spiritual and social concept by which we have lived since the days of 1776. Moreover, we take alarm because, in advancing its claims to world dominion, Communism openly rejects objective truth, morality and the rights and liberties of the citizen and of all social institutions. To pervert the values traditional with us of the West, Communism has developed a theory with which to rationalize its black deeds.

This enemy of man is both within and without our country. He threatens us militarily on a worldwide front, he has, and is, waging war against our strategical interests. Within we face the challenge of demoralization at the hands of the enemy's Trojan horse tactics. This is to some degree the subtler peril. While we must oppose it within the framework of our democratic system, we must not allow ill-founded appeals to our free principles to handicap us in meeting the challenge of treason.

You opposed Communism, as I did, when it was not fashionable or popular to do so. It has become more popular to oppose Communism today. Sometimes this opposition is expressed perfunctorily, with, as the Bible says, "words of the mouth." We must also oppose it with passion, zeal; with the "genuine thoughts of the heart." For, at bottom, the titanic struggle of our age is moral. Our fore-
fathers seldom failed to recognize and face moral issues. We can do no less. And, if we arm ourselves with the strongest weapon of all, the weapon of moral anger, we shall prevail for ourselves and, beyond that, we shall capture the allegiance of all other free peoples.

The overwhelming challenge of Communism has not always been clear and apparent to the statesmen of the West, who have been, at times, shortsighted and who have frequently appeased the evil. Yet the people have apprehended the moral values involved from the beginning. Never yet has Communism captured a people at the polls.

Abroad, the Soviet imperial system, created in part with the connivance of Western statesmen since World War II, challenges our national security, our existence itself, in many areas of the Eurasian continent. To meet this challenge, we have taken various steps. Among others, we have established a regional coalition for the security of Europe (and ourselves) known as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization; we have helped effectuate in southeastern Europe and the Near East a military league comprising Yugoslavia, Greece and Turkey.

The present Administration has pressed for a western European army and supplemented regional arrangements with a series of bilateral treaties linking our defenses with those of Spain, Japan, South Korea and Pakistan, as well as strengthening our ties with Greece and Turkey.

These were diplomatic moves looking to the future. Today, as in 1950, we are face to face with an immediate military challenge in the Far East. Our Secretary of State is at this moment attempting to preserve southeastern Asia, all Asia itself, from Soviet domination by organizing a collective will to resist. The new coalition consists of the peoples, dominions and colonies lying in the path of Communist expansion in what remains of free Asia and the islands of the Pacific.

It may be asked: "Why should we be concerned over the fate of a beleaguered garrison in the hills of Indo-China; must we again face the prospect of hostilities in Asia?" The reason, which we have gradually and reluctantly come to understand, is that our own military security, perhaps our own survival indeed, depends upon our free access to the western Pacific.

We won command of that vast ocean in a long, brilliant and costly war fought from Australia to Tokyo. We fought to defeat Japan's ambitions to command the Pacific and Asia itself. The present crises are identical in dimension. The Soviet world empire, reaching to the Bering Straits, almost to Alaska itself, seeks to conquer all Asia and gain command of the Pacific. The results of our victory in the Pacific are thus put to hazard.

We have, therefore, unique interests in the Far East; interests which have not as yet been wholly recognized by certain of our European allies, primarily Great Britain and France. And the fact that they have not understood our vulnerability to attack from a hostile power with all Asia at its back and the Pacific in his grasp weakened and put to naught the common effort in Korea.

Our failure to achieve victory in Korea has merely transferred the underlying conflict, which must finally be resolved one way or other, to Indo-China. Had our government, and the United Nations, accepted the military judgment of General MacArthur and not abstained from a military decision, I think it safe to say there would be no crisis in Indo-China now. If we allow Indo-China and southeastern Asia to fall, or if we permit an indecisive truce, the struggle for Asia and the Pacific will continue in a new arena, one less favorable to us strategically than Korea or Indo-China.

These are coastal lands, available to access from the sea. It is the view of highly competent strategists that, because we command the Pacific, we have the advantage over the enemy in the vital constituent of victory, logistics, or supply. We have likewise at the service of this cause the fourth and fifth largest regular armies on earth, the Nationalist Chinese and the South Koreans; both armies trained and equipped by ourselves, both sworn to deadly enmity of the common foe.

As President Eisenhower noted the other day, the loss of Indo-China would almost certainly bring all of southeastern Asia into the Communist orbit. In that case, India itself would be flanked (as would Pakistan), Burma, Thailand and the British protectorate of Malaya, as well
as Indonesia, would be likely to succumb with only a token resistance. The dominions of Australia and New Zealand would be placed in jeopardy.

We of the United States and the free world have a forward line of defense running through the archipelagos off the coast of Asia; a screen of islands extending from the Aleutians, through Japan, Okinawa, Formosa and on down through the Philippines. These are now strongholds assuring us command of the western Pacific. Our Joint Chiefs of Staffs fear that a Communist conquest of southeastern Asia, finally bringing the entire mainland of Asia under the red banner, would render our island chain indefensible. They consider it unlikely that we could, in such case, even hold a line from Hawaii to the Aleutians.

It is, therefore, plain that, if we lose the Pacific, we are outflanked on our western approaches. The Soviet Union has developed large air bases in eastern Siberia, from which bombing operations could be conducted against the industrial centers of our great, Midwestern heartland as well as the West Coast. Moscow is making the Kamchatka peninsula an arsenal of war. That peninsula’s port, Petropavlovsk, has become a busy harbor, receiving thousands of tons of armaments aimed eventually at us.

So long as we command the Pacific, the coastal waters of Asia, we can interdict the supply lines to eastern Siberia. If we lose those waters, the routes will be free from the Russian and Red China refineries of southeastern Asia, the mills and factories of Asia, eastern to Siberia.

That, in strategic terms, is “the clear and present danger” against which the President and Secretary of State have been warning us during these recent, anxious days.

This all too inadequate review indicates how realistically this Administration views our vital interests in the Pacific. It displays also the necessity under which the Administration works in proceeding to forge the diplomatic, military and strategic power with which to avert the danger. We now have in Washington a clearly defined, truly American approach to the problem of safeguarding American interests everywhere that they lie under challenge.

We inherited a foreign policy which, unfortunately, had not always insisted upon a quid quo pro from our friends; and often did not ask for the fulfillment of such commitments as were made. We do not now begrudge the tens of billions of dollars that we expended to restore and strengthen our European allies and activate the free world against the enemy of us all.

But the time has now come when we must expect from the friends to whose welfare we have so generously contributed some specific and unequivocal cooperation. Our task, and the task of all free men (as the President has said) is clear and specific in Southeast Asia. We have made our decision. The hour of decision is at hand for our associates. They must stand up and be counted or run the risk of disastrous division of the free world.

I am not discouraged by this prospect. Although coalitions, as Napoleon observed, are unstable; although alliances often present painful problems of reconciling diverse interests, at critical moments in the past, notably at the recent Berlin conference, the free world has held together; the West has shown itself firm and unified. Let us hope that we may continue to be united in the ordeal of Asia and at Geneva.

So much for the challenge in its strategic, diplomatic and military aspects. Let us now consider the challenge on the domestic front; a challenge that is imperfectly perceived by some and about which great and stormy controversies have arisen.

We are a free people. We insist upon the fullest discussions of public questions, the widest debates on honest differences of opinion. The right to discuss and debate must be protected. Yet our basic freedoms and privileges must not be used by the enemy to confuse, divide and in the end defeat us.

We cannot allow the very mechanisms of freedom to lead us into slavery. It would be tragic in the extreme if the free devices created to safeguard us should be perverted to our destruction. The Communists are expert in such tactics. In their march across eastern Europe and into Asia they have turned the instruments of democracy upon democratic peoples. The death of free Czechoslovakia is a perfect
example of how a tolerant people awoke too late to find their tolerance had undone them.

Too much emotion, too little hardheaded American common sense has been brought to bear upon this urgent problem. Nearly all Americans will agree that we cannot permit enemy agents pledged to overthrow our government through force or violence to operate without molestation in our free society. Such an open license is unthinkable.

Our differences arise over how such individuals, and others prone to subversion, should be discovered and expelled from posts of influence. There are those who insist that this is entirely a function of the executive arm of our government and that the Congressional committees have no part to perform in this endeavor.

Others, who agree that Congress has the uncontested right and duty to investigate whatever it sees fit, condemn the methods of various committees. I have no desire to fish in troubled waters, I do not intend to take a partisan position; and yet I do recall that NO Congressional committee inquiring into Communist activities among us ever has gained even a modicum of approval or cooperation from Communists, or their sympathizers, conscious or unconscious, or from far too many well meaning Americans who, bewildered by the issues raised by the enemy, have raised hysterical cries to preserve our freedoms when those freedoms were not even under attack.

I would be remiss did I not point out that the Congress has a wide range of power and obligation in its investigating capacity. It must maintain, unabridged and undiluted, its right to inquire: not only for the purpose of studying the groundwork for prospective legislation, but likewise for the purpose of satisfying itself whether the executive branch is properly carrying out legislation already enacted.

We may rejoice, counting it one of our major blessings, that the tripartite system of government, the division of powers among the judicial, legislative and administrative branches, established by your forefathers has prospered and endured and today represents an island of stability in a world so largely politically insecure.

The executive branch, acting through the Attorney General, is to be commended for seeking new legislation which should make more effective its determination to uncover and punish agents of sedition. Yet, as we face this grave situation, we cannot count exclusively on the administrative arm. No one could more fully appreciate than myself the efficiency, loyalty and vigilance of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It has done magnificent work. However, the FBI is limited by law to certain functions. Although its critics sometimes maintain that the FBI is a secret police force similar to those which have harried and terrorized the victims of totalitarian despotism, such is emphatically not the case. The FBI has no power to prosecute, find guilty or punish. It can only make its findings available to higher authority in the Department of Justice and elsewhere in the executive branch. That is fitting. We do not want a secret police in America.

At this point the Congressional committee, with its power to subpoena, to question under oath and to lay bare evil and abuse of power and position, vindicates its usefulness. It is of the very genius of our system that the people shall be constantly informed of matters of grave concern to them so that an intelligent public opinion can be created and nourished.

We have heard a great deal about a "reign of terror" invoked by Congressional committees and under which we are presumed to be cowering in dread. Where do we hear about this dark night of oppression? We hear it daily in dozens of books, hundreds of magazine articles, in thousands of interviews, editorials and columns and in a never-ending volume from radio and television. These voices are raised and circulated to assure us that they have been gagged or suppressed. I, for one, shall not tremble much over the loss of freedom of speech, as long as such alarms can be freely printed and uttered.

These are indeed "times that try men's souls." In its simplest framework, the challenge we face threatens not only our physical, but our moral and spiritual survival; our immortal souls as well as our mortal bodies. In this hour, it is my fervent hope and faith that the qualities infused into the American system by the
NOT LONG AGO a friendly citizen from another country asked me a question that set me to thinking. It was a question that was entirely proper; a question that any person from afar might reasonably put to an American citizen. In fact, it is the question to which multitudes of the peoples of much of this world are seeking an answer.

The question was: “Would you tell me in a few words how I can describe the real spirit of America to my own people?” Now this seems to be a simple question; one which any American should be able to answer promptly and effectively. It is a question which we should welcome at any and all times.

My first impulse was to launch forth upon a discussion of those pleasant generalities that are related to individual freedom, sanctity of the ballot, personal initiative, freedom of worship, speech, and press, and all the other subjects that come to mind when we talk about our country. However, something told me that I should gain a better idea of just what it was my visitor really wanted to know. So, I began to ask him some questions. What impressions had he already formed about America and Americans? Where did he get his information? Had he seen anything since coming to our country that had changed any of his previously formed opinions? What particular aspect of our American culture was the object of special interest to him? It seemed to me that my questions were well chosen and that his answers to them would provide me with an adequate basis for answering his original question.

My questions brought forth ready and highly intelligent responses. Yes, he had formed many and varied impressions of America and Americans before he left his homeland. Delicately, he stayed in the realm of generalities and did not go into too much detail. He thought we had a wonderful form of government supported by a magnificent document, the Constitution. His familiarity with the details and the spirit of our basic law left me with the feeling that it was I, not he, who was being educated. He indicated that he had the impression that we do not appreciate our American heritage. He had formed the opinion that we sometimes fail to practice what we preach; that we are superficially educated; that we are either unable or unwilling to understand the language or the basic elements of the culture of other peoples; that we are materialistic to a rather high degree. This recital was getting to be a bit embarrassing to both of us and he seemed to be genuinely relieved when I suggested that we move on to my second question.

Where did he get the information upon which he based these erroneous opinions regarding us? He revealed many sources. He had read widely and with some discrimination many authentic works covering our government, our economic system, our educational system, our industrial development, and our social customs. Also, he had read many of our “best sellers,” particularly biography and fiction. Incidentally, he had read these publications printed in the English language. Also, he had seen many American-made movies and had listened regularly to our radio broadcasts.

Strong impressions were gained also from the activities of numerous American tourists who had made brief sight-seeing visits to his country.

It was comforting, as we passed on to the third of my questions, to find that he had revised some of his opinions after coming to this country. He expressed surprise and gratification that the Hollywood pattern of social life portrayed in the movies is not the prevailing pattern. He was pleased to find that Americans are genuinely friendly and hospitable in their treatment of foreign visitors. He was pleased to learn that caustic criticisms of people in official positions did not indicate the imminent fall of our government.

By this time I had really begun to hope that it might not be necessary to return to the original question. It seemed to me that my visitor was well on the way to finding his own answers. Furthermore, it had become apparent to me that no recital
of time-worn cliches about America would suffice. Not willing to shirk my responsibility I took refuge in description rather than in definition. I pointed out to my visitor that by its very nature this thing we call America does not lend itself to definition. Definitions are restrictive. They tend to freeze concepts. They reflect consistency and its corollary, conformity.

We are a people of paradoxes and inconsistencies. Some of us will stormily contest an apparent overcharge in taxi fare while going to some amusement spot to squander our cash. We spend huge sums of money and indulge in nation-wide publicity in the rescue of a person from a cave or pit, or even a cat from a tall tree or pole, while at the same time we do not get excited over the loss of life on our highways.

We are a restless and curious people. We must travel from place to place. An automobile is considered a prime necessity. We must go where we will without let or hindrance. We may not learn much about any given locality but we can say we've been there, or at least, we think we passed through the place.

We jealously cherish our right to vote. And yet, in many of our elections, fewer than 50 percent of us exercise the privilege of voting.

We criticize our government and those who run it, sometimes to the point of absurdity, and yet we are long-suffering toward those who take undue advantage of the liberties they enjoy.

Having purged my soul somewhat by this recital of paradoxes, I asked if I had given him anything that might constitute a fair answer to his question. Being gracious, he thanked me and said I had given him much help. But I could see that he was not satisfied. Finally, lapsing into our own idiom he asked: "But what really makes it tick?"

So, I tried again. Had he read in the papers about a recent tornado disaster? Fortunately, he had. Did he read that by the time the debris from the storm had settled the American Red Cross was there to minister to those in distress? Did he realize that multitudes of people—just American folks—had responded by opening their homes, providing food and clothes, donating their own blood? Did he realize that months ago people all over the nation had donated liberally of their funds in order to make such service possible? This, I told him, is America. The observation seemed to interest him.

Moved by his response, I asked if he had noted those orange-colored buses filled with children going and coming at morning and evening. He had noticed. I told him of an observation of my own:

It was rather early in the morning that I was driving to a Florida city. We were on a long stretch of straight highway which had a drainage ditch on either side. Ahead we saw a school bus come to a stop in front of a small cabin situated across the ditch from the highway. Access was by means of two boards that did not appear to be too secure. Around the house were a few jonquils.

Waiting for the bus was a little girl clad in simple but clean dress, her hair neatly done in braids. In one hand she carried a book and tablet; in the other hand she held a bunch of jonquils. Her face reflected pleasant anticipation. She boarded the bus safely and was on her way with other children to an American public school.

As we later passed the bus the picture vanished but the significance of what I had seen moved me deeply. This was America. And those jonquils! To me they meant that a teacher had become to that child a real leader, a mentor, an ideal. For that teacher she was taking the loveliest thing she had. Confidently, she expected to receive genuine thanks and appreciation. A bond of understanding and faith must have been developed between them. This, I thought, is America!

I shall not tire you with further delineation of our interview. However, as my visitor left, we clasped hands warmly and I hoped that somehow he had had some answers to his question.

If this single experience proved to be exciting but difficult, how shall we think of the magnitude of the task of translating to millions of people in other lands the real spirit of America? I present no formula but I do submit that, in the face of such an opportunity, many of the things with which we occupy our minds seem petty and trivial.

One further thought is necessary to complete the picture of our obligation.

(Continued on page 878)
The Battle of Blue Licks—Last Battle of the Revolution

BY MRS. THOMAS BURCHETT

IT IS a well known fact that as early as 1673, Kentucky was visited by Marquette and Joliet; but before this earliest of all dates there is a mute record of great animals that roamed the beautiful fertile levels and the wild hill country. Excavations have proven that in pre-historic time it was a great gathering place for the mammoth, the mastodon, elk, bear, buffalo and many smaller animals. Kentucky was a hunter’s paradise and as such drew the adventurous settlers.

When, about 1769, Daniel Boone led pioneers through the Cumberland Gap into Kentucky, the Wilderness Trail was rather well defined, for the dauntless band had been preceded by persons whose names are synonymous with very early Kentucky history. Of these, Dr. Thomas Walker had come in 1750, bearing Loyal Land Grant Company papers and it was he who built the first log cabin in the new territory near Barbourville, Kentucky. Michael Stoner, Samuel Harrod, Mary Ingles (as an Indian captive), Col. James Smith, John Finley and many others had made the long trek ahead of the intrepid Boone.

Place names were very early associated with the appellation “Licks.” Where the wild animals had gone to the watering places to lick the salt, the settlers were also attracted, and often as a settlement grew, salt making became an industry. Some of the so-named places were Big Bone Lick, Drennon’s Lick, May’s Lick, Paint Lick, Salt Lick, and Bullitt’s Lick. This story concerns Blue Licks, where it is considered that the last battle of the Revolutionary War was fought.

The Battle of Blue Licks, sometimes called the “Slaughter of the Long Knives,” was fought on August 19, 1782 and was a tragic conflict between Indians and whites that almost did the deadly work of completely annihilating the Kentucky settlement. True it is that Lord Cornwallis had surrendered at Yorktown, October 19, 1781. The British Government was stunned and did not make another organized effort to recover dominion over the Colonies. However, months passed before, on September 3, 1783, a treaty could be concluded between the United States and Great Britain, this to be ratified by Congress in January 1784. So, during this interim, devastating Indian skirmishes made tragic inroads upon the Colonists near the far-flung borders. Of these the Battle of Blue Licks was of the worst.

In the spring of 1782, the British Captain, William Caldwell, organized in southern Ohio for a raid upon the comparatively unprotected and weak settlements near Lexington, Kentucky. Captain Caldwell, supported by the notorious renegade Girty, some whites, and several hundred Indians moved swiftly and on August 17, 1782, struck the feeble little frontier outpost of Bryan Station, which had been made famous by the women who carried water from outside the stockade. Men, women and children fought determinedly. Settlers from farms and villages were aroused and Caldwell’s army was forced to retreat toward the Ohio. Reinforcements and the garrison at Bryan Station totaling about two hundred mounted men followed the retreating enemy. Col. John Todd (killed), Col. Stephen Trigg (killed), Major Silas Harlan (killed), Col. Daniel Boone, Major Edward Bulger (killed), Major Levi Todd and Major Hugh McGary were the valiant leaders of the little army which had been joined by brilliant commissioned officers who had come from a distance to the scene of hostilities and who for the time took their stations in the ranks.

Boone had been captured at Blue Licks in 1778 by the Indians and taken to Detroit, so he was familiar with the terrain beyond the Licking River where indications were that the enemy would be met. He described the spot where he thought the major attack would be made, as a ridge with deep ravines on either side. His tactical advice was that they wait for Gen. Benjamin Logan who had collected a
large force in Lincoln County and who would undoubtedly reach them within a few hours. Also he advised the necessity of reconnoitering the area thoroughly before crossing the river. Boone was suspicious of the Indians’ cunning for they had made no effort to conceal their tracks — indeed, they had left a broad trail, almost an obvious enticement for their followers. Doubtless Boone’s suggestions would have been followed had not the hot-headed Major Hugh McGary dared the men to follow him as he spurred his horse into the river and shouted “Let all who are not cowards follow me!”

It was a bad, unauthorized military order, but the keyed up army on horseback and a-foot plunged into the shallow river and followed up the banks on the far side into a pitiful and futile struggle. No scouts were in front and as Boone had predicted, when the army moved out on to the ridge beyond the top of the river bank, the Indians attacked them from the ravines. The Indians carefully aimed to cut off any lane of retreat back to the river but in spite of this several of the army did turn back and with about a dozen horsemen reached the banks of the Licking River. A man on horseback named Benjamin Netherland reached the safe side of the river and wheeling his horse called upon his mounted companions to turn and blast the Indians on the banks above the river thus making it possible for the retreating Colonists to reach the safe shore.

In the light of the best in military strategy, it was an engagement fraught with mistakes; but, brave, illustrious Kentuckians did their duty as they saw it. It is recorded that with this Battle the Indians ceased their attacks on the Colonists and they retreated never to return. The loss of life on both sides was terrific.

Captain John McMurtry, Jesse Yocum and Captain Lewis Rose were taken prisoners. After captive horrors which took them as far as Montreal, they were returned, as exchange prisoners, to Harrodsburg, where they were received almost as men from the dead. Four other prisoners were killed while in captivity.


*Other men who were killed were Charles Black, Israel Boone, Samuel Brannon, James Brown, Surveyor, Captain John Bulger, John Clements, Esau Corn, Hugh Cunningham, John Douglass, William Eads, Thomas Farrier, Charles Ferguson, Ezekiel Field, John Folley, Daniel Foster, John Fry, Lieut. William Givens, Captain John Gordon, James (Little) Graham, Jervis Green, Daniel Greggs, Major Silas Harlan, Francis Harper, Matthew Harper, William Harris, Lieut. Thomas Hinson, John Jolly, Lieut. John

Many persons proudly trace their lineage back to the heroes whose names are authentically recorded in the annals of this tragic encounter of the Revolutionary War and doubtless others will claim this distinguished honor for themselves.

At the site of the Battle of Blue Licks in Nicholas County, Kentucky, a granite shaft bears the names of those who fell in the battle and the Pioneer Museum there houses many relics including pre-historic remains unearthed in the area. The Shelter House and Museum are located on the high point where the Indians attacked the whites. The Pioneer Memorial Association has also purchased additional acreage and presented it to the Blue Licks State Park. The Kentucky Society Daughters of the American Revolution has upon several occasions gone upon record as opposing the proposed Falmouth Dam on Licking River for it would destroy this historic spot.

The Park is on United States Highway Number 68 which is also called the Blue Star Memorial Highway of the National Council of State Garden Clubs, Inc. This Memorial Highway extends from Maine to California, ending in a redwood grove near the Oregon line. The National Park Service has considered taking over Blue Licks Battlefield State Park and if such comes to pass, the Park would assume National Monument status.

Duncan Tavern at near-by Paris, Kentucky, is the State Headquarters for the Kentucky Society Daughters of the American Revolution. There, at that historic and faithfully restored hostelry which dates back to 1788, may be found manuscripts and objects that are accurate chronicles of the deeds and customs of the Kentucky settlers, whose names are associated with such events as the Battle of Blue Licks. Duncan Tavern was built by Major Joseph Duncan, of the Revolutionary War and many frontiersmen, including Daniel Boone, were extended hospitality there. Fires, from great stone fire places recessed in the beautiful mantels of the Tavern, must have shone warmly upon many guests who were given to discussing the great siege of Blue Licks that had occurred just a few miles up the trail.

For their part in the enactment of the great drama of western migration and colonization, Kentuckians gratefully remember and proclaim the deeds of the brave pioneers who so valiantly endured the dangers and vicissitudes associated with the early history of the great Commonwealth.

* Lists from “Register of Kentucky Historical Society,” July 1949 and January 1950. Courtesy of Mr. Bayless E. Hardin, Editor, Frankfort, Kentucky.

Phrase “Under God” Inserted in Flag Pledge

On Flag Day President Eisenhower signed into law an amendment to the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America by which the phrase, “Under God,” is inserted in the pledge, to make it now read in full: “I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America and to the Republic for which it stands, one Nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.”

Representative Louis C. Rabaut last year introduced the measure in the House of Representatives, and a similar bill was introduced this year in the Senate by Senator Homer L. Ferguson of Michigan, to acknowledge the dependence of our Republic and its people upon the Creator.

This pledge should be rendered by standing with the right hand over the heart, facing the Flag. However, civilians are considered to show full respect to the Flag when the Pledge is given if they stand at attention, men removing the headdress. Persons in uniform should render the military salute during the Pledge.
OMETIMES in the least suspected places, one finds records of a deeply sensitive patriotism and national spirit. A dusty covered book, a county museum, or a modern novel may suggest a fervent devotion to America. Tombstones are not without their remarkable tributes.

Stories on Stone, edited by Charles L. Wallis, professor of English at Keuka College, Keuka Park, N. Y., is the first comprehensive publication of American grave literature and contains more than 750 verified epitaphs from all States and from each decade in American history. The materials are arranged according to subjects such as history, patriotic feeling, poetry, sentiment, eccentricity, and humor. Many of the inscriptions are of historical significance.

The first item in the book is the inscription from the only extant tombstone to a Mayflower passenger. The Puritan tradition is remembered by the reproduction of a Latin sentiment on the monument on Burial Hill, Plymouth, Massachusetts, to “Willm Bradford a zealous puritan & sincere christian Gov. of Ply. Col. from April 1621 to 1657, except 5 yrs. which he declined.” The Latin sentence translates:

What our fathers with so much difficulty secured, do not basely relinquish.

Nearby is the grave of his son which bears these lines:

Here lies the body of ye honorable Major William Bradford, who expired Feb. ye 20th 1703-4, aged 79 yrs.
He lived long but still was doing good
And in his countrys service lost much blood;
After a life well spent he’s now at rest,
His very name and memory is blest.

Also reproduced in the book is this epitaph from the grave of Lucy Eaton who died in 1847 at the age of 96, and is buried in Middle Cemetery, Lancaster, Massachusetts:

Descended from the Pilgrims
She lov’d their doctrines
And practic’d their virtues.

A monument on the green in Hampton Falls, New Hampshire, to Meschech Weare, first president of New Hampshire, died 1784, aged 70, is inscribed:

He was one of those good men who dare to love their country and be poor.

A miniature of this monument marks Weare’s grave in the old burying place nearby.

The Revolution is recalled by this epitaph from Fort Hill Cemetery, Winslow, Maine:

Here lies the body of Richard Thomas
An inglishman by birth,
A Whig of ’76.
By occupation a cooper,
Now food for worms.
Like an old rumpuncheon, marked,
numbered and shooked, he will be
raised again and finished by his
creator.
He died Sept. 28, 1824, aged 75.
America, my adopted country, my best advice to you is this, Take care of your liberties.

The book further records one of the remarkable coincidences in American history, the deaths of John Adams and Thomas Jefferson on July 4, 1826, the fiftieth anniversary of the independence to which both had contributed so greatly. This fact is included in the tablet to the second president in First Parish Church, Quincy, Massachusetts, which reads in part:

On the Fourth of July, 1776
He pledged his Life, Fortune and Sacred Honour
To the Independence of His Country.
On the third of September, 1783,
He affixed his Seal to the definitive Treaty
with Great Britain
Which acknowledges that Independence,
And consumated the Redemption of his Pledge.
On the Fourth of July, 1826,
He was summoned
To the Independence of Immortality
And to the Judgment of his God.

A gravestone in Wesley Chapel Cemetery, near Piqua, Ohio, records:

Sacred to the memory of Lewis Boyer who died Sept. 19, 1843, aged 87 years. He was a soldier of the American revolution and by the side of the great Washington fought many hard battles for his country’s independence, served as a life guard to the commander in Chief during the war and was honourably Discharged Dec. 10, 1783 by special certificate signed by Gen. Washington. Here Boyer lies who Britain’s arms withstood, Not for his own but for his Country’s good. Though victor oft on famed Columbia’s field To death’s repose at last the aged warrior yields.

A patriotic episode which might otherwise have been lost to the annals of the Civil War is preserved on the tombstone (Continued on page 919)
D. A. R. Awards for All Ages

NATIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE PROJECTS

For Youth

Good Citizenship medals are awarded to boys and girls of all races and creeds who show qualities of Honor, Service, Courage, Leadership and Scholarship.

Through work for these medals, the ideas and ideals of good citizenship are inculcated in the minds and thoughts of youth. These fundamentals of character learned in formative days of early life are never forgotten.

This project is carried on under the direction of the National Defense Committees. Each D. A. R. Chapter Chairman of National Defense should contact schools in her area and explain the contest purposes and rules.

The contests are especially recommended for the Junior and Senior High Schools. The medals are usually awarded in February or June.

A poster (15¢) for display in a school and the Good Citizenship medal (which includes a lapel button) ($1.00) may be purchased directly from the National Defense Committee, 1776 D Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. The Committee also furnishes without charge a sample card and leaflet explaining the working plans of the contest.

For Adults

An Award of Merit has been inaugurated by the National Defense Committee and is a way of expressing D. A. R. appreciation to a man or woman in any community who has made a vital contribution to the protection of our Constitutional Government and American Way of Life.

The Award of Merit certificate may be obtained (50¢) from the National Defense Committee in Washington.

All checks should be made payable to the Treasurer General, N. S. D. A. R., and specifically ear-marked for the desired purpose.

D. A. R. GOOD CITIZENS COMMITTEE

The D. A. R. Good Citizens Committee, for the promotion of better citizenship conducts nationwide contests open to girls in senior classes of accredited High Schools who possess qualities of Dependability, including truthfulness, loyalty and punctuality; Service, including cooperation, courtesy, consideration of others and civic activities; Leadership, with personality, self-control and ability to assume responsibility and leadership; and Patriotism—unselfish interest in family, school, community and nation.

Good Citizens represent all races and creeds. The competition has been approved by the National Contest Committee of the National Association of Secondary School Principals.

Certificate of Award is given to the Good Citizen in each school. This certi-
cate may be obtained without charge from the Business Office, N. S. D. A. R., upon request from State Chairmen.

_D. A. R. Good Citizens Pins_ are awarded to the Good Citizen in each cooperating school. State Chairmen of the D. A. R. Good Citizens Committee should order, in January, the supply for her State, from the Business Office. The charge is 75 cents for each pin. The pin is pictured in this article, twice the actual size of the pin.

_Bond Award._ A United States Savings Bond with maturity value of $100 is presented to the Good Citizen winner in each State. The State D. A. R. purchases the bond for $75, this amount being refunded to the State by the National Society upon receipt of the bill.

Further information about the contests and special awards may be obtained from the National Chairman of the D. A. R. Good Citizens Committee.

**JUNIOR AMERICAN CITIZENS COMMITTEE**

With a motto of "Justice, Americanism, Character," Junior American Citizens Clubs are sponsored by D. A. R. Chapters or organized by the State J. A. C. Chairman. Their activities are under the supervision of Directors appointed by the sponsors.

Boys and girls of all races and creeds, from kindergarten through High School, are taught the history of our country and the ideals on which our nation was founded, a greater respect for and the correct use of the United States Flag, and an intelligent understanding and appreciation of rights, privileges, and blessings guaranteed under the Constitution of the United States of America so that every member is prepared to be a better citizen, with recognition of his or her duties for patriotic responsibility in our Republic.

Adopted by the National Society in 1906, this activity has greatly widened in scope, membership and service. All necessary supplies are obtained from the State Chairmen of this Committee:

Registration cards, Handbooks, Members' Pins, Presidents' and Directors' Buttons are all furnished without charge. Study Guides are priced at 50¢—one being advised for each Club.

_Thatcher Award Pin_ is a special award to J. A. C. members for outstanding service or citizenship. It is a miniature replica of the J. A. C. informal pennant, in full color on gold, with safety catch, priced at 75¢.

**HISTORIAN GENERAL'S PROJECT**

The new project of the Historian General is special work in American History with the pupils in the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth grades in public or private schools.

This project is an effort to instill into the youth of today a knowledge of and appreciation for, with a desire to preserve, the ideals which have made America the greatest nation on earth.

_Certificate of Award_ for outstanding work in American History by school students may be obtained from the Office of the Historian General, N. S. D. A. R. — 25¢ each.

History medals may be purchased from Mrs. Robert P. Sweeny, 8 W. Melrose Street, Washington 15, D. C., as approved by the National Board of Management. Some Chapters also give cash awards or prizes for historical articles or studies.

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**LONDON CHAPTER OF OHIO PRESENTS**

**AWARD OF MERIT**

Judge Roscoe G. Hornbeck, Judge of the Court of Appeals of the Second Judicial District of Ohio, receives the D. A. R. Award of Merit from Mrs. E. R. Laird, Chapter Regent (left), and Mrs. Ralph Oral Whitaker, Vice President General, N. S. D. A. R. and Hon. State Regent of Ohio and Chairman of National Defense for the London Chapter (right).
Motion Picture Awards

BY LEILA SHAW BURT
National Chairman, Motion Picture Committee

SINCE the D. A. R. is first of all a patriotic society, it seemed appropriate this year to inaugurate a second annual award—for the Best Patriotic Picture of the Year. After canvassing carefully all the films of 1953 that had any claim to such an award, it was deemed entirely appropriate that our plaque should go to Cinerama Productions for the “America the Beautiful” sequence in THIS IS CINERAMA. This was, of course, our second award to CINERAMA, the first being on the opening of their new theatre in Boston, on December 30, 1953, in recognition of their great contribution to the advancement of motion pictures.

Mr. Lowell Thomas, who has been so largely responsible for planning and producing THIS IS CINERAMA, accepted the plaque for the Best Patriotic Picture, as president of Cinerama Productions Corporation.

This was the third year of presenting awards for the Best Motion Picture of the Year for Children Between the Ages of 8 and 12. The first two awards were to MGM for their picture KIM, and to Paramount Productions for THE GREATEGEST SHOW ON EARTH.

This year the award went to Walt Disney Productions for their beautiful film of James M. Barrie’s fantasy PETER PAN. Because pressure of production prevented Mr. Walt Disney’s accepting the plaque in person, it seemed appropriate that a young boy might act for the producer of PETER PAN. And so, Master

Albert Schoapper, Jr., eleven-year-old son of the assistant leader of the Marine Corps Band, who was conducting that afternoon at Continental Congress, had the thrill of accepting the plaque for Mr. Disney and of sitting on the platform while President Eisenhower spoke.

On receiving the plaque in California, Mr. Disney wrote:

Dear Mrs. Burt:

I just received the beautiful plaque which the Daughters of the American Revolution so kindly presented to us for PETER PAN. It is with deep regret that I was unable to accept this award personally, but you can be sure that only the pressure of production at the studio kept me from being at your annual Congress. All of us here are grateful for the gracious tribute paid us by the D. A. R. and through you, I would like to express our gratitude to every member of your illustrious organization.

With kind personal regards,

Sincerely,

WALT DISNEY.
**Book Reviews**

**LIGHTS ACROSS THE DELAWARE.**

As a boy in Aberdeen, Scotland, our author, David Taylor, was required by his father to study history above all else. This early training led David Taylor to become immersed in our Revolutionary War history on his settling in the United States when he became a naturalized citizen.

*Lights Across the Delaware*, his first novel, deals in its historical elements with Washington's crossing of the Delaware and the Battle of Trenton on Christmas night in 1776.

Mr. Taylor's detailed research leads him to remark, “Yorktown marked the end of the Revolution, but Cornwallis knew that the colonies were lost to the British five years earlier in that Christmas night when Washington crossed the ice-bound Delaware and took 'Trent's Town'. In one bold stroke, Washington dispelled the myth of British superiority, reestablished confidence in his army, and changed desertions into recruitments. Thus, instead of a lucky break, the battle was one of the best planned and most ably executed of the whole war.”

Mr. Taylor is shown before a reproduction of Luetze's famous painting of Washington crossing the Delaware. This is a painting he felt to be filled with “authentic detail” and a canvas of which Americans can well be proud. The original now hangs at Washington's Crossing, Pennsylvania, within a stone's throw of where the crossing took place.

Dorothy Ross Mackey

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**YOUR OPPORTUNITY, By Theodore S. Jones.** P. O. Box 41, Milton 87, Mass. $3.95 paper, $4.95 cloth.

Your Opportunity is an annual catalog with two basic purposes: (1): to inform people of many unusual (and often unknown) opportunities for continuing their education, obtaining financial assistance, winning recognition in a particular field, and helping others; (2): By presenting examples of existing opportunities, to inspire individuals and groups not only to create new scholarships, awards, loan funds, competitions, grants, prizes, etc., but also to help others by bringing existing opportunities to their attention.

This is a unique book filled with basic information about scholarships, fellowships, educational loans, etc., and should well be of vital interest to parents, high school students, college graduates and undergraduates, service personnel and all who are keenly interested in furthering their education.

This catalogue is an outgrowth of Mr. Jones considerable experience in the field of counseling young men and veterans.

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**Registrar General's Rebinding Fund**

**MRS. LEONARD D. WALLACE**
Registrar General

- **Georgia**
  - Henry Walton, $8.
- **Indiana**
- **Kentucky**
  - Jemima Johnson, $4.
- **New York**
  - Irondequoit, $4.
  - Junior Membership, New York Society, $8.

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**Pennsylvania Ads**

Pennsylvania Daughters obtained about $2,400 worth of advertisements for this issue. Of these, $960 worth were sent by Pittsburgh Chapter, Mrs. William H. Baltzell, Chairman. Forty other Chapters in the State also sent ads.
REDEDICATION OF UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK CITY, TO AMERICANISM

UNION SQUARE, the traditional gathering place for revolutionary groups on International Labor Day, May 1st, was rededicated this year to Americanism.

The merchants in that vicinity decided that they were going to have a demonstration for Americanism. The afternoon programs were devoted to Americanism with speakers, bands, etc., and special programs for children. The merchants temporarily renamed the square "Union Square, U. S. A."

Preceding this program for Americanism at Union Square, there was a Loyalty Day parade of an estimated 210,000 marchers. This parade was sponsored by the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

In Philadelphia, another Loyalty Day parade of some 20,000 marchers was sponsored by the same organization.

We know there were other similar Americanism programs in various cities on May 1st.

How fine it would be if May 1st could be celebrated in a similar manner in every city over the country. June 14th, the 4th of July, the 17th of September and February 22nd also could and should be special periods for Americanism programs.

This is a positive approach to demonstrating our patriotism for our country.

THE CRUSADE FOR AMERICA

The following article was in the Congressional Record of March 22, 1954, having been inserted by Hon. Albert W. Cretell of Connecticut:

This is a splendid example of what could be done in other schools and by members of our Society.

"The Board of Education, of West Haven, Conn., Melvin E. Wagner, Superintendent of Schools, and Lieut. Col. Ralph P. Lawson, Chairman of the Americanism program of Hughson-Miller Post No. 71, American Legion, feeling that, while any true American would have no respect for the Communist philosophy, something more should be done to engender good American nationalistic feeling in the youth of the area, and feeling also that a child who loves his flag, his country and his God can hardly become a juvenile delinquent, have inaugurated the following program in the West Haven schools: . . ."

"On January 26, 1954, Lieut. Col. Lawson, accompanied by Leo DiMartino, and Oscar Marchant, Legionnaires; and Matthew L. Goodstein, Commander of the local Post No. 71, of the American Legion, went to each of the 10 elementary schools in the town of West Haven, 5 on the 26th of January and 5 on the 27th, to give instructions regarding the American Flag. Lieut. Col. Lawson talked at each school to the children there assembled, attempting to impress upon them the meaning of the flag, the meaning of its colors, its stars and its stripes . . ."

"A great deal of interest and respect was evidenced by the children toward the American flag and its meaning. Knowing, from investigation, that nowhere in this country and in no place even approximating its size has there been attempted such an all-inclusive campaign, this group felt that it would be appropriate that the children be given the thrill that comes only with the raising and lowering of the national emblem. Therefore, the following routine was instituted: . . ."

"At 9:00 o'clock each morning at the flagpole in front of each school the school flag is to be raised by a group of honor-guard students. By honor guard is meant three students, who, at intervals of two weeks, are chosen for their outstanding citizenship. The flag is raised in the
proper manner and with the proper respect. All students who witness this ceremony stand at attention quietly, with their right hand over their hearts in salute. . . .

“At 2:55 each afternoon the same group lowers each flag, folding it properly in the manner of a tricorner, bringing it to the principal of the school for safekeeping until morning. All students witnessing this operation also salute the flag. It is the universal custom in the West Haven elementary schools to open the daily work with a pledge of allegiance to the flag of the United States of America. . . .

“It is felt that with this policy in force, the students will gain respect for the American flag, obedience to constituted authority, and acquire a sense of responsibility which can be taught in no other manner. . . .

“This program which has been inaugurated is not to be considered a spontaneous flurry of flag waving, but a regular part of the school curriculum in all schools, and it is to be carried on each day and is to be the responsibility of the principal to see that it is carried out efficiently and well. . . .

“The program is being initiated in the 5th, 6th and 8th grades, especially, the pupils of those grades being the material used for the honor guards, as it is believed that children of these formative years are the most receptive to the program. . . .

“Another thought injected was that, as this country of America had its beginnings here in New England, the originator of this project feels it would only be appropriate that the Crusade of America, or the rebirth of Americanism, should also have its start here. . . .

“Lieut. Col. Lawson, who instigated the idea of the above program, is a paraplegic and it was with considerable discomfort that he carried through the inauguration of the above exercises. The weather on the days stipulated was extremely stormy and slippery, but, nevertheless, he would not call off the scheduled plan, and it was very successfully carried through in the best manner.”

ILLINOIS STATE LIBRARY

A short time ago we were glad to read that the Illinois State Public Library ordered the withdrawal of numerous books considered salacious and obscene which are in circulation through school libraries.

A demand for prosecution and a legislative investigation of the situation was made to Governor Stratton by Sheriff Jesse Shipley of Richland County, who charged that one of the books appeared to have a Communist intent of attempting to lower the morality of American boys and girls.

The particular criticism was directed at a book which allegedly describes sex incidents in vivid detail and obscene language.

It was reported that hundreds of books had been recalled in a purge of objectionable State Library books discovered to be in circulation throughout the State.

It was explained that many of the books owned by the State Library are lent to unit libraries which serve school districts that otherwise would not have service.

This all started when Mr. Loren W. Cammon, Superintendent for Richland County, wrote to the State Library that his attention was called to the special book by the mother of a high school girl who brought the book to him.

Do you, as mothers and fathers, know the kind of books which your children are studying and reading?

Marguerite C. Patton

UNESCO

An editorial in the Cleveland Plain Dealer for May 16, 1952, considers one of the UNESCO history projects set up for the purpose of eliminating untruths in history textbooks and in teaching and reporting for the enlightenment of the world the truth about the past. The Plain Dealer editorial commenting on an endorsement of the UNESCO projects, concludes with this thought-provoking observation:

“This recalls one of the most celebrated conversations ever to take place, as recorded in the 18th Chapter and 37th verse of the Gospel of St. John:

‘Pilate therefore said unto Him, “Art Thou a King then?”’

‘Jesus answered . . . “To this end was I born, and for this cause came I into the world, that I should bear witness unto the truth. Everyone that is of the truth heareth my voice.”’
“‘Pilate saith unto Him, “What is truth?’”

“And no answer was attempted.

“But Mrs. McClay bids the United Nations committee to give the answer that Christ denied us. And unfortunately for the enlightenment of the world, the committee answer will be fed to students and adults alike and will carry undue weight by virtue of its imposing seal of approval—the United Nations.”

May we add that there is no mention of God or the spiritual in any of the volumes of UNESCO material which have crossed our desk. The literature, we believe, is socialistic, undermines love of country and promotes world citizenship.

INDO-CHINA

In a radio broadcast last May the Secretary of State said that the United States tax-payer is furnishing 800 million dollars a year to the French for the war in Indo-China. The French proposed that American boys be sent to fight in this colonial war. No drafted French youths are sent by the French government to fight and die in Indo-China, so why should Americans tolerate another Korea? We sincerely hope that no executive agreement or treaty has been made which will be brought from under the table or from under the veil of secrecy saying that we have been committed to such action. The internationalists and world government proponents are always shedding crocodile tears for the rest of the “downtrodden world” but seem to have no compassion for young Americans and our overburdening taxes.

Our hearts ache with sympathy when the French Foreign Legion, all enlisted men, or the hired Germans fighting the international Communists in that far-off land suffer defeat. Yet, when we heard the radio reports with pleading impassioned words on the fall of Dien Bien Phu, we could not recall such a plea ever having been made for the 8,000 Americans who suffered atrocity killing in Korea, nor for the some 800 missing Americans upon whom the international communists refuse to make an accounting to the United Nations.

British leaders refused to send English soldiers to fight for “collective security” in Indo-China but many of our statesmen and Congressmen still suffer under the delusion that we, the United States with less than 7% of the world’s population, can sacrifice our splendid young men and bankrupt the hardworking American with prohibitive taxes to “save the world.” Only a strong United States can remain a bulwark of strength. Yet, the budget for American Armed Forces was cut and 800 million dollars was given to France.

TAX DOLLAR

The year starting July 1st, 1952, designated the American tax dollar as being spent in the following fashion: 5¢ to American veterans, 7¢ interest on debt, other purposes, 15¢, international 13¢ and military services 60¢. Military services is a most deceptive category when Americans mistakenly presume that this is for American Armed forces.

STATUS OF FORCES TREATY

Under this treaty which was previously an Executive Agreement, the inalienable constitutional rights of American soldiers on foreign soil are bartered away. Executive T, now the Status of Forces Treaty, deprives enlisted and drafted men in American Armed Forces the rights and protections of the Bill of Rights and the Constitution by stating that they shall be tried for offenses committed or charges against them under the laws of the country in which they are serving. Since many foreign countries consider the defendant guilty and the penalties are harsher and far exceed the punishment for similar crimes in the United States where the defendant is considered not guilty until proof is presented, this Treaty is a gross injustice.

The representatives of the State Department are immune from such charges and are paid good salaries even though they voluntarily accept positions in foreign countries. Our Armed Forces are sent under orders to foreign soil and have no choice but are deprived of not only similar immunity but of their sovereign rights as Americans. This is contrary to previous history wherein our soldiers always have had the protection of the Flag of the United States and our laws.
There is no protection under this treaty against excessive bail or fines. There is no guarantee of right of trial by jury.

During the debate on this "supreme law of the land" treaty, Senator Pat McCarran said, "We note that there would be nothing done to protect American soldiers from foreign laws which abridge freedom of speech or freedom of the press or the right of freedom of assembly and petition. There is nothing to protect against unreasonable searches, seizures, or double jeopardy . . . While we permit communists, subversives and even spies and murderers to claim their right not to testify against themselves, we are doing nothing in this treaty to preserve the right for American boys who may be brought to trial in a foreign country for some offense against the laws of that country."

Senator John Bricker requested the number of American boys now serving sentences in foreign prisons but at the date of the writing of this article the information has never been presented to him. Senator Bricker stated, "Of all the people whom we should protect in their inalienable rights, guaranteed by the Constitution to all American citizens, are the men who wear the uniform of our country and who are pledged to defend those principles with their lives." But the treaty was adopted.

**PLATO Warned:**

"The penalty good men (and women) pay for indifference to public affairs is to be ruled by evil men."

**India**

183 million dollars of American taxes have been poured into India in the last three years although this country has voted against the United States and with the Soviet Union in the United Nations. The Indians are now puzzled because the State Department has requested that not only should we continue our aid to their country but should increase it. We're puzzled, too.

**Soviet Plan Revealed**

The Princess Ileana of Romania testified before a house committee that Ana Pauker, former foreign minister of communist Romania, once predicted the international communists would seize the United States by "immobilizing the whole electric power system," principally through small strikes first to find out who would be reliable in the final "general strike" all over our country. The first move is to "soften up" the people through a "working over." Part of the "working over" the Princess concluded was to ridicule or terrorize older people so they would not inform the young people of the nation's history and non-communist background.

Frances B. Lucas

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**We Interpret America**

*(Continued from page 866)*

How well do we interpret America to ourselves? Do our own children really have an opportunity to understand the spirit of America? Day in and day out, in season and out of season they hear complaints and criticisms. Their parents and their neighbors dwell upon unhappy things. Might it not be possible that these young people could conclude that America is more wrong than right? They get far stronger impressions from hearing adults discuss adult affairs than they do from hearing adults lecture children on child conduct.

It is no simple matter to exercise the privilege of criticism and at the same time strengthen faith in the basic principle of our government. It is this latter responsibility that I would place upon the hearts of every loyal American.

It is true that we are beset on all sides by forces that would tear down or neutralize the American ideals which are represented in the purposes of this patriotic organization. We shall not expect subversive forces to lessen their attempts to discredit our nation in the eyes of the world as in the eyes of our own people. Full force of every patriot and every patriotic organization is required if the America we love is to be preserved.

I commend you for your constant and forthright program in defense of our hallowed principles. Because they are right, I believe, under God, they shall prevail.
March 10, 1954, marked the beginning of the 52nd Annual State Conference of the Nebraska Society, held at the Paxton Hotel, Omaha, attended by more than 200 delegates and members. Opening exercises were followed by reports of State Officers.


The pressing need for leadership among the American Indians was stressed by Dr. Francis W. Thompson, president of Bacone College, as he told of the “Not So Vanishing Redskins” at the formal opening, Wednesday night. A delightful reception followed, given by the conference hostess chapters Major Isaac Sadler, Mary Katherine Goddard and Omaha, all of Omaha; and Nikumi Chapter of Blair.

Activities of the 44 Nebraska chapters were recounted by Chapter Regents Thursday morning. Highlight of the day’s program was the marking of an historic elm on the Joslyn Castle Grounds. Mrs. A. J. Rasmussen, State Regent, placed the marker at the tree, a descendant of the Washington Elm in Cambridge, Mass., under which George Washington took command of the Continental Army in 1775.

A Memorial Hour, at the First Presbyterian Church, under the direction of Mrs. J. Ray Shike, State Chaplain, paid tribute to one Honorary State Regent and 38 deceased members.

Mrs. Rasmussen presided at the annual banquet. Decorations and favors carried out a covered-wagon-days theme in observation of Omaha’s Centennial Celebration. Mr. Richard McCann, KBON news director, addressed the group on “The Challenge of Citizenship.” Presentation of awards followed.

The final session of the Conference took place Friday morning with business and installation of new officers. An invitation from Nancy Gary Chapter to hold the 1955 Conference at Norfolk was extended and accepted with pleasure.

Lillian L. Lawson
State Chairman Press Relations

New Jersey

Governor Robert E. Meyner gave a brief address at the Annual Conference of the New Jersey State Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, held in the Assembly Chamber of the State House, Thursday and Friday, March 18 and 19. The Assembly Chamber was filled to capacity both on the floor and in the galleries, when the State's recently inaugurated executive entered, and escorted by Pages, proceeded by the State Flag, advanced through the aisle lined by white-clad pages to the Speakers' stand. He was greeted by Mrs. Thomas Earle Reeves, the State Regent, who introduced him to the assemblage.

The Governor praised the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution and expressed regret that his ancestors had not come to this country at an earlier date, which would have made it possible for him to be a member of the Son’s Society.

The middle path is the one which Americans should travel, said the Governor, neither extreme right nor extreme left. That he said, is the way to preserve our way of life, our heritage. Our Constitution is an inspiration to all nations, he declared. He paid tribute to the men and women throughout the years that have followed since its adoption, whose courage and sacrifices, whose sufferings and high idealism have contributed to the preservation and welfare of the Nation.

The Conference opened at 10:00 o’clock when the assembly call was sounded by Miss Donna Yenser, trumpeter. The procession of the National and State Officers, escorted by pages, followed.

Mrs. Reeves called the Conference to order. Mrs. George E. Walker, Acting Chaplain, read the scripture lesson; and the Reverend Frederick M. Adams, Dean of Trinity Cathedral, Trenton, delivered the invocation. Following the pledge of
allegiance to the flag, the recital of the American’s creed and the singing of the National Anthem, Mrs. Paul Duryea, General Chairman of Conference, welcomed the delegates to Trenton.

The report of the D. A. R. Good Citizens’ Committee was given by Mrs. Frederick L. Ferris, Chairman. Mrs. Reeves welcomed the girls, students from High Schools throughout the State, who were chosen by the D. A. R. Chapters on the basis of scholastic standing and leadership. They were introduced to the delegates. Awards were presented to Barbara Poole, of Pennington, Anna Newman, of North Plainfield, Evelyn Humphries of Lakewood, and Dorothy Sabel of Hackettstown. Afterwards, Governor Meyner received the Good Citizens, one hundred and seven of them in number, in his office in the State House.

Reports were given by the State Regent, State Officers and Chairmen. Mrs. Reeves announced that funds for the five Patriot Stones in the Memorial Bell Tower at Valley Forge, bearing the names of the five New Jersey Signers of the Declaration of Independence, have been subscribed. A member of the Princeton Chapter, who wishes to remain anonymous, gave the stone for Dr. John Witherspoon; the Joseph Stout Chapter, Hopewell, gave the John Hart stone; the children of Mrs. William Mileham gave the one for Richard Stockton, through the Bergen-Paulus Hook Chapter; the Francis Hopkinson stone given by the Chapter of the same name, and the Abraham Clark stone given through the Abraham Clark Chapter.

“Individual Responsibility and Christian Responsibility will continue to be the theme of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in these difficult times so highly important,” said Mrs. Reeves. “May we all be united in loyalty to every active good. Be bound closely together to our homes, our country and our God,” she admonished the Daughters.

Mrs. F. Campbell Symonds was the speaker at the afternoon session on Thursday. Her subject was “America’s Priceless Possession—the Mountaineer.” She told of their struggles, their achievements, their aspirations and idealism and of their estimable value to the Nation.

Mrs. John Wright Wagner, Regent of the Valley of the Delaware Chapter, sang two solos, “Into the Night,” and “One Little Cloud.”

The Annual Banquet was held in the Ballroom of the Stacy-Trent Hotel on Thursday evening, preceded by a reception, with National and State Officers and guests of honor in the receiving line. Mrs. Frederick Griswold, Jr., gave an address on “Preserving the Spirit of Our Constitution,” and Miss Ruth Parsons Strahom gave character sketches, “As Others See Us.”

Mr. Harold P. Nutter, former President of Lions International, was the speaker at the morning session on Friday. His subject was “World Observations.”

An impressive memorial service, conducted by Mrs. George E. Walker, newly-elected State Chaplain, was held for the 101 members of the Society who had died within the past year. Beverly Wesp, coloratura soprano, sang “Summertime,” “Romany Life” and for the concluding number, “The Lord’s Prayer.”

The State project of the Girl Home Maker Committee, with Miss Dorothy Logan as Chairman, presented twenty-two beautiful dresses modeled by the makers of the dresses, who were awarded prizes.

With the retiring of the colors came the close of a most successful State Conference, not only from the standpoint of accomplishment, but also because of the inspiration gained from our leaders and renewal of old friendships.

Parliamentarian Will Begin Articles in September Magazine

An excellent series of articles to inform and educate our members on the basic principles of Parliamentary Procedure will begin in the September issue of our Magazine, as written by Mrs. Sarah Corbin Robert, our new National Parliamentarian. No D. A. R. Chapter or member should fail to read and study these helpful articles.
With the Chapters

Zachariah Godbold (Bay Minette, Ala.). On Sunday, February 7, the Chapter honored the Revolutionary soldier for whom it was named by dedicating a D. A. R. marker at the gravesite. A blanket of camellias covered the grave during the ceremony and a United States flag waved over the marker.

Mrs. P. A. Bryant, Regent, and Mrs. W. H. Hodges, Chaplain, conducted the service. At the conclusion of the dedication, the Rev. J. M. McKinney, pastor of the Bay Minette Methodist Church, paid tribute to the founders of our country. In reviewing the record of Zachariah Godbold, he remarked upon the fact that he joined the ranks of General Marion’s men at the early age of thirteen, yet achieved the rank of Lieutenant during his period of service. Rev. McKinney declared this to be a most historic occasion inasmuch as Zachariah Godbold is the only soldier of the Revolution known to be buried in Baldwin County.

Descendants of Zachariah Godbold who are charter members of the Chapter are: Mrs. Clarissa Byrne Hall and Miss Mary Godbold Byrne (great-granddaughters) of Bay Minette, and Mrs. Jane Byrne Nelson (great-great-granddaughter) of Bon Secour. Mrs. Hall introduced other descendants who were present for the dedication: Dr. David Byrne of Bellamy; William Gasque Hall and daughter, Julia Clarissa, of Mobile; Sidney A. Godbold of Mobile; James A. Carney and daughters, Misses Clara and Ann Carney, of Birmingham; Miss Margaret Haynie of Selma and William A. Haynie of Selma and Mobile.

Representatives from the following D. A. R. Chapters attended the service: Fort Mims, William Weatherford and Tristan de Luna.

Mrs. A. C. Bryant
Press Relations Chairman

Peoria (Peoria, Ill.) presented an Award of Merit to Rev. Edward Gates, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at the January Chapter meeting. This was in recognition of his outstanding Americanism work and tireless effort to combat Communism. Miss Viola Gallup, Regent, introduced Mrs. Harlan Suffield, our Americanism chairman, who presented the framed Certificate of Award. A tape recording of the ceremony, made by Radio Station WMBD, was broadcast January 24th on the “Sound of Our Times” program.

The National Defense program was furnished by Mr. Robert McCord, attorney, who explained the Bricker Amendment in detail. Local Soil Conservation projects were discussed by Mr. Howard Greene, a professional farm manager.

Peoria Chapter's well-earned position on the Silver Honor Roll resulted largely from intensive work of a patriotic nature in the public High Schools. Twenty-three Good Citizen pins were presented to Senior girls and twenty-two medals to Senior boys; an American flag was given to the 6th Grade in the Hines School at an impressive ceremony conducted by the regent; History Certificates were awarded to the outstanding history pupils in the four largest county elementary schools; gift subscriptions to the D. A. R. Magazine were enthusiastically accepted by the Public Library, several branches, four Senior High Schools and Bradley University.

Peoria Chapter happily reports a net gain of 22 new members which made a total of 308 members. This resulted from the combined efforts of the Membership Chairman, Mrs. Electa Spangler, and the Registrar, Mrs. Robert Kerr.

Laura Alta Johnson
First Vice Regent

Colonel James Smith (York, Pa.). A program of remembrance honoring Mrs. Robert L. Motter (Sadie Loucks) through whose efforts the Col. James Smith Chapter, D. A. R. of York, Pa., was organized, is being planned by the members of the Society of which Mrs. Howard Gunnett is the presiding Regent. The program is being planned by Mrs. James Sutcliffe, a Past Regent of the chapter who came under Mrs. Motter’s sphere of wisdom.

The program is being arranged for the October 2, 1954, meeting of the Chapter and will be the first of annual meetings to
keep the memory of a true American and
a loyal friend of the Chapter alive in the
hearts of the members of the Society.

It had been the custom of the Chapter
to send Mrs. Motter flowers and cards on
her birthday. This annual meeting will
take the place of that gesture.

Mrs. Robert L. Motter—Past loyal and active
member of Colonel James Smith Chapter.

Mrs. Motter was interested intensely in
the activities of the D. A. R. all her adult
life. She was elected Regent twice of the
Yorktowne Chapter of the D. A. R. of
York, Pa. She was a director of the Eastern
District of the Pennsylvania State
D. A. R. Mrs. Harper D. Sheppard, an
associate member of Colonel James Smith
Chapter, appointed Mrs. Motter State Or-
ganizer of D. A. R. Chapters during which
time she organized not only the Colonel
James Smith Chapter of York, Pennsylvania,
but also several other Chapters in the State of Pennsylvania. She organized
the Pennsylvania State Officers Club and
served as a state officer.

Two of Mrs. Motter's daughters, Mrs.
John Katz and Mrs. William Free, are
charter members of the Colonel James
Smith Chapter.

Although Mrs. Motter's interest in the
D. A. R. was great, she found time to
participate in other many and varied com-
munity and church activities. One of the
many wonderful things about Mrs. Motter
was that no matter how busy she was, she
always had time and the interest for the
most insignificant member or problem of
Colonel James Smith Chapter of which she
remained an associate member until the
time of her death.

Mrs. Howard S. Gunnett, Regent

William Findley (Palestine, Texas),
presented a United States flag to the new
Sam Houston Elementary School. The
ceremony took place at 10 A.M. while
teachers and pupils of the school D. A. R.
members and guests stood by.

The Palestine High School Band played
"Call to the Colors" as the flag was hoisted
on the new flag pole for the first time.

Mrs. N. D. Crutchfield, Regent, presided;
Rev. W. A. Riemann gave the invocation;
Mrs. D. S. Collins, Chairman of Correct
Use of the Flag Committee, presented the
colors to the school; Principal Andrew
Overton, Joe Gragg, Frederick Felder
demonstrated the proper method of folding
the flag.

Mrs. A. J. Overton led the group in the
Pledge and pupils sang the Star-Spangled
Banner and Rev. Riemann pronounced the
benediction.

Mr. E. D. Cleveland, Superintendent
of Schools, was the speaker for the cere-
mony. He told the history of the flag, and
repeated the meaning of the colors, and
spoke of the freedoms and responsibilities
we have who live under the flag.

The Chapter feels this was a worthy
community project because the importance
of the flag as a symbol of our country was
impressed on small children.

Miss Maurine McMahan
Press Relations Chairman

Katherine Gaylord (Bristol, Conn.),
celebrated their 60th anniversary on May
14th. At the buffet luncheon a table was
reserved for the guests. Mrs. Ronald B.
MacKenzie, State Regent, Mrs. Harold G.
Welch, Honorary State Regent, and the
following Past Regents: Mrs. Morton C.
Treadway, Mrs. Marvin Edgerton, Mrs.
Karl A. Reiche, Mrs. L. A. Wheeler, Mrs.
David E. Waite, Mrs. Frank Wasley.

Mrs. MacKenzie, newly elected State Re-
gent, and Mrs. Welch spoke briefly, telling
of the growth in number of members. Mrs.
Howard S. Smith, retiring Regent of Han-
nah Woodruff Chapter, was presented as
were the Past Regents of Katherine Gay-
lord.

On exhibition were Katherine Gaylord's
tea and coffee pots and sugar bowl, a mor-
tar from Lorena Gaylord’s “setting out,” an old sewing machine made by Wilfred H. Nettleton, who also made clock parts, and the charter of the Chapter framed in oak from wood of the “Town Meeting Oak.”

Ellen Hubbel, a charter member of the Chapter, read an original poem about earlier days. She was presented with the D. A. R. pin formerly belonging to Mrs. Miles Lewis Peck, the first Vice Regent of the Chapter. Miss Hubbel also related some interesting incidents in the early history of the Chapter.

Songs of the olden days were sung by a group of Junior Committee members, dressed in costume: Mrs. Ruth Oman, Mrs. Nancy Dekow, Mrs. Mary O’Neil, Mrs. Fremont Bolduc, Mrs. Muriel Foote, Mrs. Joanne Goodridge.

Mrs. Frank A. Richardson as Katherine Gaylord, with Joanne Goodridge as her granddaughter, presented a sketch telling of the massacre at Wyoming and her journey back to Connecticut with her children.

The Junior Committee sang another group of songs and the meeting closed with the singing of “America.”

Carolyn F. Wheeler
Corresponding Secretary

Elizabeth Maxwell Steele (Salisbury, N. C.), met on April 28 at 10 o’clock in the morning in the home of Mrs. Franklin Pratt, Jr., on Mitchell Ave. Assisting hostesses were Mesdames Franklin Pratt, Sr., Louise Shuping, and Osborne Snow. On arrival the guests were served sweets and coffee.

Mrs. Frank Wilson, Regent, presided. Mrs. Sam Edwards, acting Chaplain, led the ritual and prayer. Mrs. Max Barker, 2nd Vice Regent, led the pledge to the Flag.

Mrs. Edward Church led the group in singing the National Anthem and the State Song. Mrs. Robert Garrison read the President General’s message from the April Magazine. Mrs. L. H. French, Program Chairman, presented Miss Julia Hudson in a program of popular and semiclassical American songs. Her teacher, Mrs. Jack Ramsey was accompanist. Miss Hudson is a member of the Rowan Resolves C. A. R. Society. Following the Program, the Chairman of Nominating Committee presented the name of Mrs.

National Winner for Radio and Television programs. (from left): Judy Hudson, Rowan Resolves Society C. A. R. and Chairman of the younger group’s representative; Mrs. James Pfaff, Chapter National Defense Chairman; Mrs. Joseph R. Norwood, winner of award as well as State and Chapter Chairman of Radio and Television; Mrs. L. H. French, Chapter Vice Regent, and Mrs. Jack Ramsey, visitor.

William E. Hennessee as Treasurer who was duly elected.

Mrs. W. W. Mattox, Chairman of Ways and Means Committee, sent in the announcement of a Rummage Sale to be held on the following Saturday.

Mrs. Howard Omwake, Chairman of Approved Schools, announced the sale from her home in May of beautiful articles from the Crossnore weaving shop.

As a climax to the meeting, reports of the 63rd Continental Congress, from the Chapter Delegate, Mrs. James Pfaff, and Regent’s Alternate, Mrs. Joseph R. Norwood.

Mrs. Frank Wilson, Regent

Coral Gables (Coral Gables, Fla.). The Coral Gables Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, found a fitting way to celebrate their twenty-fifth birthday.

On Thursday morning, April 15, 1954, at 11:30 A.M. in front of the Merrick Building at the University of Miami, they dedicated a memorial to the University students who gave their lives for our country. The monument is of blue white granite from Georgia and stands 3 feet, 2 in. high and is 6 feet, 6 inches wide at the base. Heads of Patriotic and Civic organizations, as well as representatives from the University, were present. A color guard unit, a Cub Scout troop, and the University band added color to the affair.

The program was dedicated to our beloved member, Mrs. Harry Provin, who originated the idea and worked untiringly
until it was fulfilled. Rev. John Calvin Leonard, Presbyterian advisor to the University students, gave the invocation. Dr. Charles Doren Tharp, Secretary of the University, gave the welcoming address. The response was given by Mrs. Robert H. Montgomery, a member of the Board of Trustees of the University. Lt. Col. Francis J. Goatley, Director of R. O. T. C. at the University, gave the dedication address. Major Robert M. Crawford sang his own composition, “U. S. Air Force,” which is the official Air Force song.

THEIR LIVES AND SACRED HONOR—Memorial in honor of the students of the University of Miami who gave their lives for our country. Erected on campus by Coral Gables Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. Ralph Roth, Chapter Regent, and Dr. Jay F. W. Pearson, President of the University of Miami, with Army and Airforce Cadet Officers and members of the ROTC Color Guard dedication ceremony.

Presentation to the University was done by our Regent, Mrs. Ralph F. Roth. It was accepted by the President of the University, Dr. Jay F. W. Pearson, who flew home from a business trip a day early for the occasion. Rev. Fred Cole, Pastor of Congregational Church, Coral Gables, gave the benediction.

Arvilla J. Roth, Regent

San Francisco (San Francisco, Calif.) had the rare privilege of planting a Dawn Sequoia tree and placing a bronze marker at the Presidio of San Francisco on Saturday afternoon, March 27, 1954.

The spot assigned the Chapter is one of the most scenic and historic in the entire reservation, being 60 feet from the garrison flagpole and saluting guns. Nearby is a marker designating the northwest corner of the original Presidio and another marker, close to the flagpole, in memory of General John J. Pershing and his family whose quarters once stood on this spot.

Eighty members and guests attended the ceremony which honored the six members of San Francisco Chapter who saw active service in World Wars I and II and the Korean campaign.

Mrs. O. George Cook, State Vice-Regent and a member of the Chapter, unveiled the marker and dedicated it and the tree. The marker reads: “This Tree Was Planted By San Francisco Chapter, 1954, Honoring Our Members Who Have Served In The Armed Forces.”

Of the six veteran members of the Chapter, four were present. They were Mrs. Avis Yates Brownlee, Yeoman (F), USNRF, World War I; Miss Dorothy M. Palmer, WAC, AUS, World War II; Miss Helen B. Bornefeld, WAVE, USNR, World War II; Miss Martha L. Westermann, WAC, USA, Korean Campaign. Those unable to be present were Mrs. Anne Hollingsworth Link, Yeoman (F), USNRF, World War I; and Mrs. Elizabeth C. Fisher, WAC, AUS, World War II.

Lieut.-Colonel J. E. Geiser, Post Executive Officer, accepted the tree and marker from the Regent of the Chapter, Mrs. Hargrave H. Muchall, on behalf of Lieut.-General Willard G. Wyman, commanding the Sixth Army.

Tea was served in the handsome Ortega room of the Officers Club which is housed in the original adobe headquarters building erected in 1776 by Don Jose Joaquin Moraga, the first of the Spanish Commandantes of the Presidio. Special guests were Colonel Geiser, Dr. Ralph W. Chaney, Department of Paleontology, University of California; Mr. Aubrey Drury, President of the Save-the-Redwoods League; and Mr. Donly Gray who grew the tree from seed in his nurseries at Elverta, California.

Mrs. Avis Yates Brownlee, Historian
Robert Cartwright (Nashville, Tenn.), on a bluff overlooking the Cumberland River stands a log reproduction of Fort Nashborough, the refuge and home of that hardy band of pioneers who came in 1779 to establish at Great Salt Lick, the settlement that has become Nashville, capital of Tennessee.

On May 13th about fifty members and friends, guests of Robert Cartwright Chapter, met at the Fort to honor with a tea our Chaplain General, Mrs. Will Ed Gupton.

The past of one hundred and seventy-five years seemed very real and near to us as we sat before the blazing log fire listening to early American folk music sung by Mrs. Lynn Farrar as she accompanied herself on the dulcimer and zither with Mrs. V. M. Pelletieri assisting on the psalter. The soft light of candles furnished additional illumination, and a steady downpour of rain served to emphasize the sense of hospitality and fellowship.

Tea was served from a beautifully decorated table presided over by Mrs. Thomas B. Brandon, Vice President General, a distinguished guest. Other distinguished guests were Mrs. George Robert Smith, National Vice Chairman of American Indians, Mrs. James S. Beasley, National Vice Chairman of Transportation, Mrs. Theodore Morford, State Chaplain, and Dr. Sunora Whiteside, State Historian.

Mrs. Gupton spoke interestingly on the progress and achievements of the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine.

Immediately preceding the tea, the regular business meeting was held, with the Regent, Mrs. Patrick Henry Wade, presiding. The Chapter’s new officers were installed, with Mrs. John D. Lewis as incoming Regent, and a program on National Defense was given. At this meeting, our Silver Star Honor Roll Certificate, recently received from Washington, was displayed.

Anne Pearson
Genealogical Records Chairman

William Scott (Bryan, Texas). William Scott Chapter entertained Mrs. Loretta Grim Thomas, State Regent, Texas Society, D. A. R., for the recent Mother’s Day observance at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas where she presented the annual scholarship award of $200.00 to Cadet Master Sergeant Daniel P. Wheat of Beaumont, Texas, who was adjudged an outstanding junior cadet.

AWARD PRESENTATION to Cadet Master Sergeant Daniel P. Wheat of Beaumont, Texas, by Mrs. Loretta Grim Thomas, State Regent, Texas Society, D. A. R.

She was honored guest for a picnic supper in the garden of the Regent, Mrs. W. D. Scoates. Other guests being officers, honorary Regents, and Regents of near-by Chapters.

Mrs. Emmette Wallace
Recording Secretary

Mississippi Delta (Rosedale, Miss.). In Rosedale, 1916, fourteen members were organized into a Chapter by Mrs. Florence Warfield Sillers. A roster numbering ninety-five (1954) spreads far beyond Bolivar County.

The dynamo which sparked action, Mrs. Sillers, motivated Chapter growth thirty-two consecutive years; her regency was interrupted by the national ruling of six-year limits; her vibrant force is unlimited. Respectively, she has held State offices: Treasurer, Second Vice-Regent, First Vice-Regent, Historian. “A very lovely lady,” devoted wife of Honorable Walter Sillers, Sr., mother of five children, grandmother, great grandmother, today beautiful and gracious, she continues to inspire outstanding Chapter, State and National work.

Various members have served on every State Board since 1920. Mrs. Florence Ogden Sillers, State Chairman of Rosalie, member of Rosalie Board since its purchase 1938, shares with her mother D.A.R. promotion of this Natchez mansion as a permanent shrine preserving traditions of the Old South.

The 1954 State Good Citizenship girl is Susan Williams, one of the four girls sponsored annually; second, in recent
State events, to win top place from Mississippi Delta Chapter.

Chapter minutes from 1916 to 1940, typed and bound, perpetuate a social order, the inimitable contribution from Chapter Secretary a quarter of a century, Mrs. Lilian Warfield Nugent.

Recognized achievements of “Miss D. A. R. Florence” and her Chapter include: (1) every tombstone in every cemetery in Bolivar County recorded; bound copies sent to all Mississippi Chapters, State Society and National Society. (2) “Complete Record of Bolivar County—World War I” won State award from Director of Archives and History. (3) Compiled records, biography, autobiography, entitled “History of Bolivar County” won first State prize from Director of Archives and History. This book, handsomely bound, illustrated, edited, indexed, 634 pages of priceless record, published 1946, bought by hundreds—educators, historians, librarians—all over the United States.

Flora L. Vardaman
Magazine Chairman

Alida C. Bliss (Morris, Ill.). The May meeting of the Alida C. Bliss Chapter was held in the Fellowship Room of the First Presbyterian Church.

It was our annual spring luncheon. The spacious room and tables were beautifully decorated with spring flowers. Also, on a small table was a replica of the Capitol Building, made by Mr. and Mrs. Robert Macdonald.

Music was furnished by a quartette directed by Mrs. Harry Torrence, Past Regent.

The past year the programs have been interesting, namely; Americanism, organ recital, Christmas message, Approved Schools, “National Boy Scout Jamboree,” Good Citizenship Awards Program, Flag Day.

After the program a picture was taken (reading from left to right): Mrs. Jack Scherertz, Secretary; Mrs. W. G. Sachse, Chaplain; Mrs. Robert M. Beak, State Regent; Mrs. Frank E. Connor, Vice Regent; Mrs. Charles E. Groves, Regent; Mrs. W. Wirt Hughes, Treasurer; Mrs. Harry Troup, State Librarian; Mrs. L. E. Simrail, Registrar; Mrs. Elva C. Thoeming, Corresponding Secretary; Miss Gertrude McTaggart, Historian and Librarian.

Mrs. Charles E. Groves, Regent

Peter Muhlenberg (Philadelphia, Pa.). The graves of America’s first unknown soldiers and of a Captain of the Revolutionary Army are on the banks of the Delaware at Bowman’s Hill, not far from the point of Washington’s crossing.

A beautiful service on Saturday, May 8, 1954, immortalized their resting place. Mrs. Ann Hawkes Hutton, Historian of the Washington Crossing Park Commission, gave a fine resume of the reasons for the Memorial Park and its glorious flagstaff with base of native stone from the thirteen original States.

President Eisenhower sent Commander Beach as his personal representative. There were also representatives of each of the original thirteen States, including the Governors of New Jersey and Pennsylvania who delivered stirring addresses.

But the most thrilling part of the service was the music of the United States Army Band and chorus, brought from Washington for the occasion. Especially fine were the solos with the choir in the “Battle Hymn of the Republic” and “You’ll Never Walk Alone,” which seemed particularly appropriate on that stormy day to those who rest by the banks of the Delaware.

Members of the Bucks County Chapter, the Peter Muhlenberg Chapter and the Organizing Regent of the new Glenside Chapter were present.

Helen S. Hoffman
Press Relations Chairman
National Old Trails (Cambridge City, Indiana) sponsored a tour of historic Centerville, on December 9, 1953. Forty-six eighth grade American history pupils attending the Centerville school and their teacher, Mr. Edward Armstrong, were guests of the Chapter. Before the bus trip started, the group gave a Salute to the Flag and sang the “Star-Spangled Banner.”

Miss Elizabeth Lashley, a descendant of early pioneer settlers, acted as narrator, and related interesting events in the early history of Centerville. Twenty historic sites and houses were included in the mimeographed itinerary.

Among those visited were: Home of James Ray—This is probably the oldest house in Centerville. Ray was Governor of Indiana, 1825-1831; Rariden House—James Rariden was Representative to Congress, 1837-1841. When Henry Clay toured Indiana in 1842, he spent a night here; Methodist Church—built in 1842, the North Indiana Methodist Conference was organized here; Home of Rev. Joseph Tarkington—He and his wife, Marie, grandparents of Booth Tarkington, occupied this house, 1842-1845; Site of White-water College—Many prominent people of Eastern Indiana were educated here—among them General Lew Wallace, General Burnside, John Tarkington, Booth’s father, and Meredith Nicholson’s mother, Emily Meredith; Masonic Lodge Hall—The Forty-Niners left for California from here; Morton Home—Oliver P. Morton, Indiana’s Civil War Governor, occupied this house; Burbank Home—Morton married Lucinda Burbank in this residence, 1845; Old Jail—Two bullet holes above entrance resulted from an attempt to keep Wayne County Court House in Centerville, instead of moving it to Richmond, 1873.

There was excellent co-operation of school officials, teachers and pupils, and the enthusiasm of the latter strengthened the belief of the Daughters in the importance of teaching American History in the grades, if children are to become more aware of the ideals and principles upon which America was founded.

Taliaferro (Georgetown, O.). Late in the year of 1953, the citizens of Georgetown, Brown County, Ohio and vicinity, joined other citizens of the State in commemorating the sesquicentennial anniversary of Ohio as a State.

This event was a challenging opportunity for the citizens of Georgetown and neighboring towns to contribute liberally of their talents and participate actively in the plans and observance of the celebration.

The celebration shed a lustre upon a community very intimately associated with the lives of seven great men, having furnished the U. S. Army with seven generals two of which were General Thomas L. Hamer and General U. S. Grant.

The highlight of the observance, while thousands stood enthralled, was the beautiful pageant of 90 floats depicting achievements of the last 150 years that have made Ohio a proving ground for American ideals of religion, education, patriotism and democracy.
float commanded attention of the viewers and judges.

Mrs. Forest L. Richey, Regent

Fort Casper (Casper, Wyoming). The April meeting was our Youth Program, with awards given to our High School Students. “The two-party system in our American Government” was the topic chosen for the History Essay Contest. The History Teacher Miss Marjorie Wilhelm, and the mothers of the girls were our guests. The girls read their essays. The Good Citizen, Margaret Begley, was presented with a gift from the Chapter by Mrs. John Lavery, the Committee Chairman. The High School Triple Trio then sang two numbers.

Mrs. W. B. Haselmire, Regent of Fort Casper Chapter, presents prizes to the winners of the History Essay Contest. First prize to Donna Bridger; second prize to Sharon Bemis and third prize to Marvene Mathews.

Three foreign students, enrolled in our High School, Noel Tanneur, (French), Claude Gierth, (German), and William Jones, from Wales gave talks at our March Meeting. They talked about their native land, customs, schools and best loved memories. We placed the D. A. R. MAGAZINE in both High School and City Libraries.

A Patriotic Program was celebrated on Washington’s Birthday, Regent, Mrs. W. B. Haselmire, presided at a small table lighted by a lovely antique lamp belonging to Mrs. Alex Simpson. A small drop-leaf table, a small spinning wheel and antique chair, belonging to Mrs. M. E. Hays made a charming grouping in front of the fireplace. On the mantel was a large portrait of George Washington, flanked by red, white and blue tapers. Mrs. Haselmire paid tribute to the Patriots born in February and especially to the “Father of Our Country.” Mrs. Byron sang “The Old Spinning Wheel” and “Through The Years,” accompanied by Mrs. W. A. Hocker. Miss Margaret Sigafoo reviewed the book, “Bride of Fortune.”

A Scholarship was sent to each of our D. A. R. Schools. A history Contest was conducted for the first time in our Junior High School by the Award Chairman Mrs. George Giinther. Eighteen new J. A. C. clubs were organized. Twelve new members have been added during the year, and eight have papers pending. We received the Gold Honor Award for outstanding accomplishments for 1953-1954.

Mrs. W. B. Haselmire, Regent

Dorothy Walton (Dawson, Ga.). Bronze markers, officially approved by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, were dedicated on May 6, 1954 to the ten deceased members of the Dorothy Walton Chapter who were buried in Cedar Hill Cemetery.

Miss Orrie Jenkins, Chaplain, gave the invocation and Mrs. W. L. Smith, Regent, tenderly and reverently dedicated each marker wrought of bronze, with words of love and devotion.

These were the faithful women of the Chapter who met and labored among us, showing forth as untiring examples of reverence and patriotism. Those honored were: Mrs. Fanny Barrow McLaren Adams, Charter member and Organizing Regent; Mrs. R. L. Savill, 2nd Regent and Charter member; Mrs. H. A. Wilkerson, 3rd Regent and Charter member; Mrs. Bessie Gober Wall, Regent; Mrs. Julia Cannon Nasworthy, Charter member; Mrs. Susie Lang Sherman, Charter member; Mrs. Theodosia Stewart Griggs, Charter member and Vice Regent; Mrs. Capitola Wooten, Charter member; Mrs. Ruth Tweedy Hatcher; Mrs. Evelyn Powers Dupree.

Mrs. Tarver Chandler, State Organizing Secretary, State D. A. R., attended the dedication ceremony.

Mrs. George Riley
Press Relations Chairman

Gainesville (Gainesville, Fla.). Gainesville Chapter placed an iron and cement marker designating the old Bellamy Road—a highway of history.

It was the first American road of this area and played a vital part in the settle-
ment and development of Florida as an American territory.

In 1824 the United States Congress authorized the opening of a public road specifying that the general course from San Luis (Tallahassee) to St. Augustine follow the old Spanish road insofar as practical. The old Spanish road was not much more than a series of Indian trails connecting 17th Century Spanish Missions. In December, 1824, the contract was given to Mr. John Bellamy. He completed the road in May, 1826.

Mr. John W. Griffin, Archeologist for Florida Park Service, gave the address at the dedication. The marker was placed at a point where the Bellamy road crosses Highway 236 in the northern part of Alachua County about 18 miles northwest of Gainesville.

Mrs. Loonis Blitch, Regent, was in charge of ceremonies. Mrs. Albert Vidal was Chairman of the Marker Committee. Two descendants of John Bellamy were present, Miss Lizzie Mays and Mrs. Colin P. Kelly.

Jean Fleming Blitch, Regent

Colonel Hugh White (Lock Haven, Pa.) Chapter held a delightful and profitable Silver Tea and Old Fashioned Quilt and Hobby Exhibit in March.

The outstanding feature was the beautiful quilt which had been in the possession of Colonel Hugh White whose name the Chapter bears.

Another "attention getter" was the graduation gown worn by Mrs. D. W. Truckenmiller, a Chapter member, when she graduated from high school fifty-five years ago. She could no longer model the gown but was photographed standing beside it by the photographer for our Lock Haven Express daily paper.

Mrs. J. Frank Banghart is Regent; Miss Helen Geer, Program Chairman, and Mrs. James P. Webb is Keeper of the Scrapbook which took second place in the Pennsylvania contest.

Mrs. Jessie Pleasanton Coxe Press Relations Chairman

Abigail Fillmore (Buffalo, N. Y.). One of the outstanding events of our year was the placing and dedication of a plaque, February 22, 1954, on the new Y. W. C. A. building. It states "The site of the home of Millard Fillmore, 13th President of the United States, and his wife Abigail, from 1831-1853. He was a Donor and Honorary Member of the Board of the Buffalo Y. W. C. A." This is the eighth marker our Chapter has placed in its 29 years of existence.

Dedication of Plaque on Y. W. C. A. Building, in honor of Millard Fillmore with Mrs. Morris Brown, Chairman of the D. A. R. Marker Committee, holding the ribbon with Mrs. George Dudley Barr, Regent, at left and Mrs. Joseph R. Schwindler, Chaplain, in center.

A Board Meeting of our Chapter preceded the dedication, followed by a luncheon for all the members, in a private room adjoining the new cafeteria.

Conservation has been important to our Chapter this last year. In the summer we had a tour in the surrounding country, conducted by the Soil Conservationist of the United States Department of Agriculture showing soil erosion of land and banks of creeks pouring silt into Buffalo Creek and thus into Buffalo Harbor, and observing what preventive measures the Government is taking. We sent two boys

(Continued on page 916)
THE Special Meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Miss Gertrude S. Carraway, in the Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D.C., on Wednesday, June 2, 1954, at 12:00 noon.

The Lord's Prayer was recited in unison, followed by the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag. The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Lee, recorded the following members present: National Officers: Miss Carraway, Mrs. Trewhella, Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Duncan, Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. Cory, Mrs. Creyke, Mrs. Musgrave, Vice President General from Maryland. State Regents: Miss Dennis, District of Columbia; Mrs. Hager, Maryland.

In the absence of Mrs. Richards, the First Vice President General, Mrs. Trewhella, read the report of the Treasurer General: Deceased, 263; resigned, 204; for reinstatement, 45; and moved that 45 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Wallace. Adopted.

The President General announced the death of Mrs. Howard H. McCall, Sr., Honorary Vice President General.

The Registrar General, Mrs. Wallace, read her report.

Report of Registrar General

I have the honor to report 845 applications presented to the Board. Anne D. Wallace, Registrar General.

Mrs. Wallace moved that the 845 applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society. Seconded by Mrs. Creyke. Adopted.

The Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Duncan, read her report.

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Your Organizing Secretary General herewith submits the following report from April 24th to June 2nd:

Due to moving to another State Mrs. Fay Elizabeth Olsson, organizing regent at Visalia, California, has resigned this office.

Through their respective State Regents the following four members at large are presented for confirmation as organizing regents: Mrs. Etta L. Fort Barringer, Escondido, California; Mrs. Katherine Wilcox Holley, Visalia, California; Mrs. Sue Hume Clem, Collinsville, Illinois; Mrs. Marie Agatha Hallahan Devine, Westmont, New Jersey.

The following two organizing regencies have expired by time limitation: Mrs. Elizabeth Scheusster Cobbs, Andalusia, Alabama; Mrs. Dixie Buchanan Mays Jones, Pell City, Alabama.

The reappointment of the following organizing regent is requested through her respective Regent: Mrs. Dixie Buchanan Mays Jones, Pell City, Alabama.

Through the State Regent of California the Robert Field Stockton Chapter requests permission to change its location from Stockton to Lodi.

The following chapters are presented for official disbandment: Henry Chambers, Lafayette, Alabama; Stephen Hopkins, Marshallville, Georgia.

The following three chapters have met all requirements according to the National By-Laws and are now presented for confirmation: Achois Comihavit, North Hollywood, California; Phoebe Fraunces, Salem, Ohio; Nathan Davis, West Union, West Virginia.

Marion Moncure Duncan, Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Duncan moved the resignation of one organizing regent; confirmation of four organizing regents; reappointment of one organizing regent; change in location of one chapter; disbandment of two chapters and confirmation of three chapters. Seconded by Mrs. Creyke. Adopted.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Lee, read the minutes of the meeting, which were approved as read.

The meeting adjourned at 12:30 p.m.

Lucile M. Lee, Recording Secretary General, N.S.D.A.R.

Mrs. Katharine White Kittredge, Honorary Vice President General, 1947, passed away June 22nd. She was a member of the General Lewis Morris Chapter: State Regent of Vermont, 1926-1929; Vice President General, 1929-1932.

This leaves two vacancies for Honorary Vice President General to be filled by election at the 64th Continental Congress.
JOHNSON CEMETERY

Situated on the 700 acres Austa Small Hussey Farm in Highland County, Ohio, about 1½ miles north of State Route 771 near Bridges, about 3 miles across country from Leesburg, Ohio. Cemetery is in a fenced-in plot of ground on a knoll near a woods, and there is not a stone standing in the cemetery. Copied by George A. Robinson, Jr., and Millard H. Weidinger, April 4, 1954, Washington Court House, Ohio.

JOHNSON, Macagah born May 24, 1784, died July 12, 1842; Rachel his wife born September 13, 1785, died January 12, 1873 (large stone states erected by their son Allen H. Johnson).

(Note: Macagah was MICAJAH CLARK JOHN-SON, son of James C. and Rachel Moorman Johnson; Rachel's maiden name was Clemens.)

McCOY, Infants of Isaac and Comfourt McCoy, died January 18, 1845.

JOHNSON, In memory of Micajah M. son of Lynch and Clarissa Johnson who died December 9, 1844, aged 1 year 9 months 25 days. (Note: Lynch A. Johnson was the son of Micajah and Rachel Clemens Johnson—moved to Iowa in 1855 with Clarissa his wife.)

JOHNSON, Rachel A. daughter of Lynch and Clarissa Johnson died December 9, 1844, aged 3 years 5 months 4 days.

JOHNSON, Rachel A. daughter of Lynch and Clarissa Johnson died December 9, 1844, aged 3 years 5 months 4 days.

JOHNSON, Lydia wife of Morman Johnson died September 22, 1873, aged 76 years 4 months 11 days. (Note: Lydia Johnson was daughter of James C. and Rachel Moorman Johnson.)

JOHNSON, Pamela daughter of M. & L. Johnson died 3rd of 4th month 1842, aged 28 years 9 mos 11 das; Elias P. son of M. & L. Johnson died 18th of the 2nd month 1845 aged 24 years 7 mos 17 das; Caroline A. daughter of M. & L. Johnson died 25th of 6th month 1841 aged 15 years 7 months 24 days.

JOHNSON, Christopher died February 5, 1831, aged 15 years 10 months.

HORTON, Greenberry died November 8, 1840, aged 31 years 8 months 23 days. (Note: Greenberry Horton was the first husband of Malinda Johnson, who was a daughter of Micajah C. and Rachel Johnson.)

JOHNSON, William Perry son of Christopher and Anna J. Johnson died July 24, 1832, aged 2 years 6 months 19 days. (Note: Anna J. Johnson was the daughter of Micajah and Rachel Johnson.)

McCoy, Micajah C. son of I. & C. McCoy, died February 1, 1860, aged 25 years 2 months 14 days.

JOHNSON, Morman died 8th of the 4th month 1856, aged 68 years 9 months 12 days.

JOHNSON, Eliza E. daughter of M. & L. Johnson died 27th of the 7th month 1841, aged 8 years 4 months 6 days.

McCoy, Issac died December 1, 1851, aged 41 years 11 months 9 days; Comfourt C. wife of Isaac McCoy died August 19, 1847, aged 41 years 9 months 1 day. (Note: Comfourt C. McCoy was the daughter of Micajah and Rachel Clemens Johnson.)

MO----, Charlotte died November 1 or 11, 1819? (stone broken).

JOHNSON, Emily daughter of M. & L. Johnson died 18th of the 9th month 1819 aged 1 year 1 month 17 days.

JOHNSON, Adaline daughter of M. & L. Johnson died 6th of the 9th month 1829 aged 1 year 7 months 18 days.

McCoy, Polly wife of J. McCoy died April 29, 1855, aged 51 years, 3 months 14 days. (Note: Mary (Polly) McCoy wife of John McCoy was the daughter of James C. and Rachel Moorman Johnson.)

ERSKINE, Elizabeth J. daughter of John and Sarah Erskine, died February 22, 1860, aged 41 years 9 months 16 days.

SKEEN, Nettie M. daughter of M. M. and M. A. Skeen, died February 11, 1862, aged 5 days.

SKEEN, Infant son of M. M. & M. A. Skeen, died September 18, 1860, aged 1 day.

SKEEN, Nancy daughter of J. & E. Skeen died December 12, 1880, aged 79 years 9 months 3 days.

STAFFORD, Margaret wife of James Stafford, died June 11, 1853, aged 48 years or 40 years 27 days.

SKEEN, John died May 4, 1857, aged 80 years 6 months 17 days.

SKEEN, Elizabeth wife of J. Skeen died May 14, 1843, aged 66 years 9 months 24 days.

Stone with initials B U P (Prill?) (undecipherable).

SKEEN, John died May 4, 1857, aged 80 years 6 months 17 days.

SKEEN, Elizabeth wife of J. Skeen died May 14, 1843, aged 66 years 9 months 24 days.

SKEEN, Nancy daughter of J. & E. Skeen died December 12, 1880, aged 79 years 9 months 3 days.

STAFFORD, Margaret wife of James Stafford, died June 11, 1853, aged 48 years or 40 years 27 days.

SMALL, Micajah C. son of E & R Small died September 11, 1863, aged 17 years 6 months 26 days.

SMALL, Ephraim died June 13, 1893, aged 83 years 7 months 21 days; Rachel M. wife of Ephraim Small died July 14, 1896, aged 85 years 7 months. (Note: Rachel M. Small wife of Ephraim Overman Small was the daughter of Micajah and Rachel Clemens Johnson.)

SMALL, Micajah C. son of E & R Small died June 4, 1850 (no age given).

Note: Most of these people are mentioned in the JOHNSON GENEALOGY by Dr. Lorand V. Johnson, Chart 2;9;53;68.

BIBLE RECORD OF FAMILY OF

ENOCH AND FANNY SANFORD THOMAS

OF MERCER COUNTY, KENTUCKY

Anna Thomas was born Aug. 8, 1764 and died in the year May 27, 1829, aged 65 years.
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

Isaac Curry was born Nov. 18, 1853.
Elijah Whitenack was born Apr. 19, 1852 and
Sarah F. Whitenack was born Sept. 4, 1843.
William Y. Whitenack was born Jan. 19, 1854
Fanny Thomas was born the 14th day of Feb.
Simon Whitenack died Feb. 16, 1905.
Sarah F. Thomas was born Nov. 15, 1833, mar-
Fanny Thomas was born Jan. 14, 1832.
Simon Devine died Feb. 8, 1940.
Mary Whitenack was born May 1, 1822 and died
Sarah E. Curry and George Ann Curry was born
Henry T. Whitenack was born Oct. 2, 1850 and
Harvey Whitenack and Addie Massie was mar-
Thomas Enoch Curry was born Aug. 4, 1856.
R. B. Curry was born May 30, 1826.
Mary Whitenack was born May 1, 1822 and died
April 6, 1871.
Monroe Whitenack died March 19, 1892.
Simon Whitenack died Feb. 16, 1905.
Harvey Whitenack and Addie Massie was mar-
Sarah F. Whitenack was born Sept. 4, 1843.
Arthusa Vandiver died Nov. 10, 1866.
Mary Whitenack was born May 1, 1822 and died
April 6, 1871.
Simon Whitenack was born July 19, 1822.
Eugene S. Terhune was born Sept. 2, 1871.
Mary C. Terhune was born July 6, 1872.
John H. Vandiver was born Mar. 17, 1862.
John T. Vandiver and Arthusa Whitenack was
married Apr. 23, 1861.
Elias H. Devine was born Oct. 27, 1879 and died
Mar. 9, 1950.
Harvey Whitenack was born Sept. 7, 1872.
Merit Whitenack born Sept. 30, 1874.
Valus Whitenack born Dec. 27, 1894.
15, 1916.
Maggie Devine born Sept. 19, 1858.

Deaths
Elizabeth Thomas, the daughter of Enoch and
Fanny Thomas, his wife, born 16 of Dec. 1813
and died Dec. 23, 1817.
David Thomas was born Mar. 14, 1815 and died
16 Dec. 1817.
Fanny Thomas was born the 14th day of Feb.
1817 died 22 of Dec. 1817.
Sarah F. Curry died Nov. 2, 1865.
Anna Royalty was born Oct. 4, 1829.
Martha F. Ransdell born Oct. 31, 1840.
William Ransdell was born June 10, 1842.
Charlotte Ransdell born July 27, 1843.
Mary Francis Wheeler was born Jan. 2, 1846.
William R. Sanford was born the 24th day of
Aug. 28, 1835.
Abigail Ransdell his wife born Oct. 16, 1776.

Children of the above persons:
Margaret born July 28, 1799.
William S. born Nov. 9, 1800.
Harrison born July 25, 1802.
Robert C. born Sept. 9, 1803.
Nancy born June 20th, 1805.
Martha born March 12, 1803.
Minerva Sanford was born the 14th day of May
1813, and was joined together in holy
matrimony on the 13th day of December in
the year of our Lord 1832.
Margaret born Aug. 8, 1769 and died
Dec. 29, 1864.
Elizabeth born Nov. 6, 1791.
Belinda born Jan. 13, 1807.
Martha born March 12, 1803.
Barbara born July 6, 1805.
Belinda born Jan. 13, 1807.
Henry S. born May 12, 1893.

Children of the above:
Nancy born Oct. 28, 1789.
Elizabeth born Nov. 6, 1791.
Fannie born Dec. 12, 1793.
Sally born Oct. 2, 1797.
Youell born Sept. 8, 1799.
Geo. W. born Aug. 1, 1801.
Martha born March 12, 1803.
Barbara born July 6, 1805.
Minerva Sanford was born the 14th day of May
A.D. 1813, and was joined together in holy
matrimony on the 13th day of December in
the year of our Lord 1832.
William R. Sanford was born the 24th day of
September A.D. 1833.
George W. Sanford was born the 3rd day of March A.D. 1835.
Benjamin F. Sanford was born the 14th day of October in the year of our Lord 1836.
Thomas B. Sanford was born the 7th day of June A.D. 1838.
Martha Sanford was born the 18th day of December A.D. 1836.
James Sanford was born the 21st day of August in the year of our Lord 1841.
Nancy Sanford was born the 19th day of February in the year of our Lord 1843.
Belinda Sanford was born the 15th day of November A.D. 1844.
Margaret Sanford was born the 15th day of May A.D. 1846.
Mary Sanford was born the 23rd day of January A.D. 1845.
John W. Sanford was born the 7th day of September A.D. 1849.
Youell Sanford was born the 17th day of March A.D. 1851 and died in Keokuk May 8, 1930.
Elizabeth Sanford was born the 30th day of June A.D. 1853 and died 1838 Jan. 27.
Abigail Sanford was born the 25th day of January A.D. 1855.
William R. Sanford died the 26th day of November 1836 aged three years two months and two days.
Nancy Sanford died the 21st day of January A.D. 1846 aged two years eleven months and three days.

The above Bible is in the possession of Mrs. Fern Crandall, Rupert, Idaho.

REPRINTS OF SCARCE GENEALOGICAL BOOKS

Our attention has recently been called to the rather fine work that is being done by the Southern Book Company of Baltimore, Maryland, in reprinting scarce basic genealogical books, many of which have been entirely unavailable in recent years. The firm, which also issues catalogs of books of genealogical interest, including the old and rare, has printed twelve books within the last year and a half.

A list of the books they have reprinted follows in chronological order:

Clemens, William M. Virginia Wills Before 1799. Wrps. $5.00
Crozier, William A. Virginia Heraldica. Being a Registry of Virginia Gentry Entitled to Coat Armor, with Genealogical Notes of the Families. Cloth $10.00
Crozier, William A. Early Virginia Marriages. Cloth $7.50
Virginia. Heads of Families, Census of 1790. Wrps. $7.50
Maryland. Heads of Families, Census of 1790. Wrps. $7.50
South Carolina. Heads of Families, Census of 1790. Wrps. $7.50
Revolutionary Pensioners. A Transcript of the Pension List of the United States for 1813. Wrps. $5.00
Wilson, Samuel M. Catalog of Revolutionary Soldiers and Sailors of the Commonwealth of Virginia to Whom Land Bounty Warrants Were Granted by Virginia for Military Services in the War for Independence. Wrps. $5.00
Staanard, W. G. Some Emigrants to Virginia. Memoranda in Regard to Several Hundred Emigrants to Virginia During the Colonial Period. Wrps. $5.00
Crozier, William A. A Key to Southern Pedigrees. A Comprehensive Guide to the Colonial Ancestry of Families in the States of Virginia, Maryland, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, West Virginia and Alabama. Wrps. $5.00
Crozier, William A. Williamsburg Wills. Being Transcriptions from the Original Files at the Chancery Court of Williamsburg. Wrps. $5.00
Olds, Fred A. An Abstract of North Carolina Wills, from about 1760 to about 1800. Supernumerary Volumes Abstract of North Carolina Wills, 1663 to 1760. Cloth $10.00

Querries

Barr - Dunlap - Standish - Meacham - Stanley - Williams—Who were par. and gr. par. of Samuel Barr, b. Feb. 19, 1809, evidently in Pa., possibly York Co. He m. Sarah Dunlap, Nov. 30, 1830, by Rev. Shofner at Maryetta (?). Ch. were: Harriet, Lavina, Sarah, Maryann, Samuel A. Who were par. of Sarah Dunlap? Can above dates be verified? Is there Rev. serv. in either line? Would appr. further dates, names or verif.

Also, where is burial place of Thomas Standish, sol. of Am. Rev.? Son of Samuel and Deborah Gates Standish. Thomas, m. Preston, Conn., May 12, 1724, m. Sarah (Williams) Tracy at Norwich, Conn., Dec. 22, 1757. Served as member of Capt. Samuel Clarke's Co., Col. Benj. Simmon's Reg. of militia from Co. of Berkshire. Ch. of Thomas and Sarah were Lucy, Lydia, Samuel A. Who were par. of Sarah Dunlap? Can above dates be verified? Is there Rev. serv. in either line? Would appr. further dates, names or verif.

Also, where is burial place of Thomas Meacham, s. of Thoas. and Sarah born? B. in 1765. Can yr. of birth be verified?

Also Hiram Standish, s. of Lemuel and Ruth Meacham Standish, b. in Benson, Vt., May 26, 1809, and d. at Columbus, N. Y., June 29, 1895, m. Evillna Stanley. When and where were they m.? When and where was she b.? Who were her par.? Have reason to believe she d. in or around Naperville, Ill. or DuPage Co., around 1849. When and where did she die and where bur.?

Also who were par. of Ruth Meacham who m. Lemuel Standish of Benson, Vt., in 1787? Lemuel's sis. Lydia. m. Abraham Meacham in 1778, his other sis. Lucy. m. Isaac Meacham. Both A. and I. in Am. Rev. Were A. and I. bros.? Was Ruth M. a sis. of A. and I. or of one of them? Cd. Ruth M. have been dau. of either A. or I.? Who were par. of Ruth M.? Where and when was she b.? Have reason to believe she came from area of Williams-town, Mass. Was f. of Ruth M. in Am. Rev.? Where were Ruth M. and Lemuel S. m.? Ruth d. in Naperville, Ill. at age of 96. When did she die and where bur.?
Also widow Sarah (Williams) Tracy was dau. of Joseph and Mary Williams. Sarah, b. Apr. 22, 1734, in Norwich, Conn., m. Lemuel Tracy, July 16, 1752, and m. Thos. Standish, Dec. 22, 1757. Who were par. of Joseph Williams and his w. Mary? Is there Rev. Serv.? —Mr. Dixon A. Barr, 211 Ellendale Parkway, Crown Point, Ind.

Hedrick—Lopp—Snider—Grubb—Shoaf—George Hedrick made his will in 1844, Davidson Co., N. C. Need his ancs. He has sons: Adam, b. 1797 (who m. Susannah Lopp, dau. Jacob and Magdalene Lopp); George, b. 1809; Solomon, b. 1815; and John. John remained in N. C.; was a sol. in Rev.; md. to Fayette Co., O. in 1801; had 4 sons named Abner, Nicholas, Thomas, Williams, and dau. Wm. Jr. m. Hannah Horney and Thomas m. Lydia Horney, dau. of William Horney.

Also want par. of William James and w. Catherine Withwright. Liv. in Va. and md. to Fayette Co., O. early in 1800's. Ch.: Anna James, m. to Singleton Robinson, George W. Janes, b. 1818, William P. Janes, b. 1810, Harrison Janes, 1815.—Mrs. W. H. Merrifield, 265 Claremont St., Elmhurst, Ill.

Corn-Bowden—Want all inf. poss., dates, pl. of b., who were par. of John Roland Corn, b. abt. 1820 in N. C., m. Elizabeth McMinn. Son Co., N. C. Need his ancs. He has sons: Martin Vanburen Corn, b. 1801; had 4 sons named Abner, Nicholas, John Roland Corn, b. 1814 S. Lea, Roswell, N. M. and John. John remained in Corn, 1514 S. Lea, Roswell, N. M.


Little-Wilson—Want par. of Samuel Little, b. New Haven, Conn., Nov. 21, 1801. Fam. mov. to Southington in 1801/2, m. Hannah Curtis, Nov. 13, 1823, recs. show both of Meriden, Conn. Remov. to Salem, Conn. where 5 of 6 ch. were born. Came to Edwardsville, Ill., in 1836, d. Feb. 26, 1850. Edwardsville, Ill. 6 ch.: Elizabeth, Amsa, G., John, Henry Byington, Mary, Lucy Andrews.

Also want par. of Seneca Marion Wilson, b. 1829, Todd Co., Ky., m. Lucy Andrews Little, Sept. 10, 1855 at Edwardsville, Ill. There were 7 dau. His m. named Julia. Had 3 sis., Julia m. McNiel, Usbia, m. Eldridge Atkinson; Nancy, m. John and dau.: Christine; Susannah, m. Jacob Grubb; Kath., m. Conrad Grubb; Barbara, m. Henry Fry; Mary, m. Wm. Shoaf. Any inf. abt. John and pars. George and E. Snider will be greatly app.—Mrs. Marie Hedrick Stigers, 91 Tulip Ave., Floral Park, N. Y.

Robert Conway Jackson, b. in Mead Co., Ky., Jan. 16, 1828; had 2 sis., Minerva, mar. Peter Weaver, whose f., Peter, was Sol. of Rev. (Culpeper Classes). Their oldest s., William Janes and w. Martha, want date of b., d. and mar. They had 10 ch.—Mrs. Zeph E. Keller, 3302 Park Ave., Indianapolis 5, Ind.

Jackson-West-Price-Van Hook—Want to trace ancs. and desire inf. conc. names, dates, places and poss. Rev. ser. of pars. of my gr.father, Robert Conway Jackson, b. in Mead Co., Ky., Jan. 16, 1828; had 2 sis., Minerva, mar.—Herbaugh, and md. to Ind.; Sarah, m. Sanford Harrison of Greenup Co., Ky. Fam. trad. claims Jackson fam. originated fr. Portsmouth, N. H. Also desire par. of my father, Patrick Henry Price, Dec. 1, 1840 in Greenup Co., Ky. Father’s ofw., Peter, was Sol. of Rev. (Culpeper Classes). They were mar. in 1794 (Culpeper and Germanna Lutheran Church records); md. to Ind. in 1809. Martha named one of her sons, Patrick Henry
Weaver; another was Milton Walker Weaver. Am com. gen. and will be grateful for help.—Mabel H. Weaver, 1035 State St., Marysville, Wash.

Adams—Want pars. with dates of Rowlin Adams, b. (where) 1775; d. 1857; bur. Jasper, Steuben Co., N. Y.; mar. Catharine —, her gr.-stone rec. 1785-1862. Also b.pl. of their son, Wd. appr. inf. (names, dates and places) abt. my —. —Washington Atkinson, s. of Samuel and Sarah Barrett. Atkinson was b. 1797, N. C. ; mar. Nancy Jordan, 1818 in Ga.; abt. 1838 md. to Pontotoc Co., Miss. I have a letter he wrote, dated Jan. 13, 1850, New Albany, Miss., in which he says he has recently rec. letter from cousin Thomas K. King, speaking brother Richard King had mar. Mary, dau. of George Patton, while on a visit to Ga. Wish data on this King fam.; etc. Wd. appr. inf. abt. my —. —Samuel Rea who came Am. in 1755 and mar. Eliz. Cul-

Atkinson - King - Patton - Barfield —Samuel Washington Atkinson, s. of Samuel and Sarah Barrett. Atkinson was b. 1797, N. C. ; mar. Nancy Jordan, 1818 in Ga.; abt. 1838 md. to Pontotoc Co., Miss. I have a letter he wrote, dated Jan. 13, 1850, New Albany, Miss., in which he says he has recently rec. letter from cousin Thomas K. King, speaking brother Richard King had mar. Mary, dau. of George Patton, while on a visit to Ga. Wish data on this King fam.; etc. Wd. appr. inf. abt. my —. —Washington Atkinson, was b. 1797, N. C.; mar. Nancy Jordan, 1818 in Ga.; abt. 1838 md. to Pontotoc Co., Miss. I have a letter he wrote, dated Jan. 13, 1850, New Albany, Miss., in which he says he has recently rec. letter from cousin Thomas K. King, speaking brother Richard King had mar. Mary, dau. of George Patton, while on a visit to Ga. Wish data on this King fam.; etc. Wd. appr. inf. abt. my —.

Rea-Wilson-Oliver-Fourman-Gray (Grey) —Wd. app. inf. (names, dates and places) abt. my gr. gr. father's and gr. gr. mother's ancs. They were David Rittenhouse Rea, b. N. J., late 179 -or early 1800; mar. 182; Lucinda (Wilson?). They had 5 (7?) ch.; Harry, Dick, Elma, Mira and Ruth Ann (1832), who mar. Lucien Reyn-old. They md. in Mont., Iowa, near Red Rock, are br. in Price Cemetery near Otley. Was Samuel Rea who came Am. in 1755 and mar. Miss Snodgrass an anc.? Was Maj. Gen. John Rea who came Am. in 1755 and mar. Eliz. Culbernston in 1806, d. 1829, a relative? Were the Olivers con. with Rea Fam.? Also want any inf. re William Fourman (anes. and dates), who liv. in Williamburg, Mich. sometime after early 1800's. Trad. says a man of abt. 35 he mar. a girl of 14. After his son, William Fourman 2, was born he disappeared and was pres. dead. Wd. mar. (2nd) —— Heaton. Wm. Fourman 2 mar. Phoebe Gray (Grey), Wis. and ran a sawmill in Mich. and later Ind. Wd. appr. inf. abt. Gray ances. Phoebe Gray's f. was Daniel Gray, Min. in Ch. of Christ; md. to Morrow Co., Mo., and farmed. Wm. and Phoebe had 16 ch., inc. Jane (mar. Chas. Cro-sby); Lydia (my gr.m.), b. 1850, mar. Frank C. Gregg, 1869; Henry, who serv. in Civil War and disappeared.—Mrs. Ross L. Huntsinger, 725 Shell St., Worthington, Minn.


Skinner —Barber —The Skinner Kinsman has “Grayson Skinner” b. Feb. 12, 1738; d. Mar. 26, 1813, in Vernon Center, N. Y. He was in the Rev. War. He mar. his 1st w. Sarah Byger in Amenia, N. Y., Nov. 1, 1764. She evidently died before Mar. 17, 1778 as on that date Gideon Skinner mar. Abigail Rawson, wid. of Silas Patridge. She was b. in Mendon, Mass., d. Vernon Center, N. Y. Sept. 29, 1814. I wish to kn. ancestry of Sarah Barber.—Mrs. Carrie M. Ken-}

[895]


Also Brown-Allen-Hawkins-Truax-Ferrell-Blackledge-Duvall—Inf. reg. on par. of Alexander Brown, listed in census 1830 in Center Township—Monroe Co., O. Where was he born, who were his parents? What was his wife’s name? When did he die (not listed in 1840 census)? He was father of John Brown, b. Ohio 1807, who married Sara Allen (b. Ohio 1811) (dau. of James Allen—Inf. also req. on him, or his wife—James Allen listed in 1820 census for Monroe Co., O.) John & Sara parents of Isabella (b. 1831—married James Hixton, then Alexander. William (married Eliza Jane Hawkins, Ann (Terry) Jackson, James—mar. Lydia Duvall, dau. of Jeptha Duvall—Quaker, Dorcas (Ferrell), Francis—killed in Civil War, & Sarah (Blackledge). Sara Allen Brown died 8/18/1847. John mar. (2) Matilda (?). Parents of Lewis, Josiah, David, & Albert. John died in 1856 in Monroe Co., Ohio.

Also wish inf. on David Hixon, whose son James, b. 4-13-1834, Boonesborough, Ky., mar. Laura Breckett, b. 6-24-1837 in Ind., dau. Samuel R. Breckett, b. 1-12-1789 and he was son of Epipera Didus Breckett of Va.—Mrs. Granville G. Allen, R.R. #3, Twin Falls, Idaho.
Showalter-Samsel (Sampsel)—Wish pars. of Joseph Showalter, b. 1760; d. 1847, Beaver Co., Pa., and his w., Catharine Samsel (Sampsel), b. 1761; d. 1846, also Beaver Co. Where born? Joseph was g.son of either Jacob Showalter or his bro. Christian, who came to America middle 18th. cent. Why? Where can I find names of ch. of Jacob, Jr., and Peter, sons of original Jacob? Any inf. will be app.—Mrs. F. M. McConnell, 205 North Bradford Ave., Tampa 9, Fla.


Carl-Smith—James Harvey Carl (Carle, Carrell, Carroll, etc.) b. 1809, N. J.; d. Warren Co., Ohio, where born of Thomas Jefferson Hall, b. July 1, 1809 in Ky.—d. Sept. 13, 1871, Brazos Co., Tex.; d. Sept. 13, 1871, Brazos Co., Tex.; mar. (2nd) Rebecca Jane Cozzens of New York, N. Y.; (3rd) Nancy Jack, b. S. C. Need to kn. given name of her f. Mother was Margaret —— Armstrong? Born 1749; where?; d. Fayette Co., Ga., 1849 in home of Charles and Nancy Jack Clements. Nancy d. 1839. Charles Clements d. 1846. They had 10 ch. of whom 7 ch. were b. They were: William, James, Mary, Adam, Israel, Lovick, Jesse, Charles, Jr., Nancy, and Margaret. Mary, b. S. C., never mar.; grave marked. She liv. 89 yrs., wrote will and verified relationship to all ab. mentioned. Have much data on this fam. Need help ab. mentioned and seek corr. and exc. of data. Above Charles Clements owned and drew a lot of land in State of Ga.; md. into Fayette Co., Ga. in 1822. Need to est. Rev. serv. on above lines.—Mrs. Herbert Alexander, 1253 Brentwood Dr., Corpus Christi, Tex.

Orr-Sample—James and Nathan Orr, bros. liv. prob. in Cumberland or Lancaster Co. Pa., before mov. to N. C. 1750-60. Wanted parentage. Will exch. Orr. rec. of N. C.

Also want to get in touch with anyone studying the fam. of William Sample of Chester Co., Pa.—Mrs. J. P. Parrish, Box 187, Selma, Ala.


Beverly—Thomas Beverly of Eng. desc., b. 1836, Edinburgh, Scot.; d. 1912, Ellis, Kansas. Had 2 bros., Daniel and Alexander, knighted by Queen Victoria, who remained in Brit. Is. Came to Boston, Mass., prior to 1856, Episcopalian; highly skilled mechanic; worked in shipyards; mar. (1) ——, my gd.m. My f. Thomas Wallace Beverly, b. Oct. 12, 1858, Boston; d. Apr. 29, 1905, Rapid City, S. D., was their only child. Gr.father mar. (2nd) Rebecca Jane Cozzens of Boston in 1869, went to Kans. reared large fam. Want name, dates, par., etc., of 1st w. of Thomas Beverly. Wd. app. corr. with her fam. connections and any info. about fam. Thomas Beverly. A. J. Higgins, P.O. Box 173, Platte City, Mo.

McCordell-Carr-Davis—Wish for inf. poss. dates, names, places and poss. civ. or Rev. serv. of par. or anc. of James Harrison McCordell and Thomas Ackerson McCordell, b. Apr. 2, 1825, Lancaster Dist., S. C. Also of Dr. Solomon Carr, b. May 20, 1820, Suffolk, Va. Also poss. civ. or Rev. serv. of Jonathan Davis, settled in Orange City, Va., in 1756.—Mrs. Walter E. A. Rusks, 2356 Watts Road, Houston 25, Tex.


JUNE ISSUE NEEDED

Due to unprecedented orders, our supply of the June issue is exhausted. Can you spare us your copy?
Pennsylvania, the "Workshop of the World"

By Mrs. Herbert Patterson

State Regent

Industrially, Pennsylvania's fame as a leader is world-wide. Its reputation as the "Workshop of the World" began when its steel, coal, gas, and oil pioneered many of America's modern industries, and endures today, because industrial Pennsylvania continues as a leader in supplying much of what the remainder of the world needs, in both peace time and in war. The State ranks first in the nation in fifty important industries.

Nearly everyone knows this state leads the nation in the production of steel, pig iron, coal, cement, stone and coke. It is not so well known, that it produces more shirts, hosiery, silks, ice cream, cigars, chocolate, needles, pretzels, glass, lubricating oils, lace goods, carpets, rugs, felt hats, and rayon.

In mining, the state also is a leader, and the petroleum industry was born in Pennsylvania. Once having seen the flaming fires of coke ovens and of iron and steel mills as one sees in my home town of Pittsburgh, is to remember Pennsylvania as an industrial commonwealth.

Its fertile farm lands make Pennsylvania one of the greatest agricultural states. It produces in leading quantities buckwheat, tobacco, milk products, chickens, eggs, maple sugar, apples and potatoes. The skillfully managed farms of the Quakers, Pennsylvania Germans and others in the eastern part of the state, the beautiful grain-producing and wool-growing counties of the southwest and the pasture-lands of the northwestern part of the state bear beautiful testimony to the fertility of the land and the agricultural ability of its people.

Its transportation system has kept pace with the needs of its people, its factories, mines and farms. It has twelve thousand miles of railroad, between three and four hundred airports, and by water through Philadelphia and Chester to the Atlantic, through Pittsburgh to the Mississippi waterways and Gulf of Mexico and through Erie to the Great Lakes. Trucking is done over an engineering marvel, the 160-mile super-highway and many state-maintained highway systems. Thus the "Workshop of the World" sends forth its products, the foundation stones of Pennsylvania's prosperity.

Pennsylvania is a great state of amazing contrasts. Titan of industry and a leader in agriculture, Pennsylvania also is the home of natural beauty, scenic wonders, diversified recreation, and of historic shrines by the hundred.

One of these, the Fort Pitt Blockhouse at Pittsburgh, was important to the nation's growth because it commanded the forks of the Ohio River, and its final possession decided which language would be spoken in the great Middle West.

There is great scenic charm, and Pennsylvanians need not travel far for their favorite recreation, whatever it may be. It has many mountains, more than 200 lakes and 100 waterfalls, a dozen caverns open to the public. A Grand Canyon, which is a deep, wooded gorge where Pine Creek carves a 1000-foot ravine fifty miles long through the Alleghenies.

Each year this canyon attracts hundreds of thousands of visitors, and in June when the state flower the Mountain laurel is in bloom, it is a sight that calls forth the admiration of lovers of natural beauty.

In the 105 State Forest Parks are luxurious resort hotels, cabins and camp sights. At Erie and along Lake Erie is fresh-water surf-bathing and fishing. Famous as a vacation land, to the surprise of its own people, tourist travel frequently ranks fourth among the many businesses of this busy state.

Through the veins of its more than ten million people courses the blood of half a hundred nationalities. It has more than 13,400 churches with 5,400,000 communicants. Pennsylvania is proud of its old religious shrines, its public schools and its seventy colleges and universities.

It has two of the Nation's large cities, but also contains many, many small cities and towns, dear to the hearts of everyone.

(Continued on page 908)
Honoring

MRS. HERBERT PATTERSON
Pennsylvania's State Regent
1953-1956

The Penna. State Board, N. S. D. A. R., takes this opportunity to pay tribute to Mrs. Patterson for her loyalty, devotion and tireless efforts for the advancement of our Society. We dedicate this page to her with admiration, respect and affection.

[ 899 ]
Compliments of
THE FORT PITT SOCIETY
Daughters of the American Revolution of Allegheny County, Pa.
Amelia Neville Shields Oliver
Mrs. James B. Oliver

Charter Member, National Society D. A. R.—No. 518
Charter Member, Pittsburgh Chapter—No. 6
Member, Organizing Board, Pittsburgh Chapter, 1890
Advisory Board, Pittsburgh Chapter, 1890-1898

[ 900 ]
Honoring—

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Charter Member, Pittsburgh Chapter—No. 7
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Eleanor Christy Roberts Baltzell
MRS. WILLIAM H. BALTZELL
Charter Member National Society D. A. R. No. 675
Pittsburgh Chapter No. 27

Treasurer, Fort Pitt Society, D. A. R. of Allegheny County, 1898-1919
Treasurer, Pittsburgh Chapter, D. A. R., 1898-1901
Advisory Board, Pittsburgh Chapter, 1902-1905
Historian, Pittsburgh Chapter, 1905-1910
National Magazine Management, 1949-1954
Composer, State Song, 1941
“To Pennsylvania”
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Rose Ingraham Marsh
(1860-1951)

National Number 9304
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Registrar of the Pittsburgh Chapter, 1900-1910
State Officer of Pennsylvania
Western Director, 1938-1941

[ 903 ]
GREETINGS!

The Daughters of the American Revolution and the Sons of the American Revolution Societies have a common purpose, viz: To perpetuate and preserve our American heritage.

Increased membership means greater ability to serve our beloved country. Let us help each other to get new members, for by so doing we will be more able to combat subversive encroachments.

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Organized Junior Committee, Pittsburgh Chapter, 1934
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Pennsylvania’s great moments are the great moments of American history.

Let us all remember these words of William Penn so apropos now.

“We lay a foundation for after ages to understanding and liberty, as men and Christians, that they may not be brought into bondage, but by their own consent.”

AMONG OUR CONTRIBUTORS


Mrs. Thomas Burchett, member of the Poage Chapter, is the immediate past National Chairman of the Press Relations Committee and present National Chairman of the Membership Committee.

Hon. Styles Bridges, Republican Senator from New Hampshire, is Chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee and a member of the Armed Services Committee.

Mr. Doak S. Campbell, author of “We Interpret America,” is the President of The Florida State University at Tallahassee, Florida.

Can you spare us your D. A. R. Magazines for 1954?
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First Vice President General of the National Society, D. A. R.
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Greetings from

SCRANTON CITY CHAPTER, D. A. R.
Scranton, Pa.

Greetings

INDEPENDENCE HALL CHAPTER
Mrs. John M. Beatty, Regent

Greetings from Phoebe Bayard Chapter—Greensburg, Pa.—Organized Jan. 25, 1896

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Challenge
(Continued from page 864)

founding fathers, shall withstand the challenge; withstand it and, when the clamor of these days is spent, press on to that bright destiny which has always called Americans forward.

We represent the strongest military, economic and spiritual force among the nations. The peoples of the world look to us for courage, steadfastness and sureness of spirit. If we stand firm in the faith of our fathers, we shall not only deserve the leadership of the free world, but we shall penetrate the Iron Curtain and gain the allegiance of the masses now held in bondage by world Communism. The moral weapon of our indignation may in the end determine the course of civilization to a greater degree than the hydrogen bomb.

Let us here again "highly resolve," in the words of Abraham Lincoln, that we shall not fail the oppressed peoples as we shall not fail ourselves.

Let us face forthrightly the problems of these critical times and, with God's help, we will successfully meet the challenge.
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Change of address for subscribers to the D. A. R. Magazine must reach the Magazine Office at least six weeks in advance. Under new postal regulations all magazines with incorrect addresses are destroyed by the postoffice department.

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With the Chapters
(Continued from page 889)
from that area to a Soil Conservation Summer School at Cornell. After the tour, we had luncheon in the garden of one of our suburban members. We also planted two flowering trees on the campus of the University of Buffalo and the Red Cross Committee has knitted ten afghans for wheel-chair patients at the Buffalo Veterans Hospital.

Mrs. George Dudley Barr, Regent

Our Grandma Moses note folders, with color reproduction of her gift to the Society, her painting of the "Battle of Bennington," may be purchased directly from the Business Office of the D. A. R. or through State and Chapter Museum Chairmen, as outlined in the summer letter of the Curator General.


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Quiz Program

1. By whom was the “Sunshine State” named?
2. Which of the original 13 States had the most signatures on the Declaration of Independence?
3. Which of the same States had the fewest signatures?
4. In what year was the D. A. R. Magazine first published?
5. How far back does Rumania’s (Romania) history extend?
6. What is the average life of one- and five-dollar bills?
7. How long ago was the delightful song, “Jeannie with the Light Brown Hair,” published?
8. Where is the preferred location of the D. A. R. Insignia on the cover of Chapter Yearbooks?
9. What Southern State actually lies west of the Panama Canal?
10. Did you learn in this issue of the magazine why the Battle of Blue Licks is famous?

ANSWERS

1. Florida was named by Ponce de Leon on Pascua Florida, Feast of the Flowers, on Easter Sunday, 1513.
2. Pennsylvania, with nine.
3. Rhode Island, with two.
4. In 1892, two years after the founding of the National Society.
5. 101 A.D. with the Roman colonization of the Dacian Kingdom.
6. A five-dollar bill lasts from 3-5 years while a one-dollar bill averages about 4 months.
7. One hundred years ago by Stephen Foster.
8. A little above the center.
10. If not, read the article so entitled.

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[ 918 ]
Stories on Stone
(Continued from page 870)

to Rebecca Jones, who died in 1890 at the age of 78 and was buried in Pleasant Grove Cemetery, near Raleigh, North Carolina:

Devoted Christian mother who whipped Sherman’s bummers with scalding water while trying to take her dinner pot which contained a ham bone being cooked for her soldier boys.

Many local D. A. R. Chapters have recorded with care and patience the inscriptions from older gravestones in their areas. As time makes less decipherable the wording on grave markers, these local records will become significant historical documents.

Excerpt of letter from President Syngman Rhee of Korea to Mrs. Harold E. Erb, State Regent of New York D. A. R.

“We should, I believe, deal with Communism as we would a contagious disease. It is the most dangerous epidemic man has ever known. The only way to combat it effectively is to isolate and confine it and then eventually to eradicate it. One of the most important needs is the broadcasting of warnings to our friends and neighbors, near and near.

“Those who have become infected with the Red virus are no longer fellow citizens of yours or mine. They are diseased tools of a worldwide conspiracy and must be exposed and isolated. As you know from your own observations, once they gain control it is too late.

“We are dealing with a vigilant and insidious enemy thoroughly conversant with arts of infiltration and subversion. More than half the world’s population now stands in the Communist camp and the enemy is gaining in America, too. None of us can afford to forget even for a moment that their ultimate objective is to defeat and destroy “democratic, imperialistic and capitalistic America.” As the Red “world revolution” proceeds, we must watch carefully for such precursors as riots, strikes, sabotage and guerilla warfare. These are all a part and parcel of a global conspiracy to bring about a single Communist world. Governments alone are helpless against the Communists unless the people provide united and in-

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formed support for an unceasing endeavor to expose and render harmless every single person who gives allegiance to the Red cause.

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