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Year 'Round

"Indian Summer"

climate at the

BON AIR HOTEL

Augusta, Ga.

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with the

Finest Convention Facilities

in the South
As the month of December, with its Yuletide season, approaches, it is well to do all we can to keep Christ and the Christian spirit in Christmas.

Daughters of the American Revolution have an especially important role along this line. Our National Society was founded on Christianity and Patriotism. These two bedrocks, which stand the stress and strain of time, are largely responsible for our outstanding success and strength.

We start each meeting—National, State and Chapter—with religious ritual, Scripture or prayer. That is one reason why our Society has maintained the devotion of so many fine members through the years, because it incorporates the fundamental principles which make for respect, growth and love.

Now of all times it is paramount that we continue our Christian spirit, particularly at this hallowed season of the year. In too many places Christmas has become too commercial, materialistic, recreational, selfish or personal. The trend of the time was indicated during a recent pre-Christmas shopping season by a sign in a metropolitan store which read: “Sorry, all out of Christmas cards—only religious ones left.”

We should remember WHOSE birthday it is that we are celebrating, the things He stood for, the standards and ideals of Christ. One of His sayings which might be repeated often to ourselves in these next few weeks is: “It is more blessed to give than to receive.”

Another quotation from Lowell’s “The Vision of Sir Launfal” should also be remembered:

“But what we give, but what we share, For the gift without the giver is bare.”

Our D. A. R. Chapters do much work along the lines of Christian service. All that we have given through the years for the underprivileged, especially at our Approved Schools, is in the spirit of Christ: “Inasmuch as ye do it unto the least of these my brethren, ye do it unto Me.”

On a national level, too, there is much need for a deeper consecration these days to Christianity and religion, for our America and Americanism are founded upon trust in God, whereas our communistic foes do not believe in a Divine Being but instead are atheists.

Christmas is thus a month when we should not permit Christ’s birthday to be crowded out by busy schedules. This is a time to remember His spirit of peace, love and goodwill. How fine it would be if its sacred significance were put back into Christmas more sincerely and more universally.

To each and every State Society, Chapter and member, your President General wishes a most happy Christmas season. Happiness will come with thought and consideration for others. As we celebrate, let us remember others less fortunate than we are and do what we can to help them on the high road to happiness by our helpfulness and interest. The more we do for others, the better we do our D. A. R. work with its worthy principles of unselfish service, the happier we will inevitably be ourselves at this Christmas season.

Gertude D. Caraway
President General, N. S. D. A. R.

[1216]
MR. PRESIDENT, I wish to speak on the treaty-making power described by Mr. John Foster Dulles in 1952 as "an extraordinary power, liable to abuse."

Mr. President, I introduce for appropriate reference a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States. I ask unanimous consent that the proposed amendment be printed at this point in my remarks.

The fight for protection against treaty law has only just begun. This fight to prevent the sovereignty and the Constitution of the United States from being undermined by treaties and executive agreements will be carried on in elections, in national organizations, and in Congresses until it is settled to the satisfaction of the overwhelming majority of the American people. That majority would rather live without fear under a government of constitutional restraints than live in jeopardy under a government of men.

This revised treaty-control amendment is not introduced with any expectation of action in this Congress. My purpose is to facilitate the educational and political activity of patriotic Americans in the months ahead. They are handicapped in such work today because the text of the original amendment was modified three times following its introduction as Senate Joint Resolution 1 on January 7, 1953. In my judgment, the new text embodies the best features of all the proposals that have been considered by the Senate. I intend to reintroduce this amendment on the first day of the 84th Congress.

The threat of "treaty law" has not abated. The treaty-making ambitions of the United Nations and its agencies continue to reflect a zeal to regulate the political, economic, and social rights and duties of people everywhere. Those who seek to make the United States a mendicant province in some UN-operated world government are determined to destroy the concept of national sovereignty. This they hope to accomplish at the UN Charter Revision Conference in 1956. These are but a few of the recent developments underlining the need for a strong treaty-control amendment. Before discussing these and other recent developments, however, I would like to explain briefly the origin and legal effect of the new language.

Origin of Section 1

Section 1 of the proposed amendment reads as follows:

"A provision of a treaty or other international agreement which conflicts with this Constitution, or which is not made in pursuance thereof shall not be the supreme law of the land nor be of any force or effect."

This section has been endorsed in principle by the Eisenhower Administration. The language making a treaty in conflict with the Constitution of no force or effect originated with the American Bar Association. Later the American Bar Association and I recommended the same limitation for international agreements other than treaties. The Senate Judiciary Committee, only four of its fifteen members dissenting, reported the proposed amendment in that form. This portion of Section 1 was approved by the Senate on February 15, 1954, by the overwhelming vote of 62 to 20.

Section 1 of the new amendment contains the additional requirement that
treaties and other international agreements must be made “in pursuance” of the Constitution. Credit for this suggestion must go to the distinguished senior Senator from Michigan, Mr. Ferguson. On February 17, 1954, the Senate approved the “in pursuance” provision offered by Senator Ferguson by a vote of 44 to 43. This narrow margin was not due to strong opposition but primarily because the “in pursuance” requirement had not been the subject of committee consideration.

**Origin of Section 2**

Section 2 of the new amendment provides:

“A treaty or other international agreement shall become effective as internal law in the United States only through legislation valid in the absence of international agreement.”

This section represents the area of disagreement between myself and Administration spokesmen. Language substantially similar to that quoted above was first proposed by the American Bar Association and on June 15, 1953, approved by the Senate Judiciary Committee.

That portion of the language above requiring legislation to make treaties effective as domestic law was voted down in the Senate by a vote of 50 to 42 on February 25, 1954.

That portion of Section 2 requiring legislation to make executive agreements effective as domestic law failed by one vote (60 for and 31 against) to receive the required two-thirds. This provision was the heart of the substitute amendment proposed by the distinguished senior Senator from Georgia, Mr. George. Several Senators voted against the George substitute because it did not prevent the Congress from enacting legislation implementing an executive agreement that would be unconstitutional in the absence of such agreement. The proposed new language remedies that defect.

**Origin of Section 3**

Section 3 reads as follows:

“On the question of advising and consenting to the ratification of a treaty, the vote shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against shall be entered on the Journal of the Senate.”

The distinguished Majority Leader, Senator Knowland, is responsible for the above language to prevent treaties from being approved by only a handful of Senators. Both the Administration and I have endorsed Senator Knowland’s contribution to the amendment. On February 16, 1954, the Senate approved this provision by a vote of 72 to 16.

**Legal Effect of the Revised Text**

A word as to the meaning and effect of the various provisions of the joint resolution just now introduced is appropriate.

Section 1 will have two related effects.

First, it will carry into effect the principle as to which there seemed to be substantial unanimity of opinion when S. J. Res. 1 was under debate, viz., that a treaty or other international agreement should have no force or effect if it was in conflict with the Constitution.

Second, it will provide that treaties and other international agreements in order to be valid must be made “in pursuance” of the Constitution.

Testifying in the hearings on S. J. Res. 1, Secretary of State Dulles indicated that a treaty “to effectuate internal social reforms,” even though not in direct conflict with the Constitution, would not be one made in pursuance thereof. The Attorney General expressed the same opinion when he told the Senate Judiciary Committee:

“Our Federal system did not contemplate having treaties deal with matters exclusively domestic in their nature.” Addressing the Annual Meeting of the American Bar Association in September, 1953, Mr. Dulles suggested that the treaty power would not be exercised in pursuance of the Constitution if it were used in the following manner:

“... to effectuate domestic reforms, particularly in relation to economic and social matters, and to impose upon our country socialist conceptions which many felt were alien to our traditional American ideals.”

Accordingly, the Administration, although not convinced of the necessity of an amendment, interposed no objection to the provision requiring the treaty power, like the legislative power, to be exercised only in pursuance of the Constitution.
Article VI of the Constitution, the Supremacy Clause, today provides that laws of the United States in order to be the supreme law of the land must be made "in pursuance" of the Constitution although treaties in order to be such supreme law are those "made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States."

While some opponents of the amendment have asserted that under the Supremacy Clause treaties and statutes stand on an equal footing, both being subordinate to the Constitution, this difference in language led Mr. Justice Holmes to remark in Missouri v. Holland that while "Acts of Congress are the supreme law of the land only when made in pursuance of the Constitution" it was open to question whether "the authority of the United States" means "more than the formal acts prescribed to make the Convention."

And Missouri v. Holland, in turn, led the late Chief Justice Hughes to say to the American Society of International Law in 1929 that he was unwilling to give an opinion that there was any implied limitation on the treaty-making power—that the Supreme Court had intimated that there was none.

Section 1 would thus insure that the Constitution would set the limits on the substance of treaties and not merely prescribe the methods of their making.

Section 1 will put treaties and other international agreements where they belong—subject to the Constitution and invalid if they either conflict with it or are not made, as federal laws must be, in pursuance of it. Any contrary inference from the language of the Constitution or from the cases would be impossible.

There can be and there should be but one paramount law—the Constitution itself. Both laws of the United States and all actions of the Federal Government should be subject to it. The theory that treaties stand on a level with the Constitution itself or can alter or amend that Constitution, should not be allowed to develop or to exist.

Section 2 would prevent any treaty from being internal law of the United States simply by reason of its own existence. There would be no more self-executing treaties as domestic law. Legislation would be necessary to effectuate a treaty as internal law.

This is substantially the same as Section 2 of S. J. Res. 1, with the difference that the new Section 2 has eliminated as superfluous the words "which would be" immediately preceding "valid in the absence of."

Section 2 also deals with international agreements other than treaties, including executive agreements not previously authorized or approved by Congress. Section 2 would prevent an executive agreement from having the effect of internal law of the United States by virtue of its terms self-executing in form. There would be no possibility of one-man law within the United States. The doctrine of the Belmont and Pink cases would be nullified.

Obviously, if the Congress authorizes executive agreements by legislation in advance, such legislation would have to be within the already delegated powers of Congress. No reason is apparent why subsequent implementing legislation giving effect to such an agreement as internal law should not be confined within the same limits, and Section 2 would do this.

Because it is widely conceded that the Congress now has power to regulate executive agreements under the "necessary and proper" clause, the present joint resolution does not contain the following provision included in S. J. Res. 1:

"Congress shall have power to regulate all executive agreements . . ."

No objection was made to the elimination of that provision during the Senate debate since it was regarded as merely declaratory of existing law. To prevent a repetition of the disastrous experience at Yalta, legislation to regulate the making of executive agreements is now pending before the Congress. To supplement any treaty-control amendment that may be adopted, I particularly hope that the distinguished senior Senator from Nevada, Mr. McCarran, will reintroduce his resolution (S. J. Res. 2) in the next Congress.

Section 3 is self-explanatory, and its substance, in one form or another, has been regarded as advisable by almost everyone. It would tend to prevent approval of treaties with a mere handful of Senators present and voting.
**Recent Developments in the Field of Treaty Law**

Since the defeat of S. J. Res. 1 in the United States Senate, four important new developments have strengthened the position of the proponents of the amendment.

First, the United Nations Human Rights Commission has refused to insert a provision in the Human Rights Covenants recognizing the right to own property and to have it protected against arbitrary interference by government.

Second, Mr. Dulles announced on March 16, 1954, that the President can now wage war without a declaration by Congress in the event of attack on one of our treaty allies in Europe or South America, thus reaffirming his Louisville speech of April, 1952, before the American Bar Association that a treaty can take powers from Congress and confer them on the President.

Third, Sir Winston Churchill disclosed on the floor of the House of Commons in April, 1954, the terms of the secret executive agreement of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill relating to the use of atomic weapons and peacetime application of atomic energy, and

Fourth, the current debate on the subject of United Nations Charter revision has revealed a determined effort on the part of influential persons and organizations to scuttle the sovereignty of the United States at the proposed UN Charter Revision Conference in 1956 in favor of some form of limited or full world government. In hearings before the Wiley Subcommittee on UN Charter Revision, many world government enthusiasts have made it clear that they seek to transform the United Nations from an organization of sovereign states into a super-state either by treaty or by executive agreement, or if that is not feasible, by the even more dangerous process of informal Charter amendment, that is, by far-fetched interpretation or by unwarranted usurpation of power.

Indicative of the philosophy dominating the United Nations Commission on Human Rights is the fact that after holding over four hundred meetings, the Commission has refused to approve for the so-called draft of the so-called International Covenant on Human Rights, a provision recognizing the right to own private property and to be secure in its enjoyment against the arbitrary seizure by government. This discloses the extent to which the Human Rights Commission is controlled by Communists and socialists.

On March 3, 1954, over United States and Turkish objections, the eighteen-nation Human Rights Commission voted to shelve indefinitely all discussion of property rights.

The chairman of the United Nations Human Rights Commission at the Eighth Session, Dr. Charles Malik of Lebanon, had this to say of the socialist and communist influences dominating its work:

"I think a study of our proceedings will reveal that the amendments we adopted to the old texts under examination responded for the most part more to Soviet than to Western promptings. For the second year an unsuccessful attempt was made to include an article on the right to own property... The concept of property and its ownership is at the heart of the great ideological conflict of the present day. It was not only the Communist representatives who riddled this concept with questions and doubts, a goodly portion of the non-Communist world had itself succumbed to these doubts. A study of this particular debate will reveal the extent to which the non-Communist world has been communistically softened or frightened. It seems incredible that in these economic matters, which reflect indeed much more than mere economic divergencies, the Western world is so divided itself as to be incapable of presenting a common front against Communism."

On March 16th Secretary of State Dulles asserted that in his opinion President Eisenhower had authority, without consulting Congress, to wage war in Europe or South America in the event any of our treaty allies under the North Atlantic Treaty and the Rio de Janeiro Treaty were attacked. At a press conference that day the following questions were directed to Mr. Dulles and the following answers given by him (New York Times, March 17, 1954):

"Q. Sir, does the fact that the Senate of the United States has ratified the North Atlantic Alliance mean in the event of an attack on an ally we could, within constitutional procedures, retaliate against the attack without action in the Congress?"
"A. This is a matter which, as you know, was debated very thoroughly in the Congress and in the Senate; at the time that treaty was ratified I was in the Senate; it is my opinion that the provisions of the treaty, which state that an attack upon one of the allies is the same as an attack upon all—or in other words that an attack upon one of our allies is the same as an attack upon the United States—and that is also, I may say, in the Rio pact—that gives the President of the United States the same authority to react as he would have if the United States were attacked.

"Q. Thank you, sir.

"A. Whether he would use that authority in every case is a matter for his discretion. In my opinion he has it.

"Q. He has the right?

"A. In my opinion he has the right."

* * *

"Q. Mr. Secretary, if I may go back to one point of yours, you said that in Europe the President had the same authority under the NATO and Rio treaties to retaliate as if the United States was attacked. Well, last Wednesday he seemed to give a pledge that he would not use that because he said that there would be no involvement in war without Congressional approval.

"A. But if the Senate has given approval in advance, that is a different matter."

* * *

"Q. Mr. Secretary, in order to clarify something in my own mind at least, is it your understanding that the President's right to order instant retaliation applies only in the case of an attack either on the United States or another North Atlantic Treaty power because of the understanding that Congress has given?

"A. The United States has two treaties that I referred to: One is the so-called Rio treaty of Reciprocal Assistance, which contains the provision that an attack upon one is the same as an attack upon all; that same provision is found in the North Atlantic Treaty. In my opinion—whatever it is worth as a lawyer, and as one who was in the Senate when the North Atlantic Treaty was adopted—I believe that that authorizes, is a consent in advance to, the President reacting against an attack upon one of our allies named in those treaties in the same way that he would be authorized to react in the event of an attack upon the United States itself. I repeat, however, that the fact that the President has that constitutional authority as the result of those treaties in my opinion does not necessarily mean that he would use it. He would use his discretion, I think, as to whether or not to react instantly, or whether to get either a formal declaration of war by the Congress, or whether to have consultations which satisfied himself that that was the will of the Congress. That would be discretionary with the President.

"Q. Mr. Secretary, doesn't the President have that same power under the United Nations Charter itself?

"A. In my opinion, no."

It is thus plain that Mr. Dulles still firmly believes just as he did in his address before the American Bar Association in Louisville in April, 1952, namely:

"... treaty law can override the Constitution. Treaties, for example, can take powers away from the Congress and give them to the President; they can take powers from the States and give them to the Federal Government or to some international body, and they can cut across the rights given the people by their constitutional Bill of Rights."

The disclosure by Sir Winston Churchill in April, 1954, of the secret Roosevelt-Churchill Atomic Agreement has produced consternation, at least in this country. On April 18, 1954, the columnist Raymond Tucker had this to say in the Sunday papers carrying his column:

"The furious storm in the American Congress and British House of Commons over the ultra-secret Roosevelt-Churchill Atomic agreement has produced consternation, at least in this country. On April 18, 1954, the columnist Raymond Tucker had this to say in the Sunday papers carrying his column:

"The furious storm in the American Congress and British House of Commons over the ultra-secret Roosevelt-Churchill Atomic agreement has renewed the reinforced demand for the Bricker and George Amendments to the Constitution. That proposal, which was defeated by a single vote in the Senate would outlaw personal and private diplomacy involving the destinies of peoples and nations."

The secret executive agreement made by Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill at Quebec gave Britain a veto power over our diplomatic and military policies insofar as the use of A-bombs and H-bombs are concerned. It is without precedent. It in-
volved an international commitment of the gravest character. It was made in wanton disregard of the security interests of the United States. The provisions of the secret Quebec Agreement relative to the postwar uses of atomic energy ignored Congress’ general power to legislate and the specific legislative power conferred on the Congress by Article IV, Section 3 of the Constitution:

“The Congress shall have power to dispose of and to make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States...”

Finally, the nature of the opposition to any limitation on the treaty power has been revealed in the current debate on United Nations Charter revision. To be sure, many advocates of world government seek that end only through formal amendment of the Constitution of the United States. I have commended such people for the respect they have shown for the spirit of our Constitution. In addition, I have always recognized that many sincere and high-minded people who oppose my amendment are not attracted by the world government idea. The fact remains, however, that the primary source of opposition to my amendment comes from those who seek to set aside the American Declaration of Independence and nullify many of our constitutional protections.

This has been made clear in the hearings before the Wiley Subcommittee on UN Charter Revision.

Our Declaration of Independence would necessarily become a meaningless document and an historical relic if the United States were ever reduced to a province in any form of federal world government. This recommendation, however, has been presented time and again to the Wiley Subcommittee in the form of amendments to the Charter that would destroy the independence of the United States. Any Charter amendments that may be adopted at any UN Charter Revision Conference would no doubt be regarded as treaties, and hence would require the advice and consent of the Senate. If any such amendments that may be adopted undermine the concept of national sovereignty, they can under our present Constitution be made effective by the action of two-thirds of the Senators present and voting at any time over the next hundred years. We must, therefore, have a constitutional amendment that will assure the American people an opportunity to pass judgment on any revision of the UN Charter that compromises or undermines the independence of the Republic.

A number of world government enthusiasts advance the reactionary theory that the United Nations Charter should be amended, if necessary, by interpretation rather than by formal amendment. This theory is advanced in Staff Study No. 2 of the Wiley Subcommittee on UN Charter Revision. In fact, the authors of that remarkable document maintain that the Charter, without the advice and consent of the Senate, has already been validly and substantially amended. They say:

“We are by no means examining the Charter that was drafted in San Francisco in 1945. We are examining the Charter of 1954 as it has been amplified by custom and usage, resolutions of the various U.N. organs, and treaties, like the Atlantic Pact, which are consistent with the Charter and have a heavy impact on the U.N. system. If we should proceed now to consider amendments to the old Charter rather than the new, it would be very much like a surgeon planning a major operation on the basis of a diagnosis made 9 years ago.”

That the UN Charter can be amended without Senate approval is the most illiberal proposition ever advanced in a Senate document. It is based on the wholly false premise that the United Nations Charter is a world constitution. The United Nations Charter is a treaty. The Senate advised and consented to its ratification in 1945. I shall never stop insisting that the United Nations Charter and all other treaties to which the United States is, or may become, a party are contracts rather than constitutional documents. That was the sense in which the Founding Fathers used the word “treaty” in the Constitution. For example, Hamilton explains the treaty power in The Federalist, No. 75, as follows:

“The power of making treaties... relates neither to the execution of the subsisting laws, nor to the enaction of new ones... its objects are contracts with foreign nations, which have the force of law, but derive it from the obligations of
good faith. They are not rules prescribed by the sovereign to the subject, but agreements between sovereign and sovereign."

To repeat, the advocates of world government seek to repeal the American Declaration of Independence. Some would do it by amending the United States Constitution, others seek the approval of the Senate on UN Charter amendments, while still others hope to reach world government by informal amendment of the United Nations Charter. The end result is the same—the United States would cease to be a sovereign, independent nation. When independence is destroyed our liberties are lost. That is one of the most important reasons why we need a constitutional amendment safeguarding the power to make treaties and executive agreements.

Many opponents of my amendment advocate a system of international or world law directly applicable to individuals. More specifically, they urge adoption of the United Nations Draft Statute for an International Criminal Court. This proposed treaty is inconsistent with the complaint lodged against George III in the Declaration of Independence "for transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offenses."

The principle of the UN Draft Statute for an International Criminal Court has already been embodied in the NATO Status of Forces Agreement approved by the Senate on July 15, 1953. By the terms of this treaty, and for the first time in American history, American soldiers serving abroad in uniform of their country are made subject to trial in foreign courts under foreign law and without the constitutional protections to which they would otherwise be entitled. The making of this treaty proves how thread-bare is the argument that the President and the Senate can always be trusted not to make any dangerous treaty. Although no constitutional amendment can empower the Supreme Court to order the release of Americans in foreign custody, the adoption of an adequate treaty-control amendment will go very far toward eliminating discrimination as between State Department diplomats stationed abroad and American soldiers drafted and sent abroad to defend foreign soil.

The Constitution of the United States and its Bill of Rights cannot survive the loss of national sovereignty. Most world government plans call for a universal bill of rights along the lines proposed in the UN Human Rights Covenants. These proposed covenants, if adopted by the United States, would repeal the heart of the Bill of Rights, including the great First Amendment freedoms of speech, press, religion, and assembly.

At the time I first proposed a constitutional amendment to safeguard the exercise of the treaty-making power, I said that the sovereignty and the Constitution of the United States were at stake. That was on February 7, 1952. The danger is just as great today as it was then. Now is the time for all patriotic Americans to insist on a policy of enlightened nationalism and to reject in no uncertain terms the rabid internationalism that has brought to so many American homes such untold sorrow and to the Nation itself unprecedented danger.

THREE NEW FLAGS PRESENTED TO NATIONAL SOCIETY

Three handsome new flags were presented during October to the National Society.

A United States Flag was given by Mrs. George Frederick Emrick, National Chairman of the American Music Committee, for the National Defense Office. This was presented by Mrs. Emrick at a brief ceremony on Tuesday morning, October 12, in the National Defense Office. It was a surprise gift honoring Mrs. James B. Patton, National Chairman of the National Defense Committee.

Another United States Flag was presented as a surprise gift to honor Miss Gertrude S. Carraway, President General, for use on the platform of Constitution Hall. It was donated by Miss Virginia Horne, of Wadesboro, N. C., an Honorary State Regent of North Carolina.

Also presented for the platform of Constitution Hall at the time of renovation ribbon-cutting ceremonies at noon Wednesday, October 13, was a new D. A. R. Banner presented by the Descendants of ‘76 Chapter, N. S. D. A. R., of the District of Columbia, Miss Anna M. McNutt, Regent, in memory of Mrs. Grace Hill Holzberg, Miss Anne B. Coons, Past Regent, read a tribute to Mrs. Holzberg.

The gifts came at the suggestion of Mrs. Charles Carroll Haig, Buildings and Grounds Chairman, with the aid of Mrs. William Louis Ainsworth, National Chairman of the Correct Use of the Flag Committee, both of whom participated in the presentation exercises.
The Royall House in Medford, Massachusetts

The Royall House in Medford, Massachusetts, is of great historic interest.

In 1631, the General Court of Massachusetts granted to Governor John Winthrop, 600 acres of land on which he built a one-story brick farmhouse with a broad view of the Mystic River.

Beginning in 1677, the house passed through various hands, and in 1731 Colonel Isaac Royall bought the then modest farmhouse and undertook the expansion which turned it into the elegant mansion it is today.

A native of Maine, Colonel Royall accumulated his considerable wealth as a merchant in Antigua, British West Indies. He returned to New England, bringing his twenty-seven slaves with him. The Slave Quarters is still standing and is only a few feet from the Mansion.

Colonel Royall immediately planned to pattern the farmhouse after a large mansion that he admired in Antigua.

After finishing his new home he lived only a few years, and his son, Colonel Isaac Royall, Jr., continued to live there.

The Royall House at the time was the scene of much social life as Colonel Royall, Jr., held many important positions in the Colony. He served twenty-three years in the Governor's Council.

Most of Royall's ties held him to the Patriot's cause, but his family persuaded him to join them in the Loyalist cause and they departed for Halifax and later to England, where he died.

The Estate was confiscated by the Colonies and General Stark made it his headquarters before the evacuation of Boston by the British in 1776.

Generals Washington, Lee, Sullivan and Stark, here held many councils of war. Mollie Stark watched the movements of the British troops in camp by the river from a lookout on the roof of this house.

A large hexagonal summer house stood on the grounds. History says that in this gazebo George Washington and his officers held many of their conferences.

The Government returned the Estate to the heirs of Isaac Royall. The money from the sale of the land helped to found the Harvard Law School.

The Estate, in the last quarter of the 19th Century, fell into great disrepair and for many years was in a run-down condition. In 1896, Miss Helen Tilden Wild, a member of the Sarah Bradlee Fulton Chapter, D.A.R. of Medford, was very zealous in her endeavor to save the fine old Mansion and Slave Quarters. Through her efforts the Chapter rented the house and held their meetings there. Finally she and a group of other civic-minded citizens formed the Royall House Association and bought the two houses and a part of the land. The Sarah Bradlee Fulton Chapter was asked to furnish a room, also the Boston Tea Party Chapter, the Minute Man Chapter and the John Hancock Chapter. One of the original tea chests is displayed in the Boston Tea Party Chapter Room.

A large tract of land in front of the Mansion was to be sold to realtors for building lots. The Mayor of Medford, knowing that this would greatly injure the Royall House, bought the land and made it into a public park, called the Royall House Park.

The Royall House Association recently had a legacy of some fine furniture in the period of Isaac Royall's time, so that now the Mansion is well furnished.

It now stands a dignified, imposing three and one-half story house, surrounded by a high brick wall.

The Royall House and Slave Quarters are open to the public during the Summer months.
The Legend of the First Christmas Tree

By Susan Hannah Foote

The following episode is a Scandinavian legend of how the first Christmas Tree replaced the Oak of Thor, when worshipers of the Thunder God, Thor, heard that a Prince of Peace was born:

“One starry night in the far northland, many centuries ago, a group of rugged men gathered under a giant oak on December 25th. Apart from the company, stood a fair-haired lad, perhaps six years old. His large blue eyes were fixed not on the men, not on the trunk of the great tree, but upon a star, which shone so brightly, that it seemed to light a distant pathway in to the silent places of the woods. The men were gathered to perform a sacrifice to their God, Thor.

“If Thor’s anger were to be appeased, the sacrifice must be made beneath the branches of the Thunder Oak to gain his favor. The fair-haired child, son of one of the men, was to be the sacrifice. He did not know this, nor would he have listened, had it been explained to him for his gaze was centered on a figure which was slowly approaching along the starlit path.

“The face of the form was so kindly that Thor’s young victim instinctively started forward to meet him. The man stopped within a few feet of the Thunder Oak. Raising the staff he carried, he made the Sign of the Cross. ‘Fear not,’ he said, ‘For behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people, for unto you is born this day in the City of David, a Saviour which is Christ the Lord. Glory to God in the Highest, and on Earth, Peace, Good Will to men.’

“The men’s faces softened, their eyes grew gentle, they forgot the cruel cause for which they had gathered. This new God, of whom they heard for the first time, was a God of Love. When good Saint Winfred ceased speaking, he ordered the Thunder Oak cut down. This he did to prove to these primitive men, that a God did not exist in the tree’s vitals.

“As a man lifted his axe to fell the mighty oak, lightning flashed, striking the tree down and casting it into five parts. In its place sprang up a shapely pine. This was the first pine tree, first Christmas tree the world had ever seen.”

The Lighted Christmas Tree

St. Boniface (680-754) came to southern Germany from his native England and labored for 40 years—converting the worshipers of Woden and Thor to Christianity. He and his companion monks bore the constant hardships of fire, flood and famine. His life of heroic labor and sacrifice ended in martyrdom by the heathen in what is now Holland.

He was the center of many hazardous scenes. One of them took place in a dense forest in Germany in which stood a giant oak. Under it the priests of Woden and Thor were conducting heathen rites. The pagans had called down a curse on any one so rash as to touch the tree. St. Boniface is supposed to have declaimed, “Behold, I will chop it down myself,” and forthwith applied an axe. No sooner had he cut a little way into the massive trunk, than a breeze stirred overhead, the wide top branches snapped and the huge oak crashed to the ground in four pieces. The awed spectators accepted this phenomenon as proof of the superiority of the Christian God over their own. Out of the wood, St. Boniface built a Christian Chapel.

At a later time in the 8th Century, Germany, still trying to end the sacrificing of human beings to the sacred oak, he led a band of his converts into the forest at Yuletide. Pausing, he showed them a tree that he said “pointed straight upward toward the Christ Child.” Said St. Boniface: “Take this into your homes, as a sign of your new worship, living still when earth is darkest, with no stain of blood upon it. Celebrate God’s power no more in the forest with shameful rites, but in the sanctuary of your homes with laughter and love.”

During the sixteenth century, Martin Luther (1483-1546), journeying home on
Christmas Eve, was enthralled by the glorious mystery of the stars. He entered his garden, cut down a little fir tree for his children, fastened candles onto the branches, lighted them and behold—the first lighted Christmas Tree!

A manuscript of 1604 alluded to residents of Strassburg having fir trees in their homes at Christmas. The trees were decorated with apples, colored paper and foil—but candles were not mentioned.

By the beginning of the 19th Century, the Christmas tree was adopted by all Germany, and soon spread to most countries of Northern Europe and the United States.

The marriage of Queen Victoria to Prince Albert of Germany brought the Christmas Tree to England. On the little Princess Victoria’s fifth Christmas, in the mid 1840’s, her father set up a decorated tree, eight feet tall, with an angel on top, in the nursery at Windsor Castle. The next year Christmas trees twinkled and shone in many English homes.

In the United States, the first two persons known to have cut down pine trees and decorate them at Christmas were August Imgard and Charles Goescke of Wooster, Ohio. They had emigrated from Germany circa 1830. They trimmed their trees with gilded tin stars made in Imgard’s tin factory and strings of cranberries and popcorn.

The Christmas Tree is still unusual in Italy, Spain, Portugal and Latin America. In these countries the manger scene is the heart of the celebration and elaborate religious pageants are usual observances.

In Brazil there are fiestas and fireworks; in Peru a Bull Fight is sometimes a feature of the festivities. In Ecuador the children hang up their stockings for Santa Claus’ visit. But principally the South and Central American countries and Mexico follow the traditional customs of Portugal and Spain, the land of their forebears.

In the United States, the Christmas Tree is more widely a part of the celebration than in any other country—both in the home and the spectacular Community Trees in towns and cities. Balsam, fir and spruce are the most popular. According to the Evening Bulletin of Philadelphia, the proportion of Christmas Trees used in 1953 was one tree to every ten persons in the United States.

The Theodore Roosevelt family had the first electrically lighted tree in The White House in 1902, their second Christmas in the Executive Mansion.

The first tree lighting ceremony in Washington was on the Capitol steps in 1923. The following year a living tree on Sherman Square at the eastern end of the White House grounds was used.

Since 1941, the National Christmas Tree has been a 35-foot spruce on the south lawn of the White House.

Here in the gathering dusk each Christmas Eve, the President of the United States, following his message to the Nation, sets aglow the myriad lights on the stately spruce—the most symbolic of all Lighted Trees.

As we watch our television screens, we seem to participate with the carol singing group around the President’s dias. The illumination of the noble tree brings the realization that all Americans are united by the miracle that is Christmas.

Mrs. Kate Embry Dowdle Davis (Samuel Preston), member of the Little Rock Chapter, died September 27. Mrs. Davis was Vice President General, 1927-1930; State Regent of Arkansas, 1917-1919; and State Vice Regent of Arkansas, 1915-1917.

Miss Alice Griggs of Penn Yan, N. Y., passed away September 30, 1954, at Soldier’s and Sailor’s Memorial Hospital, at the age of 93. She served the National Society for 30 years as Librarian, retiring in August 1936. She was a member of the Lucy Holcombe Chapter, Washington, D. C.
A New Sense of Moral Integrity

BY CAPT. G. L. MARKLE, CHC., U. S. N.

Text: Micah 6:8

“He hath showed thee, O man, what is good; And what doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?”

America is living on the moral momentum of the past is the highly disturbing statement of one of our country's eminent theologians.

If this assertion is true, and it probably is, it should cause us to be a little uneasy and to re-examine, if possible, the source of our "moral momentum," and to seek out a remedy for this weakness in our moral fiber.

One source of "moral momentum," though by no means the only one, is Puritanism. The Puritans, whatever else may be said of them, were strong, rugged people. Their moral code was not subject to fluctuations caused by changing conventions of society.

To them, God was very real and very near. He had everything to do with life as a whole. No detail was beyond His concern. As a result, they held themselves responsible to Him in all matters. At the same time, they claimed His promises of protection and daily blessing. Their faith was simple and sturdy. Nothing weak about it.

No doubt, they were stern even to harshness. They probably were neither long-suffering nor very patient. Kindliness and other endearing qualities were, as a rule, not predominant characteristics. But their integrity was unassailable, their honesty beyond question. Their respect for the laws of God and man was unswerving. To them, truth was never relative, always eternal, and inviolable.

Because they held the unshakable conviction that God was actively present in all circumstances of life, they could say with confidence, "He only is my rock and my salvation: He is my defense: I shall not be moved." (Psalm 62:6).

We lack this strength today and are living on the moral and, I may add, spiritual momentum of the past.

A New Moral Sense Needed

The world needs today a fresh understanding of moral integrity. A new moral sense is needed.

A sentence in John Buchan's "Memory, Hold The Door," has power to haunt the mind. "The pillars of civilization," he wrote, "are cracking and tilting." That is more than a vivid phrase. It is the judgment of careful observers of the human situation.

That there is something wrong with civilization is a point that need not be labored. What is it? The Economist says one thing, politicians say another, scientists say another, and churchmen say yet another. There is one answer which ought to receive more consideration.

The historians tell us that every age has a blind spot. It fails to see weaknesses in practices and institutions which to later generations are clear as crystal. The drowning of witches in the 17th century, penal laws in the 18th century, slavery in the 19th! What will our successors say about the twentieth century? Will it not surprise them that we were so strangely blind to our chief problem—the disparity between scientific development on the one hand and moral development on the other?

Sir Richard Livingstone predicts that our grandchildren will say of us: "They boasted that science had unified the world. They never saw that the only real unity is spiritual."

It is to be hoped that our grandchildren will speak in such fashion, for if they do, they will be much wiser than their grandparents. Only, why can we not learn to think and speak so now?

Man has made nature his servant but he has not rooted out of his soul the instincts of greed, pugnacity and cruelty. That is why we have the current crime wave, the juvenile delinquency, and the sadistic cruelty to prisoners of war such as recently exposed, and chargeable to Red Chinese and North Korean troops.

Will Durant is very emphatic about this when he says: "We are spiritual pygmies

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in gigantic frames. Utopia has come everywhere except in the soul of man.”

Elton Trueblood, the Quaker spokesman from Earlham College, is equally emphatic. He says, “Man has been more successful in making machines than achieving the will and wisdom to use his engines for humane purposes. This is the predicament of Western man. He has built up a complex civilization, but he may lose it because in his hour of achievement, he has so largely lost or failed to develop the inner resources that are needed to keep a possible boon from becoming a calamity.”

There is a woeful abundance of dissension, bitterness and bad feeling in the world, and it all goes to illustrate the disparity between material and moral achievement.

“What we need most in this country are the things unseen—spiritual development, moral power, and character.”—J. EDGAR HOOVER.

Now is the time for men of good will to stand up and be counted, and for men who believe in God to render their greatest service. The campaign of the Godless is continuously being waged against truth. People must learn that “man cannot live by bread alone.”

The Jew and the Gentile, the Catholic and the Protestant who believe in the God of their fathers must stand together, shoulder to shoulder, against the inroads of Communism, which would in the last analysis outlaw God and our way of life.

If our Judaic-Christian civilization is to survive, the God of our fathers must be our leader in spirit and in truth.

Morals and Religion

Many of the fundamental beliefs which Americans hold are deeply rooted in one or more of the major faiths. So that when we speak of them, we are actually expounding religious beliefs that are common to many, if not all of us.

Take, for example, the “Declaration of Independence.” You will recall how the phrase runs: “that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, etc. . . .”

One need not be a mastermind to recognize here the theme that runs through many of the great religions of history.

This belief in the equality of man is a fundamental American concept. It must be adhered to by a majority of our people if they are to be found willing to defend our way of life.

Each of us may have his own personal list of essential beliefs, or convictions, and they would differ in certain respects or details. But all lists would have a few items in common. Among these would be the dignity of the individual, belief in government by law instead of by the whims of men, respect for the truth and certainly a fundamental faith in a God that is good, just and merciful, and one who rules the universe in accordance with a benevolent plan.

Such beliefs as these, if they are widely held and firmly adhered to, would be a great boon to our security and a safeguard to our way of life.

There is an urgent need to instill and develop in our people today some of the selfsame confidence which led our forefathers to perform such heroic feats of endurance when they conquered the wilderness and laid the foundations here for the strongest and most progressive nation on the earth.

There were doubters and the fainthearted in those days but there were also “giants in the earth” in that era. They counted trials, tribulations and recurrent crises as payments on the future they were building for themselves and their posterity.

They were down-to-earth, practical individuals too. They were not bothered with certain things that trouble us today, such as self-analysis, motives, complexes and neuroses. They were men and women of simple faith and action. They were willing to work hard and cheerfully for what they wanted and if necessary, to fight hard and long for what they had.

It is a revival of this simple but effective faith which is needed today. From this type of simple faith will spring naturally and honestly a new sense of moral integrity.

In the current struggle for freedom and democracy, at home and abroad, our greatest weapon, both a sword and a shield, will be our love of and our faith in God. To open the hearts and minds of men to this truth will require a mighty river of faith and effort. Each one of us is a drop to

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THE germ of liberty had remained in the minds of those who were inhabiting Colonial America for 150 years. The early settlers had participated in the wars for liberty before leaving England.

Those coming in such great numbers to Virginia had fled when their liberty was overthrown by Cromwell. A kingly tyrant had been dethroned by a religious dictator. Those colonists were loyal Englishmen, albeit royalists. When monarchy was restored under Charles II and they were asked to return, they refused—unwilling to give up their fine lands in Virginia for meager and uncertain holdings in the mother country. Thus America acquired a large group of intelligent, liberty-loving inhabitants. Among them was one John Washington, known in family history as “John the Emigrant.” He was the grandfather of the one man indispensable to our own liberty—the incomparable George Washington.

Englishmen who landed on the bleak shores at Plymouth were seeking religious freedom primarily. These pilgrims were not peculiar to their times. They might be called the outcropping of religious controversy.

All Europe had been in religious ferment for centuries. It began with the Crusades. They started in 1096, just 30 years after William the Conqueror had taken over England. The end result of these Crusades was the freeing of many of the serfs and bondsmen from their feudal lords. These lords and even kings, in their great fervor to rescue the Tomb of Christ from the infidels, sold their lands to raise money for their journeys. The responsibility given former dependents, now owners, helped to raise the status of these common men and eventually taught them to think for themselves. This, combined with the large number of commoners who also went to the Crusades and learned to act for themselves, started a chain of circumstances which finally freed men from slavish servility. Though led by nobles, the high purpose was the same, and the “Truce of God,” which ruled their actions made brothers of them all.

The invention of printing culminating in the English translation of the Bible played its great part. The ordinary man learned to read with amazing alacrity, because he was inspired to find out for himself the basis of religion. This gave him a feeling of independence heretofore unknown to the great body of men.

People of other nations were experiencing the same emotions with respect to religion, especially those of Switzerland and the Germanic countries. All this led to the Reformation. This Reformation had a far greater effect than merely a rebellion against the Roman Catholic Church. Widespread religious persecution followed with first the Protestants and then the Romanists as victims. People found if they could throw off one rule, they could throw off another. With a free mind they could demand and secure political independence.

In the colonies education flourished at an early date. Harvard beginning in 1635, and King’s College (now Columbia University) furnished a broad education and a knowledge of the governments throughout the ages.

We are more concerned with the actions of Englishmen than with the colonists from other countries. For though many nations founded colonies in the early days, America had been English in thought, language and legal and political ideas for a hundred years before the colonies rebelled. Englishmen were jealous of their liberty and though they had a monarchy, which was the only rule they had ever known, kings were allowed to reign only so long as the liberties of their subjects were safeguarded. The English had already executed three kings, rebelled against two and compelled one to flee.

The war for American Independence
came as a climax of a long series of abuses. The colonists had a fairly free life in this new land. Virginia and Massachusetts with their colonial governments were almost independent commonwealths. They bitterly resented the continuing and developing abuses. Underlying most of the trouble was the effort to wring money out of the colonists. England tried to compel them to pay all the expenses of the French and Indian war, claiming that it was for their protection that she fought. Then for her own wars in Europe she wanted their taxes. And finally she ruled that all commerce must be with the mother country. The colonists objected to decrees for raising money by taxation, but they objected more to the indirect pressures, such as the quartering of soldiers on them to keep them under surveillance. Controls for purposes of taxation were the prime misdeeds of George III's government, and the principal reason for the colonists unrest and mounting anger.

Many members of Parliament, such as Pitt, Fox and Burke, pleaded with the king's advisors to be more liberal in dealings with the colonists. All that came of it was a repeal of all taxes except that on tea which was kept to demonstrate the prerogatives of the royal government. This gave rise to the slogan, "Taxation without representation is tyranny." This was used with good effect as a battle cry to unite them in resistance.

No official representation was ever given, although Benjamin Franklin was allowed to appear in protest of certain rulings.

The colonial leaders were watching the trend of affairs with anxiety and feared an open break might come soon. They began to accumulate munitions to meet any emergency in the vicinity of Concord, Massachusetts. The first Continental Congress was called to find a way to "recover their just rights and the restoration of harmony with Great Britain." They petitioned the king, to which he replied, "The die is cast. The colonists must submit or triumph."

The cache of supplies was discovered. The British marched to destroy it and thus occurred the first clash of the War for American Independence—the Battle of Lexington. At nearby Concord Bridge was fired "the shot heard 'round the world." Longfellow's "Ride of Paul Revere" serves to fix it in our minds, but it does not tell enough. "The British regulars fired and fled." But why did these trained soldiers flee? One reason was that they were no match for the colonists who had shot game for food for generations and were able to hit a Redcoat with every shot. Then too, the much longer range of the colonists' guns allowed them to stand, reload and aim in full view of the British, who could not even aim their muskets but must fire them in unison as they came up from the hip. The colonists took advantage of what they had learned from Indian fighting, hiding behind trees and rocks and attacking from all sides. This battle had a manifold effect. It also gave notice to the world that the war was on.

Almost immediately the second Continental Congress was called, and it was this meeting which really united all the colonies. Plans were made for raising an army and George Washington was asked to take command. In a final effort for peace, a petition was addressed to King George who refused to receive it. All hope for conciliation was now abandoned.

Congress drew up a bill of grievances—the great Declaration of Independence, on July 4th, 1776, enumerating twenty-seven acts committed by the throne against their rights as Englishmen. This declaration was to serve notice to the civilized world that they were breaking the bonds that had united them to the mother country and that out of a "decent respect for the opinions of mankind" they felt they should make known the reasons. Such a thing was new in the annals of nations.

After over eight years of fighting, under the leadership of Washington and three years of deciding what kind of government they wished, the colonists evolved the Constitution of the United States in 1787. This has been characterized as "the greatest document ever struck from the hand and mind of man." With the election of George Washington as first President, the results of the Revolutionary War were complete and a new nation, conceived in liberty, was born.
An Appreciation of Lace

By Bernice Bassett Wyman

The writer Bovee has said: "To cultivate a sense of the beautiful is but one, and the most effectual, of the ways of cultivating an appreciation of the Divine Goodness." Lace can very well be classed with painting, music and poetry as among the beautiful things produced by human effort in our world, and surely its making is truly one of the arts.

During certain periods of history, its use was widespread and then it passed off the stage of fashion, to reappear at a later time, just as has everything else in the world of fashion. During the years, however, when it was little used, it is certain that the great variety and beauty of laces have been greatly admired.

Although the word "real" has always been applied to hand-made lace only, as distinct from the machine-made product, it should not be supposed that the former is the only kind worthy of consideration or the only one that is beautiful. Machines are now turning out such perfect product that it is sometimes difficult for even the experts to distinguish between the two. The best criterion for the amateur is the price!

It is interesting that, although we think of lace as a form of personal adornment, it was first used as decoration for vestments, altar cloths, et cetera. Just as the church and religion stimulated education and book-making, it fired the zeal of the skillful to the making of many art objects. Thousands of years before the Christian era, plain nets and knotted filets were used, as excavations of the archaeologists have proved; but the real origin of lace work came about the year 1500 or the latter part of the preceding century. Within fifty years the industry had developed sufficiently to take its place with painting, glass work, leather work, metal work, and ceramics—all of which were at that time definitely ecclesiastical in nature. At about the same time, this relation between the best of art and the church was of such importance in the western world, Buddhism in the eastern hemisphere was responsible for the beginnings of the art of flower arrangement.

Men were the greatest users of laces during the 17th century as many of our finest portraits show. Painted with the deft brushes of the early masters, the very patterns of the exquisite lace can be discovered. Modern artists would seem to be incapable of such skill.

In 1809 John Heathcote invented the bobbinet machine which made the backgrounds for the laces which had until that time been done by hand. Thereafter, there was a skillful blending of hand and machine work in the laces of the period. Shortly after this invention, another man from Nottingham, the center of the lace industry in England, constructed the first true lace-making machine. The Lewis machine, named for its inventor, John Lewis, was responsible for a noticeable increase in the prosperity of the small community and is, even until the present, in use much as it was then. In America, the first lace factory was established in 1818 in Medway, Mass., and the second in nearby Ipswich, Mass. in 1824, which formed for many years the center of the lace industry of the United States.

There are a few terms used frequently in a discussion of lace, the meaning of which should be understood by an admirer of this delicate fabric.

"Toile" is the solid design in any pattern of lace.

"Reseau" means the background.

"Brides" is a name given to the bars, long or short, which connect the various parts of the design.

"A jour"—the open-work portion of the pattern.

"Cordonnet" is the heavy outline thread over which the stitches are made.

"Guipure" is a form of lace with no mesh or background.

Among many types of lace may be mentioned galloon, which is a form with an edging on either side; beading, made with openings for ribbon; insertion, edging and all-over lace.

Laces may be placed into eight large classifications for easy understanding and will make clear the thin dividing line that
exists between true laces, embroideries, and braids.

First. Drawn work, which as the name implies is simply a woven fabric with threads drawn to form a pattern. This may be plain, embroidered upon the drawn threads, or done in color effects. Besides the well-known Mexican drawn work, the so-called “punch work” and “Swedish darning” are variations of this class.

Second. Darned work, which may be either a design made on a simple mesh in running darning stitch, or one done as embroidery in elaborate designs on the background.

Third. Cut work, which is formed by the cutting away parts of the fabric, and may also be plain or elaborated with embroidery. This was among the very earliest types.

Fourth. Needle-point—the name given to lace made directly with a needle, with the buttonhole stitch predominating. In this group are Reticello, Venise Point, Brussels, and Alençon, which will be described later.

Fifth. Bobbin lace or Pillow lace, which is made by plaiting or interweaving threads by means of a series of bobbins on pillows or cushions. This class includes such well-known varieties as Cluny, Duchess, Valenciennes and Honiton.

Sixth. Knotted lace is a simple form made by hand knotting, in which group are machrame of geometrical design, tatting, filet, and Armenian thread lace.

Seventh. Crocheted and knitted laces which are self-explanatory, and

Eighth. Machine-made lace, which may simulate any of the other varieties so skillfully are they made. It often takes an expert equipped with a magnifying glass to distinguish between the machine-made and the hand-made varieties.

In addition to these distinct types mentioned, there are innumerable combinations of both hand- and machine-made kinds, and of the two together.

Lace-making, as such, had its beginning in Italy with the elaborate drawn and cut work which adorned the adjuncts of the church. The lace-workers drew more and more threads as time passed until, by embroidering around the few left until they were invisible, there emerged a lace known as Reticello. This design was influenced by Greek and Roman patterns, i. e., geometrical and wheel motifs. There are few examples of this Reticello outside the museums.

Since the two principal classes of laces and the ones most difficult to identify are bobbin or pillow lace and needle or point lace, we shall confine our consideration largely to these two groups. The point laces were made before the bobbin types, by the varied and skillful use of the buttonhole stitch only done with the needle and a variety of threads. Bobbin lace, on the other hand, was and is now made by bobbins attached to a cushion in numbers from ten to many hundreds, according to the elaborateness of the pattern. A little study will make perfectly clear the difference between laces of these groups. The toile is the distinguishing feature in all lace; in the pillow variety, it appears as a woven or darned design, while in the point lace it is a series of loops or buttonhole stitches. Under a glass, this difference is easily recognizable.

Having considered the groupings and characteristics of laces, it is necessary to discuss briefly the most easily recognized and usual varieties which are named from the countries or cities of their origin. To begin with Italy where, as has been said, the art of lace-making was first considered to be of importance, there was an outgrowth of the first Reticello already mentioned which was called, “Punto in aria,” or “stitch in the air,” the very first lace without the use of linen at all.

Venice produced a series of exquisite point laces, known as Venetian point. Gros Point was the first to be made and is of heavy, rich and intricate design. Frequent use is made of the large leaf pattern; there is little or no background to this; and the motifs are connected by brides, the button-holed bars, as has been explained. The most distinguishing characteristic of this is the heavy cordonnet at the edge of the design, button-holed over to give firmness. Of the daintier Venetian points, there are: Coralline, of flat form without the heavy edge and special motifs, where the lace itself represents a twining vine or branches; Rosaline, the finest type and exceedingly dainty, that uses many very small brides decorated with picots; and Rose Point, a flat Point Venise with occasional picot-edged roses on the brides.
While the women of Venice were increasing their skill in making needlepoint laces, this lace of the 16th and 17th centuries was a flat, tape-like lace, very open and with curving lines following little or no design. In the 18th century, however, the circular mesh ground became one of figures and flowers, which were made separately, were arranged on the pattern and afterwards filled in with the background.

Genoese lace was made with the bobbin but copied the designs and patterns of the Venetian needlepoint. The distinguishing feature is the constant use of a flower design made of petal-like brides in the shape of a cross within a circle and called the Genoese Rose.

Leaving Italian laces with this very brief treatment of a very few, we go on to the laces of Flanders. This section of Europe began making lace about the same time as did Italy, but produced only bobbin work. This became the largest lace center of the world, and held this distinction for many decades. As a result of her great quantities of lace export, the people became immensely wealthy.

The chief reason for the superiority of Flemish laces was the exquisite fineness of the linen thread used. The flax was, and continued to be until the outbreak of the war, spun in dark underground rooms to avoid the dry air which the lace-makers thought would break the threads. This lace is distinguished not only by the unexcelled fine texture but by a purer white color than that of the Italian lace. The name of Bruges and Brussels are given to the finest of laces from those cities.

There is also a Belgian lace known as Mechlin of Malines named for a town by the latter name, which is the laciest of all the finest Flemish examples. In the 17th century it was given the name “The Queen of Laces” and was a “straight” lace, by which is meant that the pattern and the ground were made at the same time, and was a rather narrow lace used to trim personal garments. It is identified by a corronnet of flat silk thread that outlines the pattern and by a hexagonal light mesh made by twisting threads. This type became still more filmy toward the end of the 18th century and was ornamented with small dots or point d’esprit and often a small bouquet of flowers at the edge of the lace. It had great popularity at the French court.

Antwerp produced only one familiar type of lace which was used for the practical purpose of edging the women’s caps. Its name was “Potten Kant” or “Pot Lace,” since it used invariably the design of a basket or pot of flowers.

Angleterre Point. This name meaning English Point was given to many of their products by the Flemish lace-makers for the reason that in 1662 an edict was passed in England prohibiting into that country the importation of foreign-made laces. This lace is similar to Mechlin except for the absence of the outline thread and the formation of the mesh which is lozenge-shaped. There is a slightly raised edge around the motifs, and it is a so-called “free” lace, by which is meant one in which the motifs are made separately from the background and joined.

Binche, another one of the lovely laces of Belgium, is much heavier and more solid than the others, with a honeycomb effect in the mesh forming squares with five small holes. This feature is never found in any other lace. It is sometimes given the name “false Valenciennes.”

Duchess or Bruges. The former term is the modern name for this type of bobbin lace. It is a combination of the motifs of various types and resembles sprigs made of Honiton braid joined by brides. This type is much prized for the decoration of wedding handkerchiefs and veils and is frequently combined with Rose Point, when it is called Brussels. It was taken to England by the Flemish who fled in 1685 to Honiton Devonshire and is now manufactured there.

There is an infallible test for antique laces of the Belgian variety. Until the 19th century they were made of hand-spun threads only and for that reason were only 20 inches in length since the length was limited to that by the hand wheels. The joinings may be discerned, therefore, and when such are found the possessor may be glad over a piece of very old lace.

Now for the laces of France. Although Catherine de Medici, the Italian wife of Henry II, introduced lace-making into France, the industry was well-established in Italy and Flanders before it began in that country. The first school for the teaching of the art was begun in 1665 in
Alençon where the King brought Italy's most skilled lace-makers to teach his subjects. These people soon equalled and sometimes excelled their teachers in beauty of design and workmanship.

Alençon is the first important French lace, made in the city where point lace had its origin. The women of that locality became so skilful in imitating Venetian patterns that the present Alençon lace is different from the original. It has very durable and washable qualities as well as great delicacy, which gives it a high place among beautiful laces of the world. It is made with a hexagonal net reseau (background) with motifs consisting almost entirely of flowers, often dotted with tiny petals, seeds or even bars. There is a cordonnet effect in the outline of this lace as well as others, but the characteristic of this that differs from them is that a horsehair is placed about the motifs and covered with buttonhole stitch.

Argentan lace is from a community neighboring Alençon and makes use of the horsehair outline also—these are the only laces so made. These two laces in effect and motif are so similar as to seem identical and to make them almost impossible to distinguish. This can be done only by minute examination of the mesh which in the Alençon is twisted to form hexagons and in the Argentan is buttonholed. These two laces are the kind that were most frequently used in such abundance on the costumes of the 18th century men and women, as early portraits prove.

The next lace in importance is Valenciennes, perhaps the best known of all to the ordinary admirer of lace, and during the preceding generation, the one exceedingly popular for the trimming of American dresses and lingerie. Valenciennes is made in a small town in the north of France, which is so much Flemish that the lace is often claimed by Flanders. It is a bobbin-made lace, and although the 17th century product differed from the present-day "Val," there are certain typical characteristics that make it easy to distinguish. It is a "straight" lace—the work done in one piece, and it has a large amount of reseau with scattered floral designs. Earlier samples show a rounded mesh, whereas the modern type has a square or diamond mesh. It is said to be the most difficult of the bobbin laces to make, probably because of the fineness of the toile. Two hundred fifty bobbins are commonly used in its making. This is the type of lace most often machine-made now.

Lille is another lace town of northern France, the lace from which is claimed by both Belgium and the Netherlands. It has produced lace in great quantity, both black and white, and is characterized by the most sheer and transparent of grounds and motifs which are outlined by a silky thread. The mesh is often point d'esprit, ornamented with dots. There is a considerable amount of this also which is copied by machines.

Chantilly is a well-known lace, the name associated largely with the lovely black lace so much used in fans and shawls of a former period. This lace was made later than other French laces and came into vogue during the reign of Louis XVI when the luxuriousness of court costume brought it to the heights of its popularity about 1850. The flowers and ground of this lace are of the same untwisted, lustreless silk into a slight cordonnet. The earlier form had a six-point mesh, the later a hexagonal form. It was exported in large quantity to Mexico and Spain to be used in their national scarves, shawls and mantillas. When this Chantilly was natural colored, it was called Blonde lace.

The names Cluny and Torchon are familiar to all since the laces that bear these names have been widely used in America for many years in trimming household and personal linens. They have a similarity, being made of coarse linen or cotton thread, but they may be distinguished by the characteristic finely woven, wheat-like units forming a cross on the Cluny and the fan or wheel motif of the Torchon. Both employ three-thread open woven effect in the design.

Hand-made Cluny and Torchon are rare at the present time, but the machine-made product is fairly strong and good. Belgium, Italy, France and Germany used to make these in abundance, but now much of it comes from China where so much good imitation hand-work of all kinds is done. When the designs of these two laces are carried out in silk thread they are called Maltese.

Spain began her lace-making contemporaneously with Italy and Flanders, copy-
ing the needlepoint of the first and the bobbin lace of the second. She was, however, most skillful in her creation of gold, silver and many-colored laces which were used as decoration of the clothes of the Spanish grandees of the period. The mantilla, which has always been a national garment, gave opportunity for great scope in lace-making. The lily and the pomegranate, symbols of the cities of Seville and Granada, are often found, as well as geometrical Moorish designs. They were entirely lacking in designs of figures or animals, which the Moslem religion forbade.

Blonde lace is now the chief lace of Spain and is a combination of machine and hand making. A machine-made net is used, and the bobbin-made flowers are worked in and outlined with a heavy silk thread run in with a needle. This type of lace is ordinarily of a creamy color, but there is that with a silvery sheen known as Silver Blonde. Large flowers form the usual design.

Applique or applied lace is of fairly modern origin after the maline net was made less than a hundred years ago. We find motifs of both needlepoint and bobbin-laces appliqued to the mesh to make very attractive flowers for use on wedding veils and even on entire dresses. This lace is easily identified by an examination of the wrong side which reveals only the net. Princess lace is the best known example of this type.

Filet lace may seem to be modern, but in fact it was contemporary with the early drawn work of the 16th and 17th centuries, and its making was a favorite pastime of queens and court ladies. It is said that Catherine de Medici alone had in her lace chests more than five hundred of these filet squares that she had made. The lace was comparatively simple of construction and was largely used for trimming altar cloths and household linens. There are extant some famous filet pattern books of the 15th and 16th centuries which differ little from present-day patterns.

There were two types, one where the mesh is plain and the pattern run in with linen thread, giving a woven effect to the design. This is called Burotto. The second is named Lacis where the mesh is knotted and the design worked in with a regular darning stitch. It was originally made only of coarse linen thread, but today is made into narrow insertions and edgings with very fine linen thread. The Chinese excel in making this variety of filet.

Turning now to English laces, we discover that the industry reached its height in England during the reign of Henry VIII, when one of his wives, Katherine of Arragon, brought with her from her native country, Spain, her fondness for laces. Court ladies began to favor the large ruffs which demanded lace trimming and lace-making could scarcely keep pace with the demand. Although England made attempts to produce many or all kinds of lace, she was only copying the types of other countries and produced nothing that was strictly English. Perhaps Honiton lace is as typically English as any others.

In the neighboring country of Ireland, however, quite a different situation existed. Irish lace represents an entirely different class of laces from either the needle or bobbin varieties, since it was the first to be produced by a crochet hook. This lace-making made its appearance about 1850 in the convents of Ireland where the women painstakingly copied the Venetian needlepoint with their hooks. Later, they developed a style of their own, which is universally known and admired—a design composed largely of roses, leaves, and picoted brides. Other countries have copied this with more or less success even by means of machines, but none can equal the color, quality and fine workmanship of the Irish, who are taught from early childhood in their schools to do this work. Again, the Chinese copy this very accurately.

There is another variety of Irish lace known as Limerick or Tambour lace, which derives its name from the tambourine-shaped frame on which the net is stretched. The thread is drawn in with a hooked needle to form the design. Still another kind made in Ireland, and one rather similar to the Limerick, is called Carrickmacross. The method, first used in 1820, is the making of a design cut from their white cambric and applied to net with needlepoint stitches outlined with a thread. A variation of this is Carrickmacross guipure, in which the cambric motifs are joined by brides, without the use of a net reseau.
There should still be mentioned the thread lace of Armenia made with a needle and knotted, and used only as an edging; the gossamer thread lace and drawn work of Mexico; the very skilfully made laces of all Oriental countries which copy many of the types already mentioned.

There is the Swiss embroidered lace on Swiss material, the fine Hamburg of Germany which was almost a lace; shadow lace; Teneriffe, made in wheel motifs in the Canary Islands; tulle, that exceedingly fine net; and many others which we all can think of. But I cannot close without reference to the Battenburg lace our mothers or grandmothers made in such profusion during the 90's and the early 1900's. Some may possess beautiful samples of this hand-work.

Personally, I much regret the loss of interest of the average modern woman in doing skillful hand-work. Our descendants will be the poorer for having none of the exquisite work of our hands, such as we have prized as coming from our ancestors.

Clara M. Blum says in "Old World Lace":

"The hurried life of modern man, or rather modern woman, leaves little or no time for the patient clicking of bobbins or plying of needles for months or even years in the execution of a single master-piece of lace. While the scientific progress of the age has brought us many wonders, the machine has robbed the artistic world of the objects that only the patience and skill of the hand can accomplish. Real lace will continue to be made in ever increasing quantities and of undoubted merit, but the marvels demanded by kings and queens will not be repeated. For the same religious fervor that inspired man to build his glorious cathedrals, and woman to lavish the perfection of her handiwork on the vestments of the church, has passed with the centuries that have left us these memories. The love of beauty is taste—the creation of beauty is art."

If we do not have the ability for the latter, we can at least cultivate the former.

Outstanding examples of the many white, cream and black laces in our D. A. R. Museum Lace Collection are the two recent gifts from Mrs. Frank Koplin, through the Virginia Daughters of the American Revolution. These are the Martha Washington cream lace shawl and lace fichu which are now on exhibition.

There is now on exhibition also in the Women's Accessories Alcove, a fine collection of black laces. In the Douglass case is a fine lace shawl which came down through Kathleen Douglass' ancestors.

Tempe Wicke Rides A Legend of Jockey Hollow

JEAN CARTER COCHRAN

Member of the Author's League of America.

Jockey Hollow trails are as safe as your bed,
If taken when the moon is high
But be sure and be off when the sun sinks red
It's unhealthy when the ghost rides by.

Do not follow the path beneath the birch trees,
At twilight when the wood thrusters call,
Nor think that the rustle is the night breeze
Scouts creep through the bracken that is all.

If you see the moon rise in the eastern sky
Casting strange mocking shadows through the glen,
When you hear an owl hoot or wildcat's cry—
It may be the call of minute men!

For a witch weaves magic round a stranger,
She owns snakes and a black cat or two,
Yes, Jockey Hollow trails spell danger,
And that spell may, perchance, fall on you.

Watch the fog that creeps over the hillside
It's the shape of a grey phantom mare,
Tempe Wicke is off on her night ride—
And when Tempe rides do beware!

Do you hear the beat of pounding feet
The sob of panting men that follow fast?
Come, hide behind this boulder where crossroads meet,
Did scarlet garments flutter as she passed?

No, they'll not take her on the wood trail,
They'll never catch her in the glen,
A black cat is riding on her mare's tail,
And black cats are worth a thousand men!

She is flying like a bird up her pathway
To the farm on the brink of the hill,
Does not halt as she reaches the doorway
But spurs her spent steed o'er the sill.

See her black cat has leaped to the roof tree,
Where she crouches and spits at the moon,
Who leers at the feline in high glee,
Minute men will not find Tempe soon!

Once more the grey fog flings its curtain
Hiding Tempe Wicke's house like a screen,
We had better be off that is certain
If found we may hang on the green.

Don't stop to look over your shoulder,
Don't gasp if you slip on a stone,
Don't mind if the night wind grows colder
It is cold in the grave all alone!

NOTE: Jockey Hollow is a National Park situated between Morristown and Mendham, N. J. During the Revolution the American Army was quartered here for two winters. According to local tradition Tempe Wick rode her horse into her farm house bedroom to keep it from the soldiers who had been ordered to secure horses for the Army. She saved the horse. Her grave is in Mendham Cemetery.
National Defense

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

And Frances B. (Mrs. James C.) Lucas
Executive Secretary

National Defense Committee

Bill of Rights

At few times in the history of the United States since the adoption of the Bill of Rights has that document been so much in the consciousness of the people of our country.

We hear almost daily of persons called to testify before committees of Congress taking refuge in the Fifth Amendment, one of the articles in the Bill of Rights. It is appropriate this month to review the history of that important and vital document and to realize the dangers which assail it today. The effective date of the Bill of Rights was December 15, 1791.

The Bill of Rights had its foundations many years before it was written and adopted as a part of our Constitution. Some of its provisions are based on attainments won by blood and toil over a 500-year period in England. Others came out of the experiences of the colonists under English rule between 1607 and 1776.

The first English settlement in America, founded at Jamestown in 1607, disintegrated under the poverty of the communist practice of the common ownership of the means of production.

The Pilgrims who sailed for New England in 1620 set a different pattern. Before they set foot on the Massachusetts coast, they drew up the Mayflower Compact which was to guide their life in the New World.

This compact was unique in the history of governments. It declared: (1) That each person was equal to each of the other, with no ruler among them, (2) That each person was to have an equal authority and voice in the determination of the law, and (3) That each had equal responsibility for the maintenance of the law they mutually created.

Eventually, these principles were adopted in most of the colonies and the colonies prospered under their new-found freedom.

When the Constitution was adopted in 1787 there was nothing said in it about protecting our inalienable rights from destruction. That is the reason the people in state after state said they would not ratify the Constitution without a Bill of Rights being added. Accordingly, the First Congress under the Constitution submitted 12 amendments to the states, the 10 fundamental ones of which were ratified by the requisite number of states; these amendments being known as the Bill of Rights. When the eleventh state had ratified on December 15, 1791, the Bill of Rights was declared in effect.

There is a threat to the Bill of Rights through some of the covenants and conventions being proposed by bodies operating under the United Nations. Some of these proposed treaties would guarantee far less freedom than those now provided by the Constitution and possibly place restrictions on the rights of the American people such as never have been imposed before.

The Bill of Rights today is in need of protection from those who would pervert it here at home and from those who would modify it through international agencies. It was not written to stand only until superseded by some international treaty which would guarantee less than it provides.

Certainly the American people today are not willing that it should be abandoned under any of the threats which presently confront us.

We need an amendment to our Constitution which would prevent any treaty or international agreement which would supersede our Constitution and Bill of Rights.
STATUS OF FORCES TREATY

You will recall that at our last Continental Congress we passed a resolution concerning the Status of Forces Treaty, which was passed by our United States Senate in July, 1953. In our resolution we asked that the United States Senate review as soon as possible this treaty and endeavor to work out ways and means whereby members of our Armed Forces charged with military or non-military crimes abroad can be restored again to their historic right of being subject only to the jurisdiction of the United States.

In a news letter Representative Paul W. Shafer of Michigan made the following observation concerning diplomatic immunity in contrast to this treaty.

Representative Shafer spoke of the jailing of an American soldier for five years by a French judge. The soldier stole and drove a French taxicab down a street during an evening marked by drinking.

“In sharp contrast,” Representative Shafer said, “is the case of an arrest of the second secretary of Communist Hungary’s Washington legation by officers of Lapeer County, Michigan. The Hungarian official was arrested on charge of being drunk and disorderly. Immediately, the Hungarian invoked immunity. After prompt intervention by the State Department through the office of Governor Williams, the prosecutor and sheriff of Lapeer County reluctantly released the Hungarian official. Two Americans arrested with him pleaded guilty and were fined.”

Representative Shafer went on to say: “Diplomatic immunity is a long established and well recognized principle and between governments of honesty and good faith, undoubtedly is sound. It has by no means been faithfully adhered to by Communist countries....”

“The point I am making is the contrast between the treatment accorded this Hungarian violator of Michigan laws and the treatment to which American servicemen and non-diplomatic officials and their dependents have been subjected by recent action of our State Department and the United States Senate....

“Under the Status of Forces Agreement with NATO countries, Americans in these categories (except for soldiers acting strictly in line of duty) are denied the protection of American judicial procedures of the country in which they are stationed.... “We have come to a strange and sorry pass in this country when Americans serving abroad, either as a matter of public duty or under the compulsion of the draft law, are denied the rights and safeguards of the Constitution and flag which they serve, while those constitutional rights—or even broader diplomatic immunity—are maintained for American Communists and for the foreign representatives of Communist countries.


It is difficult to understand why our United States Senate should have ratified a treaty which would deprive an American boy of his constitutional guarantees after we drafted him into the army and compelled him to go overseas.

It is rather absurd to state that we are merely giving to NATO countries the same rights which we expect to receive from them. At the most, there are only several thousand NATO military personnel in the United States. We have hundreds of thousands of American servicemen in Europe.

The few NATO personnel who come to the United States come to receive training and other benefits from this Nation. Our servicemen are stationed in the respective NATO countries for the defense and security of those countries.

It does seem that the least we can do for our boys, who have been separated from their homes and loved ones and who may be subjected to battle, is to preserve and protect for them the rights guaranteed under our Constitution.

LETTER—STATE REGENT

In a personal letter from a State Regent was the following excerpt: “You may rest assured that I will do all possible to see that my state sends in liberal funds to promote National Defense. I am asking the Chapters that I visit this year, to please send to your office what they had planned to give in the price of a corsage, for me.

“In explaining to my own Chapter, I told them that a flower lasted but a day. Our influence through National Defense,
could last until the end of time. They seemed to appreciate my attitude, and promised cooperation."

“A flower lasts but a day
Its petals fall away
It is gone!
Our National Defense information
Can be sent out o’er our Nation
America lives on!”

I would like to close this year of 1954 with a Christmas poem of the 1953 Season written by Mrs. William W. McClaugherty, State Regent of West Virginia:

Dare we do less, nor care
To keep freedom’s light aglow
Than those who crossed the Delaware
Christmas Eve long ago?
America whose foundation was laid
Upon the principles brought to a manger
Can we in silence be dismayed
When our nation stands in danger?
Remember the part that we must play,
In “Peace on earth, good will to men”
If our nation is to point the way
As courageously now as then.
Marguerite C. Patton

THE CHRIST CHILD

Almost two thousand years ago, in a manger in Bethlehem, a Child was born to Mary and Joseph. The Child Jesus was born in a pagan world with slavery as its base. The rulers of the times were self-seekers who used power to protect their positions.

As Jesus grew to manhood his sincerity in teaching the dignity of the individual was revolutionary and many scoffed at His gentle simplicity. He was ridiculed by some and malignled by others. But Jesus was courageous and his faith never faltered. He did not hesitate to drive the money-changers from the Temple. He praised the industrious and encouraged the weak to be self-reliant. From Him the weak and hopeless learned that they, too, could live in the image of God with dignity and self-respect.

THE BIBLE

Pause and remember the glow that warmed your heart when you sat at your mother’s knee or in the Sunday schoolroom and listened with rapt attention to the Bible description of the glorious star which appeared in the sky that Holy Night. How vivid your imagination in picturing the wise men on their camels approaching Bethlehem with their gifts of incense and myrrh. You could almost hear the lowing of the cattle and the soft baa of the lambs in that blessed stable.

Have you told this story to your child, or to your grandchild, or to your neighbor’s child? Children love their parents and want to be with them more at this time of year than any other. Christmas is the season for family devotion, for if we are not devoted to our family, charitable and forgiving, how can we teach our children devotion and faith. A child responds eagerly and naturally to kindness, honor, loyalty and love. Only by giving these by example to our children will we have the privilege of seeing them grow into adulthood with these precious qualities.

We have perhaps somewhere along through the years grown too tolerant of misdeeds and shrugged our shoulders. People calmly say, “There will always be crime.” So crime grows and some of our youth consider it modern to do the daring which often leads to the criminal. From the great majority of present-day books to the press and the radio the good that men and women and children do is mostly ignored while the immoral and criminal is written or spoken with emphasis.

We have been led to believe by the enemies of Christianity that ours is a weak belief. These experts have not read the Bible. In the stately righteousness of Ephesians (6:11, 12, 13) we are told: “Put on the whole armour of God, that ye may be able to stand against the wiles of the devil. For we wrestle not against flesh and blood but against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world, against spiritual wickedness in high places. Wherefore take unto you the whole armour of God, that ye may be able to withstand in the evil day, and having done all to stand.”

Only the brave are true Christians today, for it is not fashionable in some circles to teach the Ten Commandments to our children. The modernists will call us reactionaries and deride us by saying we are fanatical or naive. Do they, in their innocence (or presumptuous stupidity), have any substitute for the faith which has built the most productive and full life which this earth has ever known?
Some claim that the Bible should be viewed with certain reservations. They are, in the majority, prating the opinion of others. If they disapprove of our appreciation and deep reverence for the beautiful, poetic Psalms, the abiding wisdom of Paul, the humility of Ruth and the exciting victories of David, who so deeply mourned his mistakes—let them have their own religion, but let them not destroy ours. Others, like the international, atheistic communists, have that aim but are not as creeping and insidious in their approach.

CHURCH

In the very early celebrations of Christ’s nativity people seldom exchanged gifts, but in the intervening years the Feast of St. Nicholas, who was the patron saint of children, has been identified with Christmas. Many of the first Christians could neither read nor write, so the telling of the Christmas story and the Easter story were excitingly pictured in vivid stained glass. Today the arresting beauty of the colors as the sun shines through the windows during a sermon is a reverent setting. Children, always susceptible to color, are enthralled by the brilliant portrayal of Bible history.

GIFTS

There is a greater gift for your child than that one so carefully wrapped in gay paper. True, you saved, perhaps deprived yourself, in order to pay for that cherished gift, but have you deprived your child of that which is infinitely more precious to him—love and companionship? Christmas is the time to spend with children, for He said, “Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not; for of such is the kingdom of heaven.” Give your child your companionship on Christmas Eve and Christmas Day. Save your parties for another time and give a memory for the future which will be indeleble, which will fortify him in trouble or sorrow or loneliness. Give him faith in God, in home, in you and in himself. These things teach him to hold dear.

“JOY TO THE WORLD”

As the riot of brilliant rainbow-colored ornaments begin to appear in the shop windows, the variously shaped Santas bob up on the street corners jangling their bells, and parents watch the dancing eyes of excited children gazing into fairyland store windows,—there’s a change in the air. The stranger smiles rather timidly at the proud parent. A smile answers and sometimes a “Merry Christmas” follows. The sophisticated modern may deride the sentiment but kindness and a smile may help a lonely stranger. The warmth of the Christmas season, remembering the gentleness of the Carpenter of Galilee and sharing our joy with the timid stranger is Christian. And the joy returns a hundred-fold with the glow that kindles in the heart.

SANTA CLAUS

And—there is a Santa Claus. Don’t let anyone tell the children there isn’t. He’s the spirit of loving parents who plan and save for months to buy that cherished gift which will bring the sparkle of excitement to the children’s eyes. He’s the tired, weary mother and father who have crept to bed after hours of trimming the tree only to be awakened at dawn or before by eager youngsters—for they want to share the spirit of Christmas with those whom they love. Their happiness is your happiness. Have you ever noticed how they worry when you are unhappy, or has this reflection of your mood escaped you because you are so engrossed in your personal problems? In you rest all of their hopes and dreams, so be worthy of their trust and teach them to be worthy of your love.

’TIS CHRISTMAS DAY

The fragrant aroma of turkey and pie, of spice and pine, the chatter and holiday gaiety are the essence of Christian spiritualism. We are deeply grateful for His Goodness. We are sharing and giving. All too soon our children will be the adults upon whose shoulders the mantle of responsibility will fall. They will learn that tinsel becomes tarnished, that the gay, glittering Christmas ornaments crumble in their clasp, so we must give them faith, judgment, and treasured memories which they in turn will bequeath their children. Christian family life is the bulwark and strength of our Republic. Although some gifts may be exchanged, these glorious gifts

(Continued on page 1243)
In April, 1955, the Daughters of the American Revolution will consider the first general revision of their National Bylaws since 1927.

This announcement, already made in several of the society's publications, is more than a colorless statement of fact. It has import for every member. In terms of the responsibilities of this organization, twenty-eight years means two buildings and one war ago. There is cause for satisfaction in the realization that the structure of its government has been so sound that the National Society has operated for nearly 45 per cent of its life as an organization with only occasional amendments of its Constitution or Bylaws to adjust dues or procedures to changing national conditions. Without drastic upheavals in administration or domination by ill-advised rules, it has expanded its activities, more than doubled the capacity of its headquarters, and given creditable service during the catastrophe of war.

In suggesting the thought that suitable bylaws (now spelled without a hyphen by growing custom) can promote well-being within an organization, one must be prepared to overcome prejudice for, in the minds of many, bylaws are a threat to the member's freedom—"You can't do that. The bylaws won't let you." Two factors are largely responsible for this attitude: either the bylaws are basically wrong or else the member's approach to them is wrong.

No bylaws can supplant the power of human loyalty and cooperation but, if well-drawn and limited to essential needs, they can become an instrument for avoiding petty irritations and removing obstacles that thwart progress. Best of all, they can preserve the correct balance that should always exist between the National Society and the individual members that make up the Society.

Two of the principles upon which the national bylaws are based should enlist the respect of every member. First, the structure of the society is essentially democratic. The organization was founded as a National Society, members are admitted only by the National Society, and Chapters and State organizations are authorized in order to promote the objects of the National Society; and yet votes and representation at all levels are solely through election by members, and not by appointment. Committee chairmen or other appointees do not receive a vote by virtue of appointment by any officer or individual. In this respect, the Society practices the democratic processes it is designed to perpetuate—government by the people through their elected representatives.

Secondly, the National bylaws are limited to basic structure. They leave the decisions within that structure to be worked out as needed. Our book of laws has many less pages than those of most of the great organizations comparable in size and responsibility. To illustrate, the article on Committees has a dozen lines, whereas in many organizations the rules for committees cover several pages. This means a flexibility in adjusting the duties and the service of each committee to current needs, and a faith in the judgment of the representatives of individual Chapters to share in that adjustment. Mistakes are inevitable; but it is gratifying to realize that, whatever may have been the errors either of the Society or its members, they have not been due to unsoundness of principle in its basic rules.

An examination of the bylaws of Chapters and States reveals a lack of understanding of what they should include, and what omit. After the Continental Congress next Spring it is likely that every State and Chapter will need to amend its bylaws. It will be impossible for a parliamentarian, either State or National, to review these individually. From time to time, as possible within the limits of these pages, suggestions for improvement of bylaws will be given in the hope that States and Chapters may determine through leisurely examination ways in which their bylaws can be made more satisfactory and useful.

* Copyright 1954 by Sarah Corbin Robert.
The illustrations in this article are from existing State or Chapter bylaws. The following list of suggestions, by no means complete, is offered as a guide toward removing some of the trouble spots in by-laws that slow action or destroy harmony. First, a few points as to Form.

1. Decide upon a uniform outline, and fit every paragraph into the plan, properly numbered or lettered. Leave no paragraph without a proper designation, except in an article with but one section, such as Name. If a section has several paragraphs, letter them as A, B, C. Easy reference is then possible, Article IV, Section 2. Some State bylaws have eight or nine unlettered paragraphs in one section.

2. Avoid all possible repetition. The statement that “an officer who has served more than half of a term in any office shall be deemed to have served a term” appears in two different articles, but not in the one where it belongs, namely, in the one that limits the number of terms an officer may hold.

3. Eliminate all needless phrases, as, “The State Regent while in office . . .” She is State Regent only while she is in office, hence such comment is meaningless.

4. Avoid mentioning important requirements in participial phrases. To illustrate: “At the annual meeting officers shall be elected, a Nominating Committee having been elected at a previous meeting to select their candidates.” The duties of the nominating committee are of such importance that its election and its duties should be in a separate section—not tacked on as an afterthought.

5. Be definite and precise. In saying “at a previous meeting” the illustration above leaves the election to any meeting, even months ahead. A simple change to “the” makes it definite. The nominees are not “their” candidates but the candidates. It is important to avoid a feeling of possession either on the part of member or of committee.

6. In cases where a subject applies to two articles, place it in the one where it applies most often. For example, Nominating Committee is a part of the procedure of electing officers and belongs in the article on elections rather than in the one on committees.

7. Conform to the names generally accepted within the Society. There are States and Chapters that use “Elections Committee” for Nominating Committee. As used in some organizations, the Elections Committee sets up the polling booths, ballot boxes, etc. It has no part in selecting nominees.

8. Make the meaning so clear that interpretation is unnecessary. For example, “members from six different parts of the State” can make trouble. Ideas will differ as to what is “different.” Another example is, “Nominees must be permanent residents of the State.” Exactly what is meant by “permanent”? 9. Omit requirements that are not a part of the basic structure of operation. Such provisions as one that the historian shall “purchase two pictures of the State Conference annually,” and another that the “Yearbook shall be 5” x 7”, have no place in bylaws. For example, in a Fiftieth Anniversary Year, you might like a Yearbook larger than 5” x 7”, without the trouble of amending the bylaws. Action of a continuing nature should be recorded in the minutes and, in addition, elsewhere under the heading of Standing Rules. As stated on page 268 of Robert’s Rules of Order Revised, Standing Rules may be amended more easily than bylaws. And now a few thoughts on policy and content!

Your bylaws must be yours—custom made, cut and fitted to your needs alone as determined by the size and location of State or city and by the number of members in State or Chapter. To illustrate, the national bylaws permit a State to provide in its bylaws for a vote in the State Conference for its Honorary State Regents; but in every State this is a different question. A few years ago in a State with a two-year term, there were fourteen Honorary State Regents, yet the total voting strength in its annual conference was then 36. For such a State to give a vote to its Honorary State Regents is unwise and impracticable.

Check all provisions for conflict with the national bylaws. One State makes National Chairmen and State Chairmen voters in its State Conference. This is in distinct violation of the national bylaws, and this provision is therefore null and void.

Include protection against emergencies as “or until their successors are elected,” (Continued on page 1306)
Book Reviews


This very new book with a publication date of September 29, 1954, is sure to captivate the reading world. The very jacket itself is designed so as to command immediate attention. It is in red and blue on white, surmounted with five stars, emblematic of the General.

The crucial decade 1941-1951 covers the activities and accomplishments of General Douglas MacArthur with new and previously unrevealed material. The content antedates the attack on Pearl Harbor (Dec. 7, 1941) by only a few months during which time General MacArthur, as Commander of the United States Armed Forces in the Far East (appointed July 27, 1941) was zealously trying to build up a repelling power against an enemy that was rapidly gaining military strength and exercising tactical ingenuity by completely infesting the Pacific Southwest with spies. MacArthur encountered terrifying odds. Distances were great, communications were difficult and health conditions were bad.

Bataan, Corregidor, New Guinea, Leyte, Manila, Korea—all will bring to the reader emotions stirred by the recollection of those tragic days during which time many gold stars went into the service flags of the windows back home.

The book holds value to students of history and of political science, for, within its pages are chronicled incidents from an era that will forever remain a part of great world history. Civic clubs and patriotic societies will find spell-bound audiences as the book is used for program review.

There are more than seventy illustrations. Clear cut, accurate maps enable the reader to trace all phases of the encounters with primary ease. Supreme victory over many odds have endeared General MacArthur to so many in the world.

The last paragraphs are quoted from his memorable speech of farewell in the halls of Congress in April 19, 1951. He praised the gallant fighting men that he had just left in Korea. He spoke of his constant efforts to honorably end the existing savage conflict. He spoke of the fulfillment of his boyish dreams of military service when he took the oath on the plain at West Point. He said, "Old soldiers never die. They just fade away."

For him, he is really an old soldier who will never die—neither will he ever fade away. Rather, he will live forever in the hearts and minds of those who knew him as a great soldier, in a close personal way and of all who will grow to know him through the pages of "MacArthur" 1941-1951.

Olive J. Burchett

The Sixtieth Continental Congress of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution in session on April 19, 1951, was visited by General MacArthur, Mrs. MacArthur and their son, Arthur. It was a memorable occasion when the distinguished General addressed the vast audience in Constitution Hall and said, "Of all the great societies of the country during the past century, I know of none which has fought more diligently for the preservation of those great ideals which bulwarked our forefathers in their efforts to secure and preserve freedom."

National Defense

(Continued from page 1240)

can only be taken from us if we let them vanish through neglect.

Happiness and joy once given are the gift of both the giver and the receiver forever. These precious gifts are not exchangeable.

Merry Christmas to you and yours!
Frances B. Lucas

Dollars for Defense

With appreciation, the National Defense Committee acknowledges the following contributions:

KAWEAH CHAPTER, California, Mrs. Katharine W. Holly (Harry H.)—$5.

MANHATTAN CHAPTER, New York, Mrs. W. Howard Steiner—$5.

Mr. C. M. Goethe, California—$25.
THE Bible says, “By their fruits ye shall know them.” A modern version might read—“By thy D.A.R. resolutions, thy public shall know thee.”

When resolutions are acted upon favorably at Continental Congress they become the policies of the National Society for one year. Every member of our Society should know these policies and the “why” of them. When resolutions are presented during Continental Congress, every delegate has the privilege of speaking, but after the vote is taken, then the minority should accept the ruling of the majority. We are privileged to live in a free country and we can think as we please but it is the opinion of many that no member should be a Chapter or State Officer who cannot subscribe to our policies.

The responsibility of formulating these policies is grave indeed and for that reason the President General has used the greatest care in choosing the more than fifty women who comprise the Resolutions Committee. These women come from all parts of the United States. It is a non-political, non-sectarian group who work for D.A.R. simply because they love it.

It is interesting to know that all committee members have served the Society in an official capacity. The professions of Law, Medicine and Education are here represented and four honorary Presidents General are giving valued service to the work of the resolutions committee. Your resolutions are in good hands.

In presenting resolutions for committee consideration, four copies of each resolution are required. These to be properly titled, typed and signed by the proposer and two endorsers. All proposed resolutions should be sent to the National Chairman well in advance of Continental Congress. Revising and re-wording of resolutions is often deemed advisable and the fact that each resolution must have a proven, factual background, makes much research and study necessary. Early reception of resolutions makes it possible to clear them before Congress convenes. Thursday, April 14, at noon is the deadline for 1955 Congress resolutions.

The proposer of a resolution may request the opportunity to explain its purpose and meaning to the committee, if desired.

There will be no preliminary report on resolutions this year. Experience has shown that resolutions prepared in advance are often out-dated or need drastic revision by the time Continental Congress convenes in April. As a substitute plan, the Resolutions Committee will meet one week in advance of Congress and prepare mimeographed copies of tentative resolutions to be distributed to the delegates the day before they are voted upon.

The Resolutions Chairman will appreciate it if copies of State Resolutions can be sent to her for committee appraisal and review before the first of April.

Let us have stronger and more meaningful resolutions so that all D.A.R. members will take pride in these declarations of policy made each year to the general public.

In the words of Francis Frost—
“It is the women who will re-make the world,
The women who have eaten well of sorrow
They will sit on doorstones in the unbombed dusk
And teach their sons to make a clean tomorrow.”

Mrs. Tom B. Throckmorton, Chairman
Resolutions Committee
919 45th Street, Des Moines, Iowa

SUPPLEMENTALS TO BE RECEIVED AFTER MARCH 7, 1955

By vote of the National Board of Management, upon recommendation of the Executive Committee, applications for supplemental lines of members will again be accepted on or after March 7, 1955. Those received on March 7, 8 and 9 will be opened and considered in the order of receipt; but, as usual, it may of course require much time thereafter for verification of the lines. Members are earnestly requested NOT to send in supplemental papers prior to March 7. If any are received before that date, they will be filed with their $10 checks in the vaults of the Treasurer General and opened for recording as of March 10.
The Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund—What It Does (Concluded)

BY MISS LOUISE J. GRUBER
National Chairman, Junior Membership Committee

LAST MONTH we began our tour of the schools which are the current beneficiaries of the Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund. We visited Tamassee and Kate Duncan Smith D. A. R. Schools which received $1,400 and $1,300, respectively, from the 1953-54 Fund. The $1,300 remaining was made available to Lincoln Memorial University where we shall visit this month.

This four-year, liberal arts college, located at Harrogate, Tennessee, near Cumberland Gap, has an enrollment of about 400 boarders and 100 day students, most of whom come from the Southern Appalachian mountain region. The college was chartered in 1897 on Lincoln’s birthday “to make education possible for the children of the humble common people of America among whom Lincoln was born.” LMU is intended as an educational shrine—a living memorial—to Lincoln. Here students may study his life and be inspired by his devotion to ideals of American freedom.

At Lincoln, the money received from the Fund is divided into scholarships which may range from $50 to $300, depending upon individual circumstances. The grants apply on regular college expenses—tuition, board, room—but not on purchase of books or other out-of-pocket expense. Financial need rather than scholastic achievement is the criterion for granting the scholarships. However, the scholastic records of our scholarship girls are almost always outstanding.

For a number of years graduates of Kate Duncan Smith and Tamassee have attended this university and one of the present Helen Pouch scholarship girls, Joanne Jacox, is from Kate Duncan Smith. If all the girls at Lincoln who receive these scholarships could tell their stories it would make an inspirational symposium. However, two examples, one a graduate and the other of a presently-enrolled student, must suffice to illustrate the caliber of the young women who have been or are being helped by the Juniors. The first is Hazel Mae Yoakum.

Hazel Mae graduated from LMU in 1941 with a Bachelor of Arts degree, cum laude. She has been a teacher in the Claiborne County, Tennessee, schools since that time, with the exception of two years of study at Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary, Fort Worth, Texas, where she received the Master of Religious Education degree. In addition to her school work, she has been engaged in religious service during the summers. She is now teaching English and French in Powell Valley High School in Claiborne County and is active in school and community activities. Recently she was elected Young People’s Leader for the Cumberland Gap Baptist Association.

Rosella Carroll has been receiving Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund aid at LMU and her letter will speak for her: “I want to take this opportunity to thank you for the scholarship I received through the Junior Membership, N. S. D. A. R., and to tell you something about myself. I am a Junior and working on a major in Business Education with minors in English and Accounting. I call Jonesville, Virginia, my home town although I have no home now. My mother passed away when I was 12 years old and I kept house for my father and two brothers until I came to college...

“Since I have been at LMU I have worked all my way except for the help I
have received through a scholarship from the D. A. R. each year. I work here as secretary to the Dean of Women and in the school dining hall.

"I belong to several clubs and organizations on campus. This year I serve as social leader to the Student Christian Association, President of the Folk Dance Club and I am a member of the Business Club, Dramatics Club and Women’s Athletic Association. These activities take up about all my extra time.

"Thank you again for your assistance in my college expenses."

With this appreciative note we end our visit. From the resume presented in this article and those in October and November, we believe it is evident that the Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund is performing a useful, worthwhile purpose and that there is a continuing need in this direction.

HELEN POUCH SCHOLARSHIP GIRLS AT LINCOLN MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY

During 1953-54, these girls and one not pictured were sponsored by the Junior Membership Committee. The picture was taken in the University’s Lincoln Room. Standing (l. to r.) Norma Jean Connatzer, freshman, Sevierville, Tenn.; Barbara Knapp, freshman, Creston, Ohio; Betty Jo Stone, freshman, Knoxville, Tenn.; Alice Olewine, freshman; Elizabeth Burchfield, freshman, Middleboro, Ky.; Vivian Ingle, senior; Rosella Carroll, junior, Jonesville, Va.; Louise Haun, sophomore, Middleboro, Ky.; Dorothy Cole Mason, sophomore, Oak Ridge, Tenn. Seated (l. to r.) Norma Ball, Jr., Middleboro, Ky.; Mary Sue Wooten, sophomore, Clinchco, Va.; Annette Trentham, sophomore, Gatlinburg, Tenn.; Emily Dickenson, sophomore, Panama City, Fla., Fern Wade, Jr., Fonthill, Ky.

Moral Integrity

(Continued from page 1228)

swell that river and augment its force.

"When we turn a deaf ear to God’s Commandments, we also cease to hear His promises. We cannot be assured of His care if we reject His claim."

Paul, the Apostle, wrote in his letter to the Galatians, saying:

"Stand fast therefore in the liberty where with Christ hath made us free."

—Gal. 5:1

And the prophet, Micah, cried out to his people saying: “He hath shown thee, O man, what is good; and what doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly and love mercy, and walk humbly with thy God.”—Micah 6:8

"To work in the D. A. R. without your magazine is like going to school without a textbook," is the phrase successfully used to win the award for the largest increase in magazine subscriptions in the State of New York.—

Mrs. W. Howard Steiner, Regent,
Manhattan Chapter, New York City.
With the Chapters

Smoky Hill (Ellsworth, Kan.) has gained another unit of credit in Junior American Citizenship, due to the Club enjoyed by Junior children of Ellsworth, in Citizenship and Story Telling, directed by Miss Lola Gebhardt, this summer.

The Club is sponsored by this Chapter each year, since the origin of the Chapter in 1937, under the same leadership. The class this summer numbered 70 in total enrollment and met for 10 weeks, 3 times a week, for 2 hours each day. The story hour was followed by folk games and folk dances, also directed by the leader, who accompanied at the piano.

The Club held its meetings in the attractive new Kindergarten room of the Elementary School in Ellsworth.

Junior American Citizens' pins were given each child at the close of the session. Stories told included those of human interest, history, patriotism, animal and bird lore, nature, folk lore, Indian life, people of other lands, American pioneer life and travel.

The cooperation and interest of parents was very gratifying.

Lola Gertrude Gebhardt
Junior American Citizens Chairman

Old Number Four (Charlestown, N.H.). Our Chapter derived its name from the original Grant No. 4, now Charlestown, and Old Fort No. 4 erected here in 1744, the strong northern frontier fortification against the French and Indians.

Through the efforts of the Founder and first Regent, Mrs. Frank W. Hamlin, it was organized February 9, 1910 with eighteen charter members.

Miss Grace Ellen Hunt, the first Secretary, held that office 41 years. Now, 96 years young, a country correspondent, she continues to edit a weekly column filled with news, poetry, sermons and bits of philosophy for the Vermont Newspaper Corporation.

At a recent meeting Mrs. Frank Piper, 'cellist, entertained in her home and gave a delightful musicale with her instrumental trio for the 36th consecutive year. We are justly proud of these records.

Accomplishments through the years include: Placing of bronze markers on 58 Revolutionary soldiers' graves and those of deceased members. Setting of 5 initialed stone posts marking the “Old Crown Point Road.” Planting 31 trees, 18 with bronze plates, in memory of patriots. Marking of 4 historic spots with bronze tablets set in boulders. Gift of chair in Constitution Hall in memory of 2 charter members. Historic pageants, patriotic community services, and annual contributions to local, State and National Society projects.

June 1st Old Number Four was hostess to 5 neighboring Chapters and entertained our State Regent.

We are a Silver Honor Roll Chapter with 30 members, only 16 being resident.

Mrs. Christian A. Rist, Regent

Princess Issena (Orange Park, Fla.) organized September 26, 1953, is the only newly formed Chapter in the National Society to have attained the Gold Honor Roll for 1953-54.

The organization meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Charles F. O'Neall, State Corresponding Secretary, on Rosewood Ave., Jacksonville, with Mrs. Austin Williamson, State Regent, presiding. Mrs. David M. Wright, immediate past Organizing Secretary General, was installing officer and Mrs. P. H. Odom, Vice President General, gave an address.

Prior to the meeting a sit-down dinner was served by Mrs. O'Neall, Mrs. W. T. Zeigler and Mrs. J. H. McIlvaine who, with Mrs. James A. Craig, composed the committee on organization. A profusion of garden flowers and lighted candles gave a festive air to the occasion.

The organizing membership included two past state officers, four past Chapter Regents, an Honorary State Regent, an active state officer and two members serving on National Committees. A second Honorary State Regent has since joined our ranks.

Five mothers, with their seven daughters and one granddaughter, hold membership in Princess Issena. We have five juniors and four others have just passed the junior
membership age. All ages work together in complete harmony.

An outstanding event was the presentation of an Award of Merit to Mrs. Burton Barrs, wife of Judge Barrs of Jacksonville, in recognition of outstanding accomplishments in varied community activities over a long period of years. The presentation was made on a television program participated in by Mrs. Charles O'Neal, Chapter Chairman of National Defense.

Clara Belle Rich Craig  
Chairman of Press Relations

Mahwenawasigh Chapter (Poughkeepsie, N. Y.) celebrated a sixtieth anniversary at Clinton House, of which the Chapter is local custodian, on April 30, 1954. In honor of the occasion the committee arranged a varied program of historical sketches, music and colored slides followed by a social hour. Sixty years of progress for Mahwenawasigh Chapter represent a growth in membership from the original 13 to 260 resident and absentee members.

Governor George Clinton House of which Mahwenawasigh Chapter of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. has been the local custodian for many years.

In the early days when state and local educational affairs were less regimented than they are today and when organized relief was in its infancy, Mahwenawasigh Chapter furnished headquarters and leadership for many a pioneer effort. As early as 1905, a unit of the Red Cross was formed within the Chapter. In 1909 a public playground was established and continued for 16 years, until the city took over the work. Another effort in behalf of our children that has been most rewarding is the “Guided Tours for Children” through Clinton House. Its story of daily living in colonial times is simple and appealing. On our tenth anniversary, April 30, 1904, to commemorate the ratification of the Federal Constitution by the State of New York in Poughkeepsie in July of 1788 a bronze memorial tablet was placed in a blind window of the Dutchess County Court House.

As a Jubilee Project for our golden anniversary, April 30, 1944, the Chapter initiated the collection of old church and Bible records for publication.

Our sixtieth anniversary year is marked by an enlarged program for adult education through radio broadcasts with historical scripts within the framework of the educational objectives of our Chapter.

When Old Father Time asks “What have you done with your Three Score and Ten Years?” Mahwenawasigh will answer, “All that we could to preserve, protect and defend the United States of America.”

Allana S. Krieger, Chairman  
Committee for Clinton House

Dorothy W. Burnett, Chairman  
Public Relations

Louisa Adams (Washington, D. C.). On July 12, 1954, Mrs. William A. Chaffee, beloved member of Louisa Adams Chapter, celebrated her one hundredth birthday anniversary. Her only daughter, Mrs. Brinkley E. Callicott, with whom she makes her home, surprised her with a beautiful party, attended by over one hundred guests. This charming and gracious little lady received her guests with a pleasant greeting for each.

Mrs. Chaffee has an early New England background with many Revolutionary ancestors. She is descended from Richard Warren, a Mayflower passenger, and Rev. Stephen Steele, one of the founders of Hartford, Conn. Mrs. Chaffee has been a member of Louisa Adams Chapter for twenty-two years and her daughter a member of the organization for thirty-six years and of Louisa Adams Chapter for twenty-three years.

Mrs. Chaffee recalls vividly the Civil War and the anxiety she felt for her brother who went off to fight; also the nightly gatherings in the town hall at Rochester, Vt. to hear the reading of a newspaper by a citizen. News of President Lincoln’s assassination came as a shock when she was eleven years old.
Mrs. William A. Chaffee, member of Louisa Adams Chapter, celebrates her one hundredth birthday anniversary.

Mrs. Chaffee was born in Rochester, Vt. She studied music in Boston and served as church organist at the First Congregational Church in Rochester for forty years. Her husband, whom she married in 1880, was in charge of singing at the same church. Mrs. Chaffee still plays the piano although dimming eyesight makes it difficult to read the music.

Her days are spent watching television, playing with Fritz, her pet dachshund, visiting with neighbors and playing the piano. All who know her are surprised at her alert mind and active body.

Mrs. Chaffee's one wish as she rounds out a century of "happy" living is that she will remain active in mind and body as long as she lives.

Mrs. Joseph O. Hall
Vice Regent

**Fort Rensselaer** (Canajoharie, N. Y.) arranged two outstanding civic and educational events that were enthusiastically received in Canajoharie.

On May 24, 1954, the Chapter presented seven Crimson King maple trees, given by Carl W. VanValkenburg through his sister, Mrs. Fred Voght, Conservation Chairman, to the Canajoharie Central School District. A program was conducted in the auditorium of the newly constructed elementary school where Mrs. George Hambrecht, Regent, presented the trees to school officials. Singing of "America the Beautiful" and "Trees" by the school choir and recitation of original poems composed by pupils from each grade for the occasion were included in the program.

Dedication of the trees, one for each grade, was conducted on the school grounds with only those children who were descendants of Chapter members participating. At the conclusion of the ceremonies a parade of all of the children of the school was led past the trees. The entire event was thoroughly enjoyed by all of the students, faculty, school officials and Chapter members.

Fort Rensselaer Chapter was hostess at the annual Tri-Chapter Flag Day meeting with Fort Plain and St. Johnsville on June 12, 1954, at a luncheon at the Canajoharie Hotel. Mrs. George Hambrecht, Regent, presided at the meeting and presented 24 American flags to the Canajoharie High School for use in each classroom. The flags were individually given by members of the Chapter honoring or in memory of members of their families. John Deisseroth, Supervising Principal, expressed appreciation in accepting them for the school.

The speaker at the luncheon was Lt. Stanton B. Garner, USN, son-in-law of the Chapter Regent, whose topic concerned our national heritage and the necessity for its preservation. Among the Chapter's guests were Mrs. George Duffy, Ft. Plain, Past Vice-President General; Mrs. R. V. Nellis, Regent of Ft. Plain Chapter; and Miss Margaret Sanders, Regent of St. Johnsville Chapter.

Pictured above, left to right, are Lt. Stanton B. Garner, USN, guest speaker; John Deisseroth, supervising principal of Canajoharie Central School; Mrs. George Hambrecht, Fort Rensselaer Chapter Regent; and her daughter, Mrs. Stanton B. Garner.
These two events have made the residents of Canajoharie more conscious of D.A.R. work, and Fort Rensselaer Chapter hopes to continue the efforts undertaken thus far.

Mrs. Mary H. Dillon  
*Press Relations Chairman*

**General Israel Putnam** (Danvers, Mass.) elected Mrs. Henry P. Thurlow as Regent when a three-year term was concluded by Mrs. Arthur W. Gay in May, 1954.

An honorable mention certificate was won by the Chapter in the Honor Roll contest. Activities included an Award of Merit to Mr. Charles S. Tapley, local historian; an American flag to a Boy Scout troop; prizes to 5th grade children for historical essays and Pledge of Allegiance and American's Creed cards to 2600 school children; and a gift to an approved school, in memory of a deceased member, was substituted for the custom of sending flowers.

The Chapter was organized in 1895 by Mrs. Charles H. Masury, a former Massachusetts State Regent, and will celebrate its 60th anniversary in April, 1955, with an appropriate observance.

Two outstanding interests of the Chapter include a China Class and a Chapter House. The China Class is a group not limited to "Daughters" who are interested in antiques. Subjects studied this year included pottery, old blue china, bells, fairy lamps and old prints. The small amount charged for dues has also been a source of income to the Chapter.

In 1921, through the efforts of Mrs. Wallace P. Hood, Past Regent, the Chapter purchased the old (1670) home of an early patriot, Samuel Holten, who served as President of Continental Congress. The house has been restored and our secretary and her husband serve as custodians. An invitation is extended to all Daughters traveling in this historic section of our country to visit our house at 171 Holten St. Danvers celebrated its 200th anniversary in 1952, but for over 100 years previous to its incorporation, was a part of historic Salem.

Claire S. Gay  
*Past Regent and Press Chairman*

**Tri-Chapter Luncheon** (Syracuse, N. Y.). Mrs. Harold E. Erb, New York State Regent, was guest speaker at the Tri-Chapter Luncheon, given by the Onondaga County Chapters of D.A.R., in observance of Constitution Day. The luncheon, held at Drumlins, "Everybody's Country Club," was a high-spirited gathering.

Tri-County Luncheon guests: (from left) Mrs. Ferdinand Freytag, Regent of Fayetteville Chapter; Mrs. Frederick W. Howland, Regent of Comfort Tyler Chapter; Mrs. Harold E. Erb, State Regent of New York; Mrs. Daniel Jutton, Regent of Gen. Asa Danforth Chapter.

Regents of the participating Chapters, Mrs. Frederick Howland, Comfort Tyler Chapter; Mrs. Ferdinand Freytag, Fayetteville Chapter, and Mrs. Daniel Jutton, Gen. Asa Danforth Chapter, with the capable planning of Mrs. Howard Jutton, general chairman, left nothing to be desired. Unique floral arrangements formed artistic decorations. Background music was provided by a piano, violin and ’cello trio from Fayetteville. Miss Alice MacBride, whose membership is in Gen. Asa Danforth Chapter but whom we all claim, since she is our State Treasurer, gave a group of songs, in the last of which she inspired us to join in the choruses.

Past Regents of the hostess Chapters received. Mrs. Howland, Mrs. Freytag and Mrs. Daniel Jutton shared the honor of presiding at the speakers' table. Honor guests included Mrs. Erb, State Regent;
Miss MacBride, State Treasurer; Mrs. Lyle Howland, State Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. John Peele, State Chaplain; Mrs. Edgar Cook, National Vice President General; Mrs. Kenneth Maybe, National Vice Chairman of Good Citizens, and Mrs. Winfred Potter, National Vice Chairman of Resolutions.

Among the guests were several State Chairmen, District Vice Chairmen, Regents of neighboring Chapters and Presidents of Patriotic Societies; giving members of Onondaga County Chapters, opportunity of meeting associates in the cause of sustaining the ideals of our forefathers.

After the introductions, came the program's high point. No one present could have failed to be inspired by the far-reaching implications of Mrs. Erb's talk. We couldn't but realize the privilege of having her as our guest speaker at this our second annual Tri-Chapter Luncheon.

Mrs. John E. Lee
Second Vice Regent and Press Relations Chairman of Comfort Tyler Chapter

Santa Barbara (Santa Barbara, Cal.)
This Chapter observed its fortieth birthday, December 1952, with an elaborate cake and honoring our charter member, Miss Chris Noble.

Our programs have been outstanding with Mrs. Gordon E. Hall, Chairman, Miss Gertrude Peirson, with the theme "Early American Arts," outlined the first two hundred years of American painting, including Primitives, Colonial and Revolutionary periods. Numerous pictures were shown and an exhibit of coverlets, dresses and books used prior to 1835 were displayed.

Dr. Jay Monaghan, a guest speaker, as historian and consultant of the Wyles Library of Lincolniana and Civil War from the University of California, related much of interest in the life of the Lincoln family.

Our youth interests are guided by Miss Ethel Moss, a former Regent and member of the High School faculty. Her Junior Statesmen Organization has received national recognition. The Chapter contributes to the journey made to Sacramento, awards a R.O.T.C. medal and a Good Citizenship pin. We have now established a scholarship in the History Department to be known as the Ethel M. Moss History Award.

To our new and very beautiful and modern George Washington Elementary School, we presented a fine tinted portrait of George Washington with appropriate ceremonies. Many of the members attended. Miss Gertrude Peirson talked to the children of the organization of our country and Mrs. T. A. Rees, Regent, presented the portrait. The modern frame was inscribed in memory of Miss Viola Gilson, a chapter member and a teacher pioneer in the kindergartens of Santa Barbara. The handsome little president of the Student Council accepted the gift for the students. It was a very happy occasion.

Mrs. T. A. Rees, Regent

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To our new and very beautiful and modern George Washington Elementary School, we presented a fine tinted portrait of George Washington with appropriate ceremonies. Many of the members attended. Miss Gertrude Peirson talked to the children of the organization of our country and Mrs. T. A. Rees, Regent, presented the portrait. The modern frame was inscribed in memory of Miss Viola Gilson, a chapter member and a teacher pioneer in the kindergartens of Santa Barbara. The handsome little president of the Student Council accepted the gift for the students. It was a very happy occasion.

Mrs. T. A. Rees, Regent

David Holdsworth, President of the Student Council of the George Washington School in Santa Barbara, California, accepts the tinted portrait of George Washington from Mrs. T. A. Rees, Regent, with Miss Gertrude Peirson looking on. The portrait will hang in the school Assembly Hall.

Fielding Lewis (Marietta, Ga.). With brilliance and social significance the Fielding Lewis Chapter, Daughters of American Revolution, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their founding on April 23, 1954.

The tea which gathered together members of women's organizations in the town, and Chapter Regents from neighboring cities, was held at the home of Mrs. A. D. Little, with Miss Virginia Crosby, daughter of the founder, Ellen Lovell Crosby, as co-hostess.

Flower arrangements, some from Chapter friends, beautified the home and the dining table was centered with the cake, made by Mrs. Marion Dobbs, daughter of one of the charter members, Mrs. Wm. J. Black. It was topped by the D. A. R. emblem.
The only living charter member present was Mrs. J. J. Daniell, still active in civic, cultural, and social events.

Assisting in receiving the guests were Mesdames Claude A. Keith, Regent, and Harold A. Benson, Chairman of the Junior Committee, Mrs. W. V. Moore and Miss Lucye Turner.

The Chapter is in a flourishing condition with three new members added to the roll this past year and all indications are that it will increase in membership and in interest under the leadership of the new Regent, Mrs. John Boston.

Miss Virginia Van Stine Crosby

Jane McCrea (Fort Edward, N. Y.). The Jane McCrea Chapter and their Junior Committee have joined in projects during the past year. Last year, the Junior Committee contributed time and labor before the opening of the Fort House in Fort Edward. After having opened the house to the public, the Chapter served as hostesses to visitors.

The Fort House is the oldest frame house in the County and is furnished with period furniture and museum items. It is near the site of the Massacre of Jane McCrea which spurred local residents on to the defeat of Burgoyne and for whom our Chapter is named. Our Chapter has loaned the Fort House spurs from the home of Miss McCrea and a rolling pin. They added a piece of shawl owned and worn by Miss McCrea and a later picture of Jane McCrea.

The Junior Committee conducted a Silver Tea at the Old Fort House and were well supported by the Chapter.

In February, a joint meeting was held by the two groups. The Chapter acted as hostesses and conducted the meeting while the Junior Committee arranged the program. The program was a resume, with colored slides, of the research of the local archeological society who have unearthed in our locality objects, some 4,000 years old, and over which the American Revolution was waged.

Mrs. Hallam G. Young, Regent

Jacksonville (Jacksonville, Fla.) believes that knowledge and appreciation of the events of American history and the American standard of life which has shaped those events will aid in the citizenship training of teenagers. Acting on this belief the Chapter gives an annual award to the eighth grade teacher of American history in Duval County public schools who is considered most proficient in making the facts and spirit of American history live for his pupils. Duplicate awards are given in white and Negro schools. Each award carries a personal citation and a check for $50 to be used for classroom equipment.

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bell, eighth grade History Teacher at Oceanway Junior High School, won the award in the white schools.

Jacksonville Chapter also gives medals annually to the outstanding pupil in the American history classes of two senior high schools in Duval County, in Lee High School and in Stanton Senior High School for Negroes. In 1954 the Chapter awarded forty-seven Good Citizenship medals in other schools, presented pins to four D.A.R. Good Citizen girls and gave an auditorium flag and twenty classroom flags to a local school, in addition to its J.A.C. program.

Mrs. Ray O. Edwards, Regent

Nancy Hunter (Cape Girardeau, Mo.). Honored guests of the Nancy Hunter Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, which convened Wednesday afternoon, September 22nd with Mrs. Jack Oliver at Greystone, were Mrs. J. F. Baber of Richmond, State Regent of the organization, and Mrs. Charles Coppinger of Liberty, Honorary State Treasurer. They were presented, following a business session, by Mrs. Frederic A. Groves, a national Vice President General and member of the local Chapter. Mrs. W. F. Oehler, Regent, presided over the business agenda and presented Mrs. Groves.

Also present were local guests and Mrs. C. R. Porter of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. T. H. Beadles of Cairo, Ill.; Miss Christine Medley and Mrs. C. M. McWilliams of Jackson, Mo. Miss Medley is Regent of Guild Chapter there.

Both Mrs. Baber and Mrs. Coppinger spoke. Mrs. Baber’s subject was “Foster True Patriotism,” which is the theme chosen for the year by the national Program Committee. Mrs. Coppinger, in brief remarks, told something of the Missouri D. A. R. Directory which she has compiled.

Pink roses appointed the room for the meeting and a large centerpiece of white chrysanthemums graced the tea table at which Mrs. W. P. Caruthers presided. The hostesses for the afternoon were the members of the executive board.

Mrs. C. E. Mount

Press and Publicity Chairman

Puerto Rico (San Juan, P. R.). On Sunday, July 11, 1954, the Puerto Rico Chapter, N.S.D.A.R. placed a bronze plaque in honor of Samuel F. B. Morse on the central plaza of Arroyo, a small town on the eastern coast of Puerto Rico.

Bronze plaque, in honor of Samuel F. B. Morse, placed by Puerto Rico Chapter in town of Arroyo, marks the establishment of the first telegraph line in Puerto Rico.

Morse, the great artist and scientist, had spent several months of the year 1859 visiting relatives in Arroyo. While there, he established a small private telegraph line from the home in which he was a guest to a sugar mill some distance away.

This was the first telegraph line to function in Puerto Rico.

The plaque was unveiled by the little granddaughters of Mrs. Lucille K. Ramírez de Arellano, and of Mrs. H. H. Hansen, Past Regents of the Puerto Rico Chapter, assisted by Mrs. Felisa Rincón de Gautier, City Manager of San Juan, recently chosen First Woman of the Americas.

The table in the foreground of the picture is the table used by Morse for his telegraphic instruments.
The Puerto Rico Chapter plans to place a similar plaque in the near future to mark the landing place of the American troops under General Miles, July 25, 1898.

Lucille K. Ramirez de Arellano
Regent

Captain Hubbard Burrows (Hinsdale, Ill.). Both the pages of history and the calendar were turned back to “an October afternoon in 1890” last week to provide picturesque and delightful entertainment for the Thursday meeting of the Captain Hubbard Burrows D.A.R. Chapter in Hinsdale. Mrs. J. A. Baldinger, 101 S. County Line, was hostess for the session.

The playlet given by members of the Junior Committee depicts the founding of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. In costume of that genteel but gay period, the persons in the cast laid plans to form a women’s society “to perpetuate the memory of the spirit of the men and women who achieved American independence, to encourage patriotism, to engender the spirit of Americanism and to teach patriotism.”

Mrs. C. E. Clark as Mrs. Lockwood, hostess of the Founders, presided until Mrs. Robert Palmer, as Mrs. Benjamin Harrison (wife of the then President) took over as the first President-General.

Mrs. Richard Ferguson as Mrs. Walworth acted as Secretary of the imaginary meeting.

Mrs. James Rice as Miss Eugenia Washington, Mrs. Robert Pierce as Mary Desha, Mrs. Philip Mark as Mrs. Good, Mrs. Charles Pitte as Mrs. Cabell and Mrs. Robert Harris as Mary McDonald, all offered help, suggestion, and criticisms.

Lucindy, the maid, ably characterized by Mrs. George Hallam, came to break up the business part of the meeting by announcing tea. Director of the one-act play, entitled “A Kindling Flame,” was Mrs. Raleigh T. Williams.

Mrs. Felix Caruso, Regent, Captain Hubbard Burrows Chapter, conducted a short business meeting, in which plans for attending the State Conference were discussed and Mrs. W. M. Davidson, National Defense Chairman, presented three points vital to national welfare.

Mrs. W. V. Brown as Chairman, and Mrs. H. H. Doering, Jr., Mrs. Raleigh Williams, and Mrs. John Walter assisted Mrs. Baldinger in serving tea at a table which featured the yellow and pale green of early spring.

Virginia R. Bushnell
Press Relations Chairman

Poage (Ashland, Kentucky) held an important meeting on May 16, 1954, at the home of Mrs. Samuel T. Leslie, Greenup, Kentucky. The Leslie home in itself is historically noteworthy for it was built between 1845-50 and stands faithfully restored with rare furnishings amidst century-old trees.

The speaker was Jesse Stuart, distinguished Kentucky poet and novelist. Mrs. Clair F. Mateer, program chairman, in presenting Mr. Stuart, said that he was speaking to neighbors, for his home “W. Hollow Farm,” adjoins the Leslie estate. As he read from such of his publications as “Man with a Bull-Tongue Plow” and “Kentucky Is My Land,” Mr. Stuart emphasized the love of country and praised the D. A. R. for its historic and patriotic contributions. “God is eternal among these hills,” said Mr. Stuart to an entranced audience as he spoke eloquently of the blessed earth, oak leaf language, green silence and the whippoorwill.

The members voted to bestow the D.A.R. Award of Merit upon Mr. James T. Norris, retired Marine Major, Past Department Commander of the American Legion of Kentucky, and Editor of the Ashland Daily Independent. He is a brilliant and fearless journalist who, through his col-
unins, praises worthy Americanism and warns against dangerous agencies of World Government. A veteran of both World Wars, he writes and speaks with the convincing assurance of a true patriot.

On the program Mr. Thomas Burchett, Jr., accompanied by Mrs. Minnie C. Winder, sang “America the Beautiful” and “God Bless America.”

Mrs. Byrne spoke of the significance of Flag Day and of the importance of that National Emblem, the American Flag.

Poage Chapter always observes patriotic days which memorialize important dates in history, and so, considered it a privilege to, on such a day, present this coveted Award of Merit to an adult who has made a constructive contribution to the furthering of the American way of life.

Mrs. Thomas Burchett, Librarian

Rebecca Cornell (Rahway, N. J.) Members of Rebecca Cornell Chapter had a memorable day seeing historical places in a radius of home.

First was Washington Rock in the Watchung Mountains from which place General Washington watched the enemy and planned maneuvers.

As we passed through Baskingridge, we all took note of the majestic old oak in the churchyard of the Presbyterian Church. At one o’clock we met at the Old Mill Inn at Bernardsville where luncheon was particularly lovely. This Old Mill was once a barn and the very dining room once a wagon shed. Each of the seven bedrooms was a bent in the hayloft and the exposed beams, window shutters and hardware are all parts of the original.

The touring patriots then proceeded to Jocky Hollow where stands an old hospital used by Washington during hostilities.

Troops of the American Continental Army were encamped in Jocky Hollow in 1779-80.

Our next pleasure was the Tempe Wick House and its herb garden. Legend has it that during this period horses were at a premium and Tempe Wick hoping not to have hers confiscated, hid her in her bedroom. This is not an authenticated story, but rather a lingering tale.

In the herb garden, were sage, thyme, tarragon, mint, catnip, curry, marjoram, bayberry, hyssop and lavender and peppermint. These herbs make our seasonings, medicines and perfumes. Most of us were seeing our very largest herb garden.

Ruth Cleland Chairman of Evening Group

Elizabeth Ludington Hagans (Morgantown, W. Va.) To commemorate the founding of our Chapter 50 years ago, an attractive Golden Anniversary Party honoring the founders and the State Regent, Mrs. William McClaugherty, was held recently. Sharing honors was our real granddaughter of the Revolution, Miss Margaretta Gapen. State officers, neighboring regents, and friends from sister chapters were present and generous in their congratulations.

Golden Anniversary Tea celebrating the founding of the Elizabeth Ludington Hagans Chapter, D.A.R. Pictured from left are: Miss Margaretta Gapen, one of the remaining real granddaughters of the American Revolution; Miss Marion E. Tapp, Chapter Regent; Mrs. William W. McClaugherty, State Regent of West Virginia; Mrs. Millard T. Sisler, Past Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution; and Mrs. S. P. Morgan, State Corresponding Secretary.

Highlighting the program was the address by Mrs. McClaugherty on “The Constitution,” following a sincere and gracious tribute for the progress the Chapter has made in reaching many outstanding goals.

Starting with events surrounding the establishing of the Bill of Rights, she

(Continued on page 1310)
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, gathering from some twenty States and representing many more Chapters throughout the country, experienced another Summer of inspiring programs each Thursday afternoon this past season at the New York State Summer resort, Chautauqua, N. Y.

The Summer program was arranged by Mrs. Ray L. Erb, president of the Chautauqua Circle. Mrs. Erb is now serving as National Defense Chairman for the State of New York. The program each week was most instructive. Exchange scholarship students to the Chautauqua Summer Schools from Wales and England were informative, as were also several interesting and enlightening addresses and discussions emphasizing Korea and China.

D.A.R. Day was celebrated Saturday, July 31, upon which occasion 260 Daughters of the American Revolution attended the annual luncheon. The day was ideal, beginning with a reception held on the porch of the Hall of Missions. Those receiving were National Officers, State Regents and honored guests. Luncheon immediately followed at Alumni Hall.

The group then adjourned to the Hall of Philosophy for the program, which was opened with a prayer by the Rev. Samuel Holt of Seneca Falls, N. Y., the Pledge of Allegiance and the National Anthem. Greetings were extended by the presiding officer, Mrs. Ray L. Erb; Mrs. Herbert Patterson, State Regent of Pennsylvania; and Mrs. Harold E. Erb, State Regent of New York. Miss Edla Gibson of Buffalo, N. Y., Honorary Vice President General, was introduced.

Mrs. Samuel Holt of Seneca Falls gave a short reading, entitled "A New Citizen"; followed by Mrs. Erb's presentation of Mrs. James B. Patton, past President General and present National Chairman of National Defense. Mrs. Patton gave, in her usual forthright manner, a clear and vivid picture of some of the problems immediately confronting our nation, and the position of the National Society relative to these same issues.

Three vocal solos were then given by Mr. Robert Duval of Washington, D. C., accompanied by Miss Muriel Kilby of Toronto, Canada. These young artists thrilled the audience with their outstanding talents.

For his address, Dr. Carl Winters of Oak Park, Illinois, selected as his subject: "What Is Right With America." This well-known and extremely able speaker gave much to inspire serious consideration of the subject.

Two patriotic numbers were sung by Miss Thelma Brown of Olean, N. Y., accompanied by Mrs. W. Paul Reitz, Chairman of American Music for the State of New York.

The program was closed by Mrs. Erb's expression of appreciation to and for those present, followed by the pronouncement of the benediction by Mr. Holt.

Officers of the Chautauqua D.A.R. Circle assisting Mrs. Erb with the summer activities were: Mrs. Earl Colton, Chaplain, member of Jamestown Chapter, Jamestown, N. Y.; Mrs. James Bates, Treasurer, member of Moshannon Chapter, Phillipsburg, Pa.; Miss Margaret Eisaman, Corresponding Secretary, member of Fort Pitt Chapter, Pittsburgh, Pa.; and Mrs. Walter Horn, Recording Secretary, Shaker Chapter, Cleveland, Ohio.

Three More Nursing Scholarships for Young Negro Women

By recommendation of the Executive Committee, the National Board of Management October 13 voted three more nursing scholarships for young Negro women from the interest of the Caroline E. Holt Educational Fund. Two went to Velma Lynn O. Smith, of Meridian, Miss., and Doris J. Henderson, of Baltimore, Md., at $250 each, for three years, at Freedmen's Hospital, Washington, D. C. The other was for Jessie Irene Bell, of Ashland, Ky., at $200 a year for three years, at Berea College. The D. A. R. Chapter at Berea has "adopted" her for personal gifts.
(Continued from last month)


Stories of unnecessary destruction of important genealogical information comes to our attention from time to time. It seems strange that in a period when millions of dollars are expended for the gathering and the preservation of data pertaining to the early settlers of our communities there should be those who do not yet understand the importance and value of such data.

"Much to the regret of many interested persons, an old church cemetery of our city was dug up about two years ago to make room for a new church edifice," writes Dr. Eldon B. Tucker, Jr., of Morgantown, West Virginia. "At the time I thought they were acting within the law, but expected they would move the headstones and the remains to another cemetery. Much to my chagrin they did neither. The headstones are in the junkyard of the contractor who built a new church.

"The university list showed there were markers for 78 people. In checking the list I discovered that at least a third of them were born in the 1770's. Among those buried in the old cemetery were three soldiers of the Revolutionary War, Col. William Cleary, who had deeded the land to the church in question to be used for a cemetery; Henry Dering, 1762-1807; James McGee, 1784-1821; and George Col. William Jarrett, 1776-1829; Nicholas B. Madera, 1750-1804. Those grave markers had been placed by the government about 15 years ago; and Hugh McNeeley, 1793-1859. In tearing down the old church, built about 1890, a number of memorial windows dedicated to individuals whose families had financed their installation were also demolished.

"When I asked the man in charge concerning the disposition of the markers, he enquired, 'Who cares?' Too bad that descendants of the individuals buried there are unacquainted with the situation and so are making no complaint.'"

From the Genealogical Helper, Longan Utah, June 1954, by Dr. Eldon B. Tucker, Jr., 349 Coburn Avenue, Morgantown, West Virginia. Sent in by Mrs. Sam (Frances Madera) Maddux of the Lawton Chapter in Lawton, Oklahoma.

LEAVERTON CEMETERY, HIGHLAND COUNTY, OHIO

Leaverton Cemetery, on a farm operated by the Henson family on County Road 11, between Bridges in Highland Co., Ohio, and intersection with Route 138 just south of intersection with Road 299, on the east side of road behind a red barn about 1/2 mile north of old road. The nearest village is Leesburg, Ohio. This cemetery had a nice fence but stock have been let in and the stones are broken off and chipped so that a perfect transcription is impossible. Quite a few of the stones are now in two pieces and it is quite possible there are more burials than stones. The following inscriptions were copied by George A. Robinson, Jr., 206 West Market St., Washington Court House, Ohio.

Buntain, Hannah E., dau. of Moses & E., died April 28, 1848, aged 17 years 2 months 22 days; Moses, died June 27, 1875, aged 77 years 9 months 7 days; Samuel M., son of Moses & E., died October 19, 1848, aged 23 years 7 months 12 days; Lavina A., dau. of Moses & E., died March 14, 1839, aged 3 years 3 months thirteen days.

Leaverton, Lydia H., wife of Thomas, died July 1, 1862, aged 60 years 9 months 16 days; Thomas, died October 27, 1859, aged 70 years 4 months 27 days; Samuel, April 4 ?, 1827, died—1826, aged 8 years 10 months (partly illegible); William W., October 7, 1830-July 18, 1842 (not too legible) aged 11 years 7 months 11 days (not certain)—of- & I.L. died July 25, 1857, aged 8 months; Eli C., infant son of J. F. & S. A., died February 15, 1854, aged 11 days; William, son of Jo—& Salley, 9-30-18—, died 2-14-184—ae (illegible).

Leaverton, Perry, son of D. & Isabela, born January 1, 1829 dead.

Leaverton, William D., son of M. T. & E. J., died October 5, 1842, aged 1 year 8 months 12 days; James, born October 20, 1842, died November 6, 1842, aged 12 days; Hannah, consort of John F., died April 17, 1835, aged 77 years 9 months 6 days; Noah, born December 17, 18—, died March 13, 1845, aged 27 years 2 months 28 days (partly illegible). The above Hannah Leaverton was formerly Hannah Elizabeth Wilson who was born in Baltimore, Maryland, and was the wife of John Foster Leaverton, a Revolutionary soldier who served from Talbot County, Maryland.

Queries


Also Ephriam Allen (John 3, Obadiah 2, Samuel 1), b. Middletown, Conn. Feb. 21, 1721; d. 1779, after 1782 Wallingford, Conn.; mar. Middletown, Elizabeth Chilson (or Chilton?) dau. of John and Elizabeth Chilson of Wallingford. Who are they? Elizabeth, b. Oct. 22, 1790 where he d. 1823. Will made 1821 and loyalty oath dur. Rev. per.? Cor. invited with 6, 1798. May have been 2nd w. as the foll.

Since bef. 1820 she had been liv. with prob. Whitlock. Who is she? Did James serve in each w., and same for ch. (10) and names of 1724; d. by 1764 for Jan. 23, 1764 he mar. (2) army serv., serve on town committee or sign minis., Ancil Richardson. They later liv. in Wylth Co., Md. Martha, b. in 1806 in Tazewell Co., d. in 1880 in Hillsville, Carroll Co., Va. Have been told Cosby is a fam. name & wd. like inf. on that line also—Mrs. T. O. Abbott, First National Bank Building, El Dorado, Ark.

Joyce-Joice-Ryal—Reward is off. for par. or any connection of Martha Ryal of Baltimore, Md. w. of Nathan Joyce, mar., license d. Dec. 6, 1798. May have been 2nd w. as the fall is also rec. in Baltimore Co.: Nathan Joyce & Hannah Bassage, July 23, 1789. In 1790 census, “Nathan Joyce” was res. in Anne Arundel Co., Md. (3 in fam.). Date of d. wanted. Martha Joyce, d. at Balto. June or Aug. 1831, as ea. 69. Since bef. 1820 she had been liv. with prob. Sarah Hayes, d. May 12, 1837, (Bible rec.) at Balto., wid. of William Hayes, II, (ca. 1754-1825), grocer & ship-owner of Balto. fr. Barnesville, Mont. Co., Md. Foll. mar. lic. is rec. in Anne Arundel Co., Md.: Mar. 27, 1780: “William Hays & Sarah Ryan,” possibly a mis-spelling in other recs. Andy & Rays, data of md. bef. 1800 wanted & will ex. Variation of name.”

Rial-Rial-Royal-Royle-Ryell-Ryle-Ryal. 1790 cen. lists only Adams, Cunrod, & George Ryle of Balto., Md.; d. Sept. 5, 1883 at Albany, Texas (gr’stone). Robert Burns Griffin was b. Dec. 7, 1810 (not 1819). He was mar. Nov. 7, 1833 (not 1883). Edward Burns Griffin was b. Sept. 15, 1825 (not 1824). Hasey: The name sh. be Sarah Dexter Hasey. For par. see N.E.H. & G. Reg., July 1953, p. 236. The date Dec. 17, 1750 was date of mar. intentions, to Joseph Lewis of Chelsea, Mass. Thomas Parker, pioneer of Winslow, Me., not son of Isaac Parker, Jr. It is now bel. Thomas Parker was the same who was b. Oct. 1734 at Groton, Mass., son of Phineas, Jr. & Mary (Kemp) Parker of Groton. The name of Olive, w. of George R. Parker, is in Records of R. G. Smith, 487 Union Avenue, Laconia, N. H.

Henderson-Etheridge-Ratchford, Stiddham families.—Wd. app. any inf. reg. foll. ances. Who were pars. & gd.pars. of Robert Frank Henderson, b. Gwynett Co., Ga., Sept. 8, 1817; d. Brinkley, Ark., 1873. One rec. says m. was Abigail Ratchford. My g.d.f. George Simeon Henderson, son of Robert Frank Henderson. Were they desc. fr. Simeon Henderson who mar. gd.dau. of George Stephen Heard? This Henderson fam. orig. came fr. Va. Robert Frank Henderson, mar. Emeline Stidham or Ethridge? Her m. was Hannah Ethridge. Emeline, d. 1847 and is bu. near Stilesboro, Ga. Is there anyone with inf. re these fams. or knows someone who can help me complete this line. Wd. apv. hearing from them.—Mrs. Frank Suchanek, 87 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn 1, N. Y.

HISTORIC CUP AND SAUCER GIVEN TO KOREAN MUSEUM

A valuable and attractive Haviland cup and saucer made at Limoges, France, in 1876, is being donated by the National Society for the National Museum of Korea, by vote of the National Board of Management. This was a gift of Mrs. Marie Powers, 834 No. June St., Hollywood 38, Calif. Clayton-Carter—Barnabas Carter, whose 1st w. was Sarah Clayton, was the Rev. sol. liv. in Nelson Co., Ky., in 1840, with his son Barnabas. His 2nd w. went on to Ill. after his d. I am desc. fr. Thomas who mar. Margaret Meek in Spencer Co., Ind.—Mrs. Charlotte M. Underwood, 1087 G. Street, San Bernardino, Cal.


THE regular meeting of the National Board of Management of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, convened in the Board Room of the Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D.C., at nine-thirty, Miss Gertrude S. Carraway, President General of the Society, presiding.

The Chaplain General, Mrs. Will Ed Gupton, led in prayer, followed by the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, recited in unison.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Thomas Henry Lee, called the roll, the following members being recorded as present: National Officers: Miss Carraway, Mrs. Trewhella, Mrs. Gupton, Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Barrow, Mrs. Duncan, Mrs. Richards, Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. Cory, Mrs. Creyke, Mrs. Trau, Mrs. Musgrave, Mrs. Pomeroy, Mrs. Odom, Mrs. Wise, Mrs. Groves, Mrs. Fallaw, Mrs. Braerton, Mrs. Elliott, Mrs. Friedli, Mrs. Tynes, Mrs. Greenlaw, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. White, Mrs. Shrewder, Mrs. Rasmussen, Mrs. Hale, Mrs. Stirling, Mrs. Christin, Mrs. Brandon. State Regents: Mrs. Luttrell, Miss Massey, Mrs. Allen (Colorado), Mrs. MacKenzie, Mrs. Hoch, Miss Dennis, Mrs. Machlan, Mrs. Humphrey, Mrs. Beak, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Swanson, Mrs. Abels, Mrs. Hudson, Mrs. Hicks, Miss Parsons, Mrs. Hager, Mrs. Hepburn, Mrs. Newland, Mrs. Braddock, Mrs. Forrest, Mrs. Barber, Mrs. Strain, Mrs. Cutting, Mrs. Reeves, Mrs. Erb, Mrs. Kendrick, Mrs. Bixler, Mrs. Buddrus, Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. Hurdis, Mrs. Rule, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Arnold, Mrs. Bailey, Mrs. McClaugherty, Mrs. Harris.

The President General called attention to the Standing Rules for Board meetings and presented the new National Parliamentarian, Mrs. Sarah Corbin Robert.

Miss Carraway announced that she would not read her twenty-four page report in order to save time since it will be printed in full in the magazine.

Report of President General

Following the close of the 63rd Continental Congress, your President General presided over the regular meeting of the new National Board of Management on April 24, and a short special meeting of the Executive Committee.

That night I spoke at the dinner-dance of the National Society, Children of the American Revolution, as a guest of Mrs. Charles Carroll Haig, National President; and later attended a reception given by the National Society, U.S. Daughters of 1812.

On Monday afternoon, April 26, I was a guest of Mrs. B. Harrison Lingo at a tea given at the Club of Colonial Dames of America in honor of their National President.

Next day I attended the luncheon program of women in Washington for the annual convention of the United States Chamber of Commerce, as a guest of Mrs. Joseph B. Paul.

At the State Capitol on Thursday morning, April 29, it was my privilege to receive on behalf of the National Society an Honor Certificate from Freedoms Foundation for the Memorial Bell Tower at Valley Forge, Pa.; and also a George Washington Honor Medal for the President General's Message in the July issue of the D.A.R. Magazine. At the same time Mrs. James B. Patton, Honorary President General, received a similar medal for her 1953 address, "Building Leadership."

After this program, I went to the Statler Hotel for the annual luncheon of the Congressional Wives' Club honoring the First Lady of the Land. There I was the guest of Mrs. Charles R. Jonas, wife of a Representative from North Carolina.

On Saturday, May 1, Mrs. Patton and I drove to Chadd's Ford, Pa., where we were luncheon guests of the Brandwyne State Park Commission at the Concord Country Club, then attended the dedication program at the Washington Headquarters in the Brandwyne State Park. Later we toured the Henry Francis duPont State Museum at Winterthur, Delaware.

Mrs. Graham A. Barden, wife of my District's Representative in Congress, entertained at luncheon on May 6 at the Congressional Club.

On Mother's Day Mrs. B. Harrison Lingo sent to the USO Club a delicious cake in my name and that of the D.A.R.

For Mother's Day, the Washington-Lewis Chapter, Mrs. Marion McDaniel, Regent, entertained at luncheon at the Princess Anne Hotel in Fredericksburg, Va., in my honor. For the luncheon program, Mrs. James B. Patton, National Chairman of National Defense, was the speaker.

After the luncheon we went to the Mary Ball Washington Monument for the annual Mother's Day program. For the usual exercises, your President General was the speaker. Later, President Eisenhower and Mrs. Eisenhower arrived. The former placed the memorial wreath at the Mary Washington monument and spoke briefly to the assemblage, Miss Frances Mason Williams was the general chairman for the day's celebration.

Mrs. Sarah Corbin Robert, of Annapolis, Md., came to Washington May 10 for a luncheon conference regarding her new duties as National Parliamentarian beginning July 1.
By invitation of authorities in charge of Armed Forces Day here, the President General and the National Chairman of our National Defense Committee attended the mammoth military parade May 15 and the exhibitions and programs May 15 and 16 at Bolling Air Force Base, our Society being honored with reserved seats for these displays of "Power for Peace."

Late in the afternoon on May 17, I took a plane for Charlotte, N. C., where that evening I was honored guest and speaker at a large dinner and ceremony attended by the midshipmen of the United States Naval Academy at the Barringer Hotel. Mrs. DeWitt Austin, Chairman of the Charlotte Regents' Council, presided. Among those present were Mrs. W. H. Belk, Honorary Vice President General; Mrs. George Albert Kernodle, State Regent; and Miss Virginia Home, Honorary State Regent of North Carolina.

Next day Mrs. Belk and your President General were highly honored at being the only two women on the City and State Reception Committee named to receive President Eisenhower upon his arrival at the Charlotte airport. We had reserved seats during the midshipmen's lunch and programs commemorating the 179th anniversary of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, then went with the short motorcade to escort the President back to his plane.

Later that afternoon the President General was honored at a buffet dinner given by Mrs. Frank Brandon Smith at her home. Afterwards, she was taken by motor to the Charlotte airport for the return trip to Washington.

As the guest of Miss Mary Spargo, our Public Relations Director, I was a guest at the annual dinner and stunt night program of the Women's National Press Club on the night of the 22nd at the Statler Hotel. As your President General, it was my honor to be presented briefly to the large assemblage which included President Eisenhower and Mrs. Eisenhower.

Your President General was your official representative at the 64th annual Congress of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution at Williamsburg, Va., from Sunday evening, May 20, until Wednesday morning, May 23. At the other meetings and entertainment programs, our Society was perhaps the first women's organization to offer a prize at West Point, N. Y. There I attended the Superintendent's reception and other programs.

That the Academy Officials and Mechanics Department appreciate our award was proved by the fact that the Department this year erected an attractive plaque bearing the names of all the D.A.R. winners since 1930 when our Society was perhaps the first women's organization to offer a prize at West Point.

Later that afternoon I was invited as your President General to present the annual D.A.R. award of a camera to Midshipman George Burton Parks of San Francisco, Cal., for standing highest in seamanship in the graduating class.

The Executive Committee met June 2. After a busy morning, the special Board Meeting was attended by your President General, as usual in charge of the luncheon for the Board members present as guests of Mrs. G. W. S. Musgrave, Vice President General, and Mrs. Ross B. Hager, State Regent, both of Maryland. Also a guest at the luncheon was Mrs. Charles Carroll Haig, Chairman of our Buildings and Grounds Committee, who as usual had charge of the luncheon.

Following a brief Executive Committee meeting during the early afternoon, the seven National Officers present—the President General, First Vice President General, Recording Secretary General, Organizing Secretary General, Registrar General, Historian General and Librarian General—accompanied by Mrs. Musgrave and Mrs. Hager and Mrs. Joseph B. Paul, Congress Program Chairman, motored to Annapolis, Md.

There we were joined by Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., Honorary President General, at the Officers' Club for an informal reception given by Vice Admiral Joy, Superintendent of the U. S. Naval Academy, and Mrs. Joy. Our official escort was Captain Lewis, USN.

Given reserved seats, our party enjoyed the dress parade of the midshipmen, with the annual presentation of prizes. It was the privilege of your President General to present the annual D.A.R. award of a camera to Midshipman George Burton Parks of San Francisco, Cal., for standing highest in seamanship in the graduating class.

After the colorful program, we were entertained at a dinner party by Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., at her home in Annapolis, being joined there by other guests.

The President General, the Registrar General and the Historian General on Thursday morning, June 3, attended a premiere showing of the film, "It's Everybody's Business," in the Hall of Flags of the United States Chamber of Commerce building, as guests of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

The Recording Secretary General, Registrar General and Historian General were luncheon guests of the President General and many matters of D.A.R. business were discussed.

As your representative, it was a privilege again to present the National Society's prize of a portable typewriter to the graduating cadet ranking highest in mechanics, Cadet Donald F. Newnham, winner, Johnstown, N. Y., at the United States Military Academy on June 6 at West Point, N. Y. There I attended the Superintendent's reception and other programs.

That the Academy Officials and Mechanics Department appreciatively accept our award was proved by the fact that the Department this year erected an attractive plaque bearing the names of all the D.A.R. winners since 1930 when our Society was perhaps the first women's organization to offer a prize at West Point.

Mrs. Virginia Lambert entertained Congress Program Committee members at a luncheon June 10 at the Capitol Hill Club. Plans for the next Continental Congress program were discussed with Mrs. Joseph B. Paul, Chairman.

That night I was invited as your President General to the Garden Party by the British Ambassador and Lady Makins at the British Embassy in celebration of the birthday of Queen Elizabeth II; and to a reception given by the Portuguese Ambassador and Senhora Fernandes at the Embassy of Portugal in celebration of the National Day of Portugal.

That night I was an honor guest and speaker at the reception given by the Chapter Regents Club of the District of Columbia at the Chapter House, Mrs. C. Clarke Young, retiring President.

Next afternoon I spoke briefly at a quarterly meeting of our staff employees. The program
was presided over by Mrs. Geoffrey Creyke, Librarian General, in the absence of Mrs. Robert Hoch II, President General and Chairman of the Personnel Committee. The speaker was from the Library of Congress and had for his subject various types of folk lore and the need for preserving them.

The annual luncheon of the Potomac Chapter was held June 12 at the Congressional Country Club. Mrs. Grundy, Chapter Regent, introduced the speaker as an honor guest and the speaker. Mrs. Robert M. De Shazo, Sr., Chapter Regent, presided.

On the afternoon of June 13 I was a guest at the reception and tea given by the Arlington House Chapter at the home of Mrs. John Locke Green in Arlington, Va. Mrs. Herman Richard Allen, Chapter Regent, said that a chief purpose of the social event was to stimulate new members for the new Chapter.

Later that afternoon it was my privilege to be in the receiving line at a tea given by Mrs. Charles Henry Plotner, State President of the Children of the American Revolution, District of Columbia, at her home, in honor of Mrs. Charles Carroll Haig, National President, N.S.C.A.R.

A Flag Day ceremony on the Hazel Markel television program over Station WTTG-TV in Washington was arranged by Mrs. Thomas J. Norman, Chairman of the Correct Use of the Flag Committee for the Lucy Holcombe Chapter, District of Columbia. A United States Flag given by the Chapter was presented on television by Mrs. Norman to your President General, who spoke briefly about the flag and then presented it to Mrs. Roy F. Layton, National President of the Girl Scouts of the United States of America, for use at the Girl Scouts’ National Camp at Rockwood, Maryland, which was given to the Girl Scouts some years ago by a Daughter of the American Revolution. A group of Girl Scouts sang on the program, and Mrs Markel spoke about Flag Day and the change in the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag.

The Regents’ Club of the D.A.R. Chapters in Montgomery County, Maryland, entertained at the Mayflower Hotel. The Regents’ Club of the D.A.R. in Washington, D.C., is composed of representatives from all the D.A.R. Chapters in the District of Columbia.

During the afternoon a bus tour to historic sites around Lewes was arranged by members of the Colonel David Hall Chapter, of Lewes, Mrs. Robert John Kennedy, Jr., Regent. Mrs. Hoch and other Delaware members entertained Mrs. Creyke. Mrs. Creyke was chairman of the President General later at dinner at Rehoboth Beach.

Leaving Washington for home by motor on June 23, I stopped by Halifax, North Carolina, to address a luncheon meeting of 150 persons relative to the proposed restoration of historic old homes there. During the afternoon I met Mrs. George A. Kernodle, State Regent, at the State Constitution House there, owned by the North Carolina D.A.R., to plan for its repairing and repainting.

On the night of June 24 I spoke to the New Bern Historical Society in New Bern.

The North Carolina State Commission for the Restoration of Tryon Palace met at New Bern June 29-30, and I attended the various meetings and socials of the Commission and its Executive Committee.


A half-hour radio program was given by me on July 14 over Radio Station WOOW at New Bern. On July 20 I spoke to the State Board of Conservation and Development at Morehead City and later to its Parliamentarian, the President General, W. Worley, of Sacramento, California. We were guests there at a luncheon, reception and tea as well as the graduation exercises.

A number of conferences were held during the next weeks in Washington, including meetings of the Congress Program and Congress Banquet Chairman, the Personnel Chairman, the National Parliamentarian, the Bylaws Revision Committee, and the Buildings and Grounds Committee relative to the Constitution Hall renovations.

Miss Faustine Dennis, State Regent of the District of Columbia, represented the National Society as an observer at the request of the President General, at the banquet of the National Council for Community Improvement June 24 at the Mayflower Hotel.

Miss Dennis came to the aid of the National Society in procuring through Mr. Graham Smallwood of TWA 20 small United States flags with standards for presentation to the Civil Air Patrol Cadets sent abroad under the cadet exchange program during the summer. She also arranged for our colors to be carried July 16 on the District of Columbia Flag Recognition Day. She had made all arrangements for our flags to be carried on Independence Day but rain prevented.

It was a pleasure to represent our Society at a tea given August 26 by Mrs. Lawrence H. Smith, one of our members, who was general convention chairman for the annual meeting of
the American Legion Auxiliary in Washington. The tea honored the National President and Past Presidents of the Auxiliary. Many of the Legion and Auxiliary members accepted our official invitation to visit our D.A.R. Museum and Library during their conventions here.

Plans for National Board dinners were made September 9 at a luncheon given by Mrs. S. Dolan Donohoe, a committee member, at her home in Alexandria, Va.

The next day I drove to Richmond, Va., for a full day of programs arranged by the Bermuda Hundred Chapter, Mrs. John William Anderson, Regent. First, there was a tape recording for later broadcast over Radio Station WMBG. Then came a television appearance over TV Station WTVR. A luncheon meeting of the Chapter was held at the home of Mrs. H. H. Dodge at Chester, Va. During the latter part of the afternoon there was a press conference at the Jefferson Hotel.

Mrs. Charles Carroll Haig, Chairman of the Buildings and Grounds Committee, entertained members of the Buildings and Grounds Committee for Constitution Hall renovations at a luncheon meeting on September 13. The members were given full information about the renovations previously authorized, and were shown the Hall in its new dress.

The following night I was a dinner guest of Mrs. Robert E. Duncan, Oregon Centennial Year's events of this organization composed of members of Scotch ancestry.

After receiving numerous inquiries from Mrs. Wayne M. Cory, Historian General, and other members, I endorsed personally the movement to restore Old North Church, historic shrine made famous by Paul Revere in Boston. Although I knew that our National Society could not accept such a project as a National Society project without official vote, I stated that members could voluntarily and individually send contributions to the restoration authorities at Boston and then report them to the Historian General. News to this effect was announced over a nation-wide broadcast by Fulton Lewis, Jr.

Leaving Washington by motor September 15, I spent that night in New York City, where Mrs. Joseph B. Paul, Chairman of our Congress Program Committee, and I attended to some business relative to the next Continental Congress.

Next day I drove to Nashua, New Hampshire, for the New Hampshire Fall Meeting. Mrs. W. Russell Canit, Regent of the hostess Matthew Thornton Chapter, entertained Mrs. Arnold D. Cutting, State Regent, and two newspaperwomen and me at dinner at the Nashua Country Club. I was the overnight house guest of Mrs. Rose Lecluis, proprietor of the Laton Hotel. At the following day at the First Congregational Church, Mrs. Cutting, State Regent, presiding. During the luncheon there an Award of Merit was presented by Mrs. Cutting for the State Society to Senator Styles Bridges, who was a luncheon guest along with Mrs. Bridges and her received in church parlors followed the afternoon meeting.

Among the other guests at the programs were Mrs. Ashmead White, Vice President General and Chairman of the Americanism and D.A.R. Manual for Citizenship Committee; Mrs. Donald S. Arnold, State Regent of Vermont; Miss Alice R. Parsons, State Regent of Maine; and several National Vice Chairmen and past National Officers.

After adjournment a number of us drove to York, Maine, stopping en route for dinner together. I was the house guest of Miss Parsons for three nights.

The annual fall meeting of the Maine Society, Miss Parsons, State Regent, presiding, was held September 18 at the Marshall House, York Harbor, with the theme "Honoring Our Heritage." The Old York Chapter was hostess, Mrs. Steven D. Merrill, Regent.

During the late afternoon, following the morning and afternoon meetings and luncheon, members were invited on an historical tour, with stops at historic buildings, ending with a tea given at their home by Miss Parsons and her sister, Miss Margery P. Parsons.

Those attending included Mrs. White, Mrs. Cutting, Mrs. Robert T. Arnold, Mrs. James J. Hepburn, State Regent of Massachusetts, and several National Vice Chairmen and past National Officers.

During the weekend Miss Parsons took me to services at the historic St. John's Episcopal Church at Portsmouth, N. H., and to many historic sites, old homes and scenic points in that area. Also her house guest for the period was Mrs. Roy E. Heywood, past Vice President General.

Monday the Misses Parsons and Mrs. Heywood accompanied me to Concord, N. H., for luncheon at the Gold Hotel. Then I continued alone to Bellows Falls, Vermont, for two nights at Hotel Windham.

A pre-Conference dinner for a large number of guests was given Monday evening by Mrs. Herman E. Weston, State Vice Regent, at the Girls' Department of the Kurn Hattin Homes, Saxton's River, Vermont. A special honor guest was "Grandma" Moses, one of our members. After the dinner local Daughters of the American Revolution came for a reception.

After breakfast with Mrs. Donald Speare Arnold, State Regent, the 55th State Conference of the Vermont Society, N.S.D.A.R., was opened by Mrs. Arnold at the United Church of Bellows Falls. The hostess Chapter was the William French Chapter, Mrs. Harold Cady, Regent.

Following the morning meeting, there was a luncheon in the church social rooms. For the afternoon there was the annual Memorial Service. During the afternoon meeting short talks were made by the President General and several National Vice Chairmen. Round-table discussions of committee work were held later for the Program, Museum and Americanism committees.

All members and guests were invited to a tea at the Boys Department of the Kurn Hattin Homes at Westminster.
Among the guests were Mrs. Richard C. Southgate, Curator General; Mrs. Ashmead White, Vice President General; Mrs. Arnold D. Cutting, State Regent of New Hampshire; and Mrs. James J. Hepburn, State Regent of Massachusetts.

The Conference Banquet was held Tuesday night at the Masonic Temple, with the President General as the chief speaker. An Award of Merit was presented by the Vermont Society to Mr. W. I. Mayo, Director of the New England Kurn Hattin Homes for underprivileged boys and girls.

After attending the first part of the Wednesday morning meeting, Mrs. Ashmead White and I left by motor with Mrs. Harold E. Slack, State Chairman of the Radio and Television Committee, for Keene, N. H., where Mrs. Slack and I participated in a radio broadcast from Radio Station WKNE. Afterwards the three of us, accompanied by Mrs. Elizabeth B. Jackson, Regent of the Ashuelot Chapter, of Keene, had luncheon at the new Winding Brook Motel dining room near Keene.

Mrs. White and I then continued on to Providence, R. I., where we were dinner guests of Mrs. Charles E. Hurdis, State Regent of Rhode Island, at the Old Grist Mill near Providence.

The State Fall Meeting of Rhode Island Daughters convened Thursday morning, September 23, at the historic First Baptist Church of America in Providence, with Mrs. Hurdis presiding. The Rhode Island Independence Chapter was hostess, Miss Helen J. Malmstead, Regent.

For the morning and afternoon meetings and luncheon the guests included Mrs. White; Mrs. James J. Hepburn, State Regent of Massachusetts; Mr. John K. Whittemore, Headmaster of Hillside School. The Hon. Dennis J. Roberts, Governor of Rhode Island, and Dr. Thomas S. Roy, pastor interim of the First Baptist Church, were among those bringing greetings.

Upon adjournment of the day's session, I left by motor for Norwich, Conn., where I was the overnight guest of B. Gilbert, State Vice Regent of Connecticut. That evening there was a large dinner party for D.A.R. members from all parts of Connecticut held at the Commerce Club in Norwich. Afterwards there were visits to the two museum homes owned and maintained by the Faith Trumbull Chapter of Norwich, Miss Barbara F. Allen, Chapter Regent.

Other guests of Mrs. Gilbert for the night were Mrs. Ronald B. MacKenzie, State Regent of Connecticut; and Miss Katharine Matthies, past Third Vice President General.

The 61st State Meeting of the Connecticut Daughters was held Friday, September 24, at the Park Congregational Church, with Mrs. MacKenzie presiding. Among those bringing greetings were Mrs. Grace L. H. Broseau, Honorary President General; and Mrs. Kenneth T. Trewhella, First Vice President General.

For the morning Dr. Gus Turville, President of Northland College, was chief speaker; for the afternoon the President General was the speaker. Luncheon was served at the Masonic Hall.

That night I was the house guest of Mrs. Trewhella at East Hartford, Conn. The next morning I left by motor en route to Buffalo, N. Y.

At Buffalo, N. Y., prior to the opening of the 58th Annual State Conference, the President General was the dinner guest of Mrs. Herbert C. Nash. On Tuesday morning, September 28, she participated in a press conference early that afternoon appeared on a television program over TV Station WGR. Later that afternoon there was a reception and tea for several hundred guests at the Twentieth Century Club given by Miss Edla Gibson, Honorary Vice President General.

The conference banquet was held with the theme, “Now is the Time,” the State Conference was opened Wednesday morning, September 29, in the Empire State Ballroom of the Statler Hotel by Mrs. Harold E. Erb, State Regent of New York. The President General and others were guests of Mrs. Erb at luncheon.

During the afternoon there were round-table meetings of various committees. The President General spoke briefly at the National Defense meeting, arranged by Mrs. Ray L. Erb, State Chairman, at which the chief speaker was Mrs. James B. Patton, National Chairman. The President General also spoke at smaller meetings of the Honor Roll, Magazine Advertising, and Correct Use of the Flag Committees.

For the Conference Banquet that evening, the President General was the chief speaker. Afterwards there was a reception honoring the National Officers and State Regent.

On Thursday the President General was a breakfast guest of Mrs. Lyle J. Howland, a National Vice Chairman for Approved Schools. She spoke briefly at the Approved Schools Committee luncheon meeting, between the morning and afternoon business meetings. Later she attended the Annual Memorial Service at Trinity Episcopal Church.

For dinner that night there was a dinner party at which the President General and official guests were entertained by the State Regent and Conference hostesses. Among the guests was Mr. George E. Sokolsky, who was the speaker for the month's general program, during which he received an Award of Appreciation from the New York State Society. An informal party honoring Mr. Sokolsky followed in the State Regent's suite.

The Conference was adjourned before noon Friday, October 1. Among the visiting officials, in addition to those already mentioned, were Mrs. William H. Pouch, Honorary President General; Mrs. Edgar B. Cook, Vice President General; Mrs. Ashmead White, Vice President General; Mrs. Marshall Bixler, State Regent of Ohio; Mrs. W. W. McClaugherly, State Regent of West Virginia; Mrs. Charles Carroll Haig, National President of the National Society, Children of the American Revolution; Mrs. John Morrison Kerr, Past Treasurer General; Mr. Ralph H. Cain and Mr. John P. Tyson, of our
two D.A.R. Schools; and a number of past national officers from New York State.

As a guest of Mrs. Edward F. Madden, State President, the President General attended the luncheon meeting of the New York Organization of the National Society, United States Daughters of 1812, being called on for a few remarks.

That night she was a guest of Mrs. John W. Finger, State President, and spoke briefly at the annual Dinner Dance and Stunt Night Program of the New York Society, Children of the American Revolution.

On October 2, I returned to Washington and was back in the office on Monday, October 4, to take care of work accumulated during my absence, although much correspondence was handled at the various places visited.

Eighty-two District members attended a joint meeting of the District of Columbia D.A.R. Magazine and Magazine Advertising Committees on the morning of October 6 at the Chapter House in Washington, at which your President General represented the National Officers by committing work during the year were made, under the direction of Mrs. Leonidas I. McDougle, State Chairman of the Magazine Committee, and Mrs. Benjamin Y. Martin, State Chairman of the Advertising Committee. Mrs. McDougle, Miss Justine Dennis, State Regent; Mrs. Benjamin J. Brooks, Regent of the Susan Riviere Hetzel Chapter; Miss Luella Chase, Adviser for the D.A.R. Museum Committee, and the President General were luncheon guests of Mrs. Martin.

On the night of the 7th I was a guest at a dinner given for members of the National Board of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution by Mrs. John Morrison Kerr at her home in Washington.

Next day Mrs. James B. Patton and I were guests at a luncheon meeting of the Susan Riviere Hetzel Chapter, of which we are Associate Members, at the District's Chapter House, with Mrs. Benjamin J. Brooks, Chapter Regent, presiding. Mrs. Patton brought the regular message on National Defense, and the President General gave a talk as the Chapter's first program of the year.

The Fort McHenry Chapter, Miss Clara E. Manderschied, Regent, entertained on the afternoon of October 9 at a tea honoring State Officers of the District of Columbia at the home of Miss Roberta P. Wakefield.

The Executive Committee met Monday, October 11. That evening I was the guest of Mrs. Frank G. Trau, President, at the dinner of the Vice Presidents General Club. I stopped briefly by the dinner of State Regents, arranged by Mrs. Ross B. Hager, State Regent of Maryland.

A short program was held at 9 o'clock Tuesday morning, October 12, in the National Defense Office where a new United States Flag was presented by Mrs. George Frederick Emrick, National Chairman of the American Music Committee, in honor of Mrs. James B. Patton, National Chairman of the National Defense Committee.

The meeting of State Regents and National Chairmen followed, with the Chairmen presenting their respective projects and plans. A Snack Bar luncheon was held in the Banquet Hall.

During the afternoon the State Regents again met, primarily discussing proposed revisions to our National Society's bylaws.

At 4:30 P.M. there was a program in the D.A.R. Museum Gallery when an outstanding Collection of Letters written by Signers of the Federal Constitution and other Members of the Continental Congress was presented to the Museum by Mrs. Wade H. Ellis in honor of her sister, Miss Luella P. Chase, National Adviser to the Museum Committee.

The National Board Dinner was held that night at the Mayflower Hotel, Mrs. Arthur C. Houghton, Chairman. Among those in attendance were some of the officers and chairmen from outside the District who are scheduled to take the Bus Tour to Approved Schools October 14-22.

Since April 20 I have spent 99 days in Washington on D.A.R. business.

We are indebted to a number of other National Officers besides those mentioned who have represented the President General at certain times upon various occasions when attendance by the President General was impossible because of conflicting engagements.

Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, Organizing Secretary General, and Mrs. Geoffrey Creyke, Librarian General, attended the Attorney General's Citizenship Day program at the Cincinnati Museum by Mrs. Wade H. Ellis in honor of Mrs. R. C. Creyke, Librarian General, attended the Attorney General's Citizenship Day program at the Cincinnati Museum.

Mrs. Henry H. Rhodes, State Vice Regent of Pennsylvania, extended our greetings to the 41st Encampment of the Veterans of Foreign Wars in Philadelphia on August 4th.

Mrs. Geoffrey Creyke, our Librarian General, attended September 29th a meeting called by the Secretary of Labor in Washington for the purpose of discussing with representatives of national women's organizations matters concerning the Women's Bureau.

Mrs. Walter C. Pomeroy, Vice President General, was requested to represent the National Society at a panel discussion concerning aims of Women's Organizations by the University of Michigan, in Ann Arbor, during July.

The President General cooperated with Mrs. Nancy C. Robinson, Assistant Director, Planning Branch, Savings Bonds Department, U.S. Treasury, in issuing a brief statement for nation-wide distribution as to the value of the purchase of U.S. Savings Bonds.

Similar cooperation was also given to the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, when the President General issued a letter, to be circularized nationally, commending the Emergency March of Dimes, in August.

At the request of the American Good Government Society, a letter was written for the record of the Senate hearing to Senator John Marshall Butler endorsing the purposes of an Alexander Hamilton Bicentennial Commission, which Commission was later established by Senate Joint Resolution 140.

Since last April there have been a number of publications and reprints. By vote of the Executive Committee, copies of the letters of instruction written by National Officers and
National Chairmen were sent to all Chapter Regents. The 1955 Congress Proceedings and Committee Directory have been published as usual, with reprints of the J. A. C. Study Guides and other regular publications. New guides for Chapter Treasurers and Chapter Registrars were issued, and there were copies made of the proposed revisions to our National Society's Bylaws.

Attractive little D.A.R. Magazine Promoter place cards are available free for those qualifying for them. At the suggestion of the National Chairman of the Correct Use of the Flag Committee, under the President General's earnest desire to educate and train all Americans to honor the United States Flag properly, cards have been printed, for free distribution, containing the Pledge of Allegiance and excerpts from the Flag Code giving explicit directions as to the correct ways to salute our flag.

The National Society has lost, by death, two of its Honorary Vice Presidents General, Mrs. Howard H. McColl of Georgia and Mrs. Katharine White Kittredge of Vermont.

Mrs. Charles Carroll Haig, Chairman of our Buildings and Grounds Committee, will give a full report to the Board this afternoon on the recent renovations in Constitution Hall. All Board Members and other Daughters have a cordial invitation to a short program in the Hall at noon today. My most sincere thanks are hereby expressed to Mrs. Haig and her augmented committee for these renovations and to Mr. B. L. Frishman, our supervising architect. Their work has been arduous, but their interest has been superb, and I feel sure you will approve with deep appreciation the results of their labors.

MISS GERTRUDE S. CARRAWAY, President General.

The First Vice President General, Mrs. Kenneth T. Trewhella, read her report.

Report of First Vice President General

In contrast to the first summer after assuming this office, the past three months have been comparatively duty-free.

It was a privilege to represent the President General at the May Commencement of the Coast Guard Academy in New London, Connecticut, at which time the annual award given by the National Society was presented.

Much correspondence, covering almost every phase of our work, was promptly answered or, when deemed advisable, referred to the proper office.

The June Board Meeting was attended as well as two meetings called by the Chairman of the Personnel Committee.

Because of D.A.R. or personal commitments, several tempting invitations had to be declined with regret.

DOROTHY D. TREWHELFA, First Vice President General.

The Chaplain General, Mrs. Will Ed Gupton, read her report.

Report of Chaplain General

Your Chaplain General participated in a TV program sponsored by the S.A.R. It was a Flag Day program where the Governor and Congressman as well as one Tennessee Senator were present and entered into the exercises. She has held installation services for 15 various groups during the summer and fall; 150 letters were written and answered since the June meeting; 35 original poems as well as a book of original ones have been received this summer from our State and Chapter Chaplains. The Chaplain General plans to put them in some kind of book form at the close of this administration.

The office has sold 666 Prayer Books and 1,691 Rituals in the past 11 months. This number has increased since then.

During the National Bible Week, October 18-24, the Daughters of the American Revolution are being asked to stress the religious principles of the Scriptures and emphasize anew the standards of Christian Citizenship.

The highlight of the summer for your Chaplain General was the privilege of having Billy Graham and his team in her home for dinner. During the month crusade she only missed one night. A Chaplains breakfast is being planned for Congress Week and all State and Chapter Chaplains who have served during this administration are welcome to come. Notices will be sent out later.

HOY L. GUPTON, Chaplain General.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Lee, read part of her report.

Report of Recording Secretary General

After the close of the Sixty-third Continental Congress resolutions and letters as directed by the Congress were sent to the President of the United States, and Mrs. Eisenhower, members of the Cabinet, heads of the Defense, Army and Navy establishments, members of the United States Congress and others. Many replies have been received and complimenting the Society.

The resolutions adopted by the Sixty-third Continental Congress were prepared and printed in pamphlet form for distribution. Amendments to the Bylaws were prepared for insertion in the Constitution and Bylaws.

Work on the preparation and compilation of the Congress Proceedings—correcting, editing, proofreading, indexing—was completed in August.

Minutes of Regular and Special Board meetings were written for publication in the D.A.R. Magazine, and proofread. Verbatim transcripts have been made.

Motions and resolutions of the two April meetings, the June meeting, and Continental Congress, have been typed and copies delivered or mailed to each National Officer, also copied for the Statute Book and indexed.

The minutes of the Executive Committee meetings have been written, copies having been made and sent to all members of the committee; re-copied for binding in book form, and indexed. Motions affecting the work of each particular office were typed separately and delivered.

Since April 17, 1954, 3,452 membership certificates have been prepared and mailed, also 56 commissions to Vice Presidents General,
Honorary Vice Presidents General, State Regents and State Vice Regents.

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

Requests for assistance and information have been given prompt and careful attention. Although proofs for the 1954 Proceedings were read by the Recording Secretary General at her home, this report would be incomplete without an expression of gratitude to those who really did the work. The accuracy of the Proceedings of the 63rd Continental Congress and the promptness with which it was completed were entirely due to the fine service rendered by Miss Adaline Thornton, chief clerk in the office of the Recording Secretary General, to Mrs. Dorothy Hardin Dohmen, her assistant, and to our stenotypist, Mr. George H. Lennox, Jr.

The Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. Edward R. Barrow, read her report.

Report of Corresponding Secretary General

I am happy to present the semi-annual report of this office from March to September. It is to be noted that the volume of work done during the summer months was quite large, almost equaling that usually accomplished during the busy second half of the year from October to March, when chapter activities are at their height.

The first major undertaking was the distribution of the resolutions adopted by the 63rd Continental Congress to all members of the United States Congress as well as to those on our official mailing list. Included with the 3,489 copies sent to those on our official mailing list were 2,958 copies of the Amendments as adopted by the last Congress, and to all the chapter regents 2,759 copies of the Honor Roll questionnaire. Just recently 3,554 copies of the Directory of Committees were mailed to the National Chairmen to their State Chairmen, outlining the work of their committees, were assembled in envelopes and 2,934 packets were sent to those on the official mailing list and members of the Press Committee. Highlights of Program Activity booklets were mailed to each of the 3,388 new members admitted at the past three National Board meetings.

To the 2,565 inquiries received, 2,177 were answered and the remainder referred to the proper department for acknowledgement. It was my sad duty to advise our cabinet officers of the death of two of our beloved Honorary Vice Presidents General—Mrs. Howard H. McCall, Sr., of Vermont, and Mrs. Katharine W. Kittredge, of Georgia, and wish to express my thanks for these courtesies.

It is a privilege to serve under the inspiring leadership of our President General, Miss Carraway.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. J. DeForest Richards, read her report.

Report of Treasurer General

Immediately after the close of Continental Congress the financing authorized by the Executive Committee and the 63rd Continental Congress was completed. As all of the money in the Operating Fund was not needed during the summer, $200,000.00 was invested in 91-day Treasury Certificates. At the expiration of the 91 days, $150,000.00 was reinvested, earning interest of $806.00 for the Operating Fund.

The G Bond invested in the Operating Fund was taken by the Investment Trust Fund and the cash from the bond invested in 91-day Treasury Certificates, as it is sound economic policy not to carry long-term investments in this fund. Interest of $39.60 has been received.

The stocks and bonds for the Investment Trust Fund were purchased from cash on hand of $6,623.87 plus the Escrow Account of $27,334.97. The Investment Trust Fund has $17,212.71 in E. I. du Pont de Nemours stock and $23,221.81 in Government and Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey bonds, and includes a gift of $5,400.00 in bonds, of which $5,000.00 is in General Motor Acceptance Corporation and $400.00 in Consolidated Edison Co.

A gift of $3,000.00 in bonds was given by an anonymous donor, this interest to be given to the Kate Duncan Smith D.A.R. School.

At the end of the rental year of Constitution Hall, $84,068.09 had been received in rental fees; on this amount $13,249.56 was paid in taxes to the District of Columbia.

The cost of the 63rd Continental Congress above the registration fee was $2,629.42.

The payments made to date for the renovation of Constitution Hall are $68,274.69.

The refunds of applicants fees and dues held for two years or more totaled $2,695.50.

A letter of instructions with the Guide for Chapter Treasurers was mailed to all State and Chapter Treasurers in June. The Treasurer General anticipated that the early mailing would give the Treasurers an opportunity to become familiar with the information which would eliminate many mistakes. The count of our membership on June 1, 177,342, is the largest we ever had and the number of members dropped for nonpayment of dues on the first day of
July, 596, the lowest in years, the count last year being 763. The resigned members approximate the same as last year.

While your Treasurer General was out of the country during the summer she gained much knowledge of world affairs; she nevertheless was at all times in constant contact with her office, and the regular work was going back and forth the entire time. All business was completed and in order before your Treasurer General left.

**RECAPITULATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funds</th>
<th>Balance 2-28-54</th>
<th>Receipts 8-31-54</th>
<th>Disbursements</th>
<th>Balance 8-31-54</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>$104,774.95</td>
<td>$453,392.82</td>
<td>$20,741.43*</td>
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<td>Committee Maintenance</td>
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<td>Junior American Citizens</td>
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<td>Americanism &amp; D.A.R. Manual</td>
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<td>National Defense</td>
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<td>Approved Schools</td>
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<td>29,909.18</td>
<td></td>
<td>29,909.18</td>
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<tr>
<td>Agnes Carpenter Schools</td>
<td>113.27</td>
<td>316.87</td>
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<td>430.14</td>
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<td>American Indians</td>
<td>2,735.74</td>
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<td>Anne Rogers Minor Scholarship</td>
<td>264.78</td>
<td>34.98</td>
<td></td>
<td>299.76</td>
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<tr>
<td>Caroline E. Holt Educational</td>
<td>234.80</td>
<td>340.63</td>
<td></td>
<td>575.43</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fanny C. K. Marshall Library</td>
<td>826.05</td>
<td>205.65</td>
<td>47.25</td>
<td>984.45</td>
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<td>Golden Jubilee Endowment</td>
<td>443.16</td>
<td>6,364.04</td>
<td>5,572.00</td>
<td>1,285.20</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grace C. Marshall Scholarship</td>
<td>16.21</td>
<td>162.74</td>
<td></td>
<td>146.53</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grace H. Morris Fund</td>
<td></td>
<td>62.50</td>
<td></td>
<td>62.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Harriet E. Bowen Book Fund</td>
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<tr>
<td>Helen Pouch Memorial Scholarship</td>
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<td>1,054.31</td>
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<td>Charles Simpson Atwell School</td>
<td>75.00</td>
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<td></td>
<td>75.00</td>
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<td>Hillside School Endowment</td>
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<td>27.50</td>
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<td>369.64</td>
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<tr>
<td>H. Y. Washington Library Fund</td>
<td>115.02</td>
<td>356.90</td>
<td>454.21</td>
<td>17.71</td>
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<td>Life Membership</td>
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<td>50.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,650.61</td>
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<tr>
<td>D.A.R. Magazine</td>
<td>33,054.80</td>
<td>54,083.65</td>
<td>73,969.94</td>
<td>13,168.51</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mary E. Brown Ferrell Fund</td>
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<td>37.50</td>
<td></td>
<td>37.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Museum</td>
<td>5,886.38</td>
<td>1,935.77</td>
<td>1,935.02</td>
<td>6,427.13</td>
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<tr>
<td>New Building</td>
<td>163.90</td>
<td>163.90</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Reserve Fund for Maintenance</td>
<td>22,823.46</td>
<td>6,225.64</td>
<td>25,972.50</td>
<td>3,076.60</td>
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<tr>
<td>State Rooms</td>
<td>2,266.95</td>
<td>4,663.27</td>
<td>1,588.86</td>
<td>5,341.36</td>
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<td>Valley Forge Memorial</td>
<td>71,136.97</td>
<td>3,036.89</td>
<td>19,811.47</td>
<td>54,362.39</td>
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<td>Ichelberger Trust Fund</td>
<td>4,113.57</td>
<td>1,207.05</td>
<td>200.00</td>
<td>5,120.62</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anonymous Scholarship Fund</td>
<td>6,623.87</td>
<td>28,642.08</td>
<td>35,218.72</td>
<td>47.23</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$572,899.90</strong></td>
<td><strong>$310,005.21</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>$166,795.43</strong></td>
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**DISPOSITION OF FUNDS**

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<tr>
<th>Funds</th>
<th>Balance 8-31-54</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>National Metropolitan Bank</td>
<td>$164,295.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petty Cash in Office of Treasurer General</td>
<td>2,500.00</td>
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</table>

*Included in this balance is $19,900.50 received from Applicants who have not been admitted to membership, $1,182.00—1955 Dues; the Current Fund has $160,000.00 invested in 90-day U.S. Treasury Certificates, due September 1st, 1954 which leaves an actual operating balance of $159,658.93.

**INVESTMENTS**

**Agnes Carpenter Mountain School Fund**

- U.S. Treasury 2½% Bonds, December 15, 1959-62, $10,500.00
- U.S. Savings 2½% Bonds, Series G, due 1954, $14,400.00
- U.S. Savings 2½% Bond, Series G, due 1959, $1,000.00
- U.S. Savings 2½% Bond, Series G, due 1962, $500.00

**Anne Rogers Minor Indian Scholarship Fund**

- U.S. Treasury 2½% Bonds, December 15, 1959-62, $3,000.00

**Anonymous Scholarship Fund**

- Southern Pacific 4½% Bond, due March 1, 1977, $1,000.00
- American T & T Co. 2½% Bonds, due July 1, 1986, $2,000.00
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fund</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Caroline E. Holt Educational Fund</strong></td>
<td>U.S. Treasury 3% Bond, June 15, 1978-83.</td>
<td>$ 4,500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Caroline E. Holt Educational Fund</strong></td>
<td>U.S. Treasury 2% Bonds, December 15, 1959-62.</td>
<td>13,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Caroline E. Holt Educational Fund</strong></td>
<td>U.S. Treasury 2% Bonds, December 15, 1964-69.</td>
<td>3,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Caroline E. Holt Educational Fund</strong></td>
<td>U.S. Savings 2% Bonds, Series G, due 1954.</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Caroline E. Holt Educational Fund</strong></td>
<td>U.S. Savings 2% Bonds, Series G, due 1955.</td>
<td>500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Caroline E. Holt Educational Fund</strong></td>
<td>U.S. Savings 2% Bonds, Series G, due 1956.</td>
<td>200.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Caroline E. Holt Educational Fund</strong></td>
<td>U.S. Savings 2% Bonds, Series G, due 1961.</td>
<td>5,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Charles Simpson Atwell Scholarship</strong></td>
<td>100 Shares Texas Stock (common)</td>
<td>$ 5,600.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fanny C. K. Marshall Library Fund</strong></td>
<td>U.S. Treasury 2% Bond, December 15, 1959-62.</td>
<td>$ 1,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fanny C. K. Marshall Library Fund</strong></td>
<td>U.S. Savings 2.76% Bond, Series K, due 1964.</td>
<td>500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fanny C. K. Marshall Library Fund</strong></td>
<td>U.S. Savings 2% Bonds, Series G, due 1959.</td>
<td>8,500.00</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Fanny C. K. Marshall Library Fund</strong></td>
<td>U.S. Savings 2% Bonds, Series G, due 1960.</td>
<td>4,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Golden Jubilee Endowment Fund</strong></td>
<td>U.S. Treasury 2% Bonds, June 15, 1959-62.</td>
<td>$ 10,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Golden Jubilee Endowment Fund</strong></td>
<td>U.S. Treasury 2% Bonds, December 15, 1959-62.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Golden Jubilee Endowment Fund</strong></td>
<td>U.S. Treasury 2% Bonds, June 15, 1964-69.</td>
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<td>U.S. Savings Bonds, Series K, due 1966.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Golden Jubilee Endowment Fund</strong></td>
<td>U.S. Savings 2% Bonds, Series G, due 1954.</td>
<td>13,400.00</td>
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<td><strong>Golden Jubilee Endowment Fund</strong></td>
<td>U.S. Savings 2% Bonds, Series G, due 1956.</td>
<td>10,400.00</td>
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<td><strong>Golden Jubilee Endowment Fund</strong></td>
<td>U.S. Savings 2% Bond, Series G, due 1959.</td>
<td>5,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Golden Jubilee Endowment Fund</strong></td>
<td>20 Shares International Harvester Company (common stock).</td>
<td>640.00</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Golden Jubilee Endowment Fund</strong></td>
<td>34 Shares Kansas Power &amp; Light Co. (common stock).</td>
<td>663.00</td>
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<td><strong>Golden Jubilee Endowment Fund</strong></td>
<td>U.S. Certificate 1% Bond, due May 1955.</td>
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<td><strong>Golden Jubilee Endowment Fund</strong></td>
<td>U.S. Treasury 2% Bonds, due 1978-83.</td>
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<td><strong>Golden Jubilee Endowment Fund</strong></td>
<td>U.S. Savings Bond, Series J, due 1966 (maturity value $100.00)</td>
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<td><strong>Grace H. Morris Fund</strong></td>
<td>U.S. Savings 2% Bond, Series G, due 1959.</td>
<td>$ 5,000.00</td>
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<td><strong>Helen Pouch Memorial Scholarship Fund</strong></td>
<td>U.S. Savings 2% Bond, Series G, due 1956.</td>
<td>$ 500.00</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Grace C. Marshall Memorial Scholarship Fund</strong></td>
<td>U.S. Treasury 2% Bond, June 15, 1952-55.</td>
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<td><strong>Grace C. Marshall Memorial Scholarship Fund</strong></td>
<td>U.S. Treasury 2% Bonds, December 15, 1959-62.</td>
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<td><strong>Grace C. Marshall Memorial Scholarship Fund</strong></td>
<td>U.S. Treasury 3% Bond, due June 15, 1983.</td>
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<td><strong>Hugh Vernon Washington Library Fund</strong></td>
<td>U.S. Savings 2% Bonds, Series G, due 1959.</td>
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<td><strong>Hugh Vernon Washington Library Fund</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Hugh Vernon Washington Library Fund</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Investment Trust Fund</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Investment Trust Fund</strong></td>
<td>Consolidated Edison 3% Bonds, due 6/1/63.</td>
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<td><strong>Investment Trust Fund</strong></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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### Magazine Fund

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<td>District Building and Loan Association</td>
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<td>Liberty Building Association</td>
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<td>Prudential Building Association</td>
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<tr>
<td>National Permanent Building Association</td>
<td>10,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metropolis Building Association</td>
<td>10,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$90,000.00</strong></td>
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### Mary E. Brown Ferrell Memorial Fund

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bond Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Savings 2 1/2% Bond, Series G, due 1961</td>
<td>$1,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Savings 2 1/2% Bond, Series G, due 1962</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Savings 2 1/2% Bond, Series G, due 1963</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$3,000.00</strong></td>
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### Reserve Fund for Maintenance of Properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bond Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Treasury 3 1/4% Bonds, June 15, 1978-83</td>
<td>$1,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Treasury 2 1/4% Bond, December 15, 1959-62</td>
<td>10,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Savings 2 1/4% Bonds, Series G, due 1954</td>
<td>5,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jefferson Federal Savings and Loan Association</td>
<td>10,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Washington Permanent Building Association</td>
<td>10,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$36,000.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Members of the National Board of Management:

As Trustees of the Pension Trust Fund of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, we herewith submit the following report for the period from March 1, 1954 to August 31, 1954.

Balance, February 28, 1954. .................................. $ 2,486.48  

### RECEIPTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interest on Bonds</td>
<td>$ 372.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Special Appropriation—63rd Congress</td>
<td>20,677.83</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Receipts</strong></td>
<td><strong>$ 21,050.33</strong></td>
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### DISBURSEMENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pensions</td>
<td>$ 857.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to State Mutual Assurance Account</td>
<td>19,743.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Disbursements</strong></td>
<td><strong>$ 20,601.38</strong></td>
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Balance, August 31, 1954 .................................. $ 2,935.43  

### INVESTMENTS

<table>
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<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Savings 2 1/4% Bonds, Series G, due 1955</td>
<td>$ 3,300.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>U.S. Savings 2 1/4% Bonds, Series G, due 1956</td>
<td>10,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Savings 2 1/4% Bonds, Series G, due 1958</td>
<td>3,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Savings 2 1/4% Bonds, Series G, due 1959</td>
<td>13,500.00</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$ 29,800.00</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### STATE MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY ACCOUNT

Balance, February 28, 1954 .................................. $ 798.72  

### RECEIPTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>Employees Contributions</td>
<td>$ 483.87</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transferred from Pension Trust Fund</td>
<td>19,743.80</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Receipts</strong></td>
<td><strong>$ 20,227.67</strong></td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$ 21,026.39</strong></td>
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DISBURSEMENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Premium for Insurance of Present Employees</td>
<td>$20,700.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Disbursements</td>
<td>$20,700.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance, August 31, 1954</td>
<td>$326.03</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GERTRUDE S. CARRAWAY,
President General, N.S.D.A.R.

GERTRUDE O. RICHARDS,
Treasurer General, N.S.D.A.R.

JANIE H. GLASCOCK,
Clerk to Personnel Committee.

F. W. LAFRENTZ & CO.,
Certified Public Accountants
Executive Offices New York City
Colorado Building
Washington 5, D. C.

We have examined the recorded cash receipts and disbursements of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution for the six-month period ending August 31, 1954. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances, except that we did not verify by physical examination the security investments held in the Society's safe deposit box at August 31, 1954, nor did we confirm by direct correspondence, the amounts on deposit in savings accounts and with building and loan associations at August 31, 1954.

The statement of cash receipts and disbursements prepared by your Treasurer was examined by us, and in our opinion, the recapitulation thereof presents fairly the recorded cash transactions of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution for the six-month period ended August 31, 1954.

Washington 6, D. C.
October 13, 1954

F. W. LAFRENTZ AND CO.,
Certified Public Accountants.

Mrs. Richards moved That the two $1,000 American Telephone and Telegraph Bonds and one $1,000 Southern Pacific Bond given by an anonymous donor, the fund to be so called until the death of the donor, then to carry the donor's name, the bonds to be held by the National Society and interest paid to the Kate Duncan Smith D.A.R. School be set up as an anonymous fund and the wishes of the donor be adhered to; that on the maturity of the above mentioned bonds other bonds may be purchased that have the same or better interest value; and that all instructions in accordance with the wishes of the donor be kept in a sealed envelope in the vault of the Treasurer General. Seconded by Mrs. Creyke. Adopted.

At the request of the President General, Mrs. Richards detailed expenditures for the renovation of Constitution Hall. Mrs. Richards told about the purchase of new duplicating and printing machines for the offices.

The report of the Auditor was presented by Mrs. Edward R. Barrow, Chairman of the Auditing Committee, who moved That the report of the Auditor of October 13, 1954 be adopted, and that it be inserted in the minutes following the report of the Treasurer General. Seconded by Mrs. Trewhella. Adopted.

Mrs. Leonard D. Wallace presented the report of the Registrar General.

Report of Registrar General

It is a pleasure to submit the following résumé of the work accomplished in this office since the June report:

Number of applications verified, 2,364; number of supplementals verified, 230; total number of papers verified, 2,594. Papers returned unverified: originals, 385; supplementals, 737; new records verified, 383. Permits issued for official insignia, 417; permits issued for miniature insignia, 445; permits issued for ancestral bars, 493.

All duplicates through the June Board meeting have been returned. In April, 1,680 supplemental papers remained on hand. All of these have been processed; 600 are being held in the office waiting for replies to letters sent out asking for additional information.

The office staff is to be commended for a splendid job.

Anne D. Wallace,
Registrar General.
Report of Organizing Secretary General

Your Organizing Secretary General herewith submits the following report from June 2nd to October 13th:

Mrs. Karl Heyer is presented for confirmation as State Regent of Hawaii.

Through their respective State Regents the following ten members at large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents: Miss Genevieve Griswold Goodrich, Key Biscayne, Florida; Mrs. Kate Bastin Harvin Purvis, Central City, Kentucky; Mrs. Alix Kilpatrick Bloch, Ringgold, Louisiana; Mrs. Gladys Crutchfield Ferguson, Zwolle, Louisiana; Mrs. L. Evelyn Moore Best, White Hall, Maryland; Mrs. Mary Dunn Southern, Louisville, Kentucky; Mrs. Nettie Massie McCarley, Franklinton, Louisiana; Oushola, Franklinton, Louisiana; Piedmont Patriots, Charlotte, North Carolina; Comanche Springs, Fort Stockton, Texas.

The organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, is requested by the State Regent: Franklin and Williamson, West Virginia.

The following five organizing regencies have met all requirements according to the National Bylaws and are now presented for confirmation: San Augustine, Louisiana; Oushola, Franklinton, Louisiana; Piedmont Patriots, Charlotte, North Carolina; Comanche Springs, Fort Stockton, Texas.

The Esther Marion Chapter at Aiken, South Carolina was automatically disbanded in July, its membership having been below the required minimum for the period of one year.

The following five chapters have met all requirements according to the National Bylaws and are now presented for confirmation: San Augustine, Louisiana; Oushola, Franklinton, Louisiana; Piedmont Patriots, Charlotte, North Carolina; Comanche Springs, Fort Stockton, Texas.

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The state regent of Minnesota reports thirty-five hundred children have visited their Sibley House restoration in the first month it was open this year. Waightstill-Avery Chapter in North Carolina reports that they had received the History Medal, which they had presented in 1931, when the loss was made known to them by the recipient, a young soldier.

For the school year ending in June, 1954 there were 661 Certificates of Award sold, and a report from Mrs. Robert P. Sweeney, custodian of the History Medals, shows 2,243 sold, Pennsylvania leads with 322 and Virginia second with 117 History Medals purchased.

The Pennsylvania state historian is sending to each chapter regent a bound file of our history work, national and state information included. Harrisburg Chapter regent reports interest shown in the schools in our history work.

The historian of San Francisco Chapter in California is making a 3 x 5 index of all of the markers placed in her city for reference and also reports the dedication of a Dawn Sequoia Tree with its bronze marker, gifts to the Presidio of San Francisco, honoring chapter members who had served in the armed forces. The Wisconsin state historian reports the completion of their state D.A.R. Surgeon's Quarters restoration, dedication on October 6th, during state workshop.

In Connecticut a plaque for the Constitutional Oak was presented to one of the schools by Hannah Benedict Carter Chapter, who also cooperated with Compo Hill and Village Green Chapters by giving a radio program on station WLNK which consisted of a panel, one member from each chapter, with one acting as moderator by conducting a timely discussion of the history of the stamp issued by the United States Post Office this year commemorating the First Continental Congress, better known as the Albany Plan. Another radio script has been received from the Hannah Benedict Carter Chapter which gave a program over the same network September 1st composed of three members who discussed the history of the chapter, written by Mrs. Minerva Wright Rockwell, regent, in honor of the chapter's 60th anniversary, celebrated September 14th. Chakchiuma Chapter historian in Mississippi reports dedication services, held September 24th, for the restoration of Fort Dallas by Everglades Chapter in Florida and his intention of sending copies of an excerpt from the Everglades Chapter history, which includes the history and description of the restoration, to six libraries, three of which are connected with the United States Army.

The Archives Room has received a donation from Miss Florence Moore of Captain Elisha Jackson Chapter in Massachusetts and three from Mrs. Oscar Warren of Kiandaga Chapter in New York State.

There have been 125 letters written in this office during the summer. We are always glad to be of service to our members whenever possible and to hear from them.

I have attended five chapter meetings, and on a recent trip to the State of Illinois contacted members of chapters in Belleville, East St. Louis, Granite City, Springfield, Jacksonville, Petersburg, Peoria and Monmouth in two group meetings. Mrs. Ferdinand J. Friedli and I made a broadcast on Constitution Day from a radio station in Springfield, Illinois.

I am very grateful to all for loyal cooperation in this most interesting and rewarding work.

KATHERINE C. CORY, Historian General.

Mrs. Geoffrey Creyke, Librarian General, reads her report.

Report of Librarian General

It would give much pleasure if every member of our Society could look in on the Library and see what an interesting and busy place it is.

The new Recordak is in almost constant use. It was given in April by the District of Columbia Genealogical Records Committee, Miss Roberta Wakefield, Chairman, in honor of Miss Mamie Hawkins.

As Librarian General I have been present at meetings of twenty-one chapters and of twenty State Committees, and was the speaker at seven of these.

I have also attended all meetings of the National Executive Committee, the National Board of Management and Continental Congress, and most of the happy events connected therewith.

Meetings of the Buildings and Grounds Committee and of the special Committee for the Revision of Bylaws were attended.

I have been a guest at three State Conferences.

The annual letter of State Librarians was sent out in June. Enclosed was a list of "wanted books" and a list of dealers. Each book presented to the Library carries a book plate giving the name of the donor, chapter and the person in whose honor the book was given.

While on my vacation in Virginia, I visited several court houses and old Hampden-Sidney College Library, and was fortunate to secure some much-wanted books for the Library.

No report of the Librarian General would be complete without a tribute to Mrs. Walsh and her splendid staff in the Library.
The following 404 books, 348 pamphlets and 35 manuscripts have been received in the Library since our last report:

**BOOKS**

**ALABAMA**
- South Carolina 1790 Census. 1952. From Mobile Chapter.

**ARKANSAS**
- Daughters of the American Revolution Year Book State of Arkansas. 1954-55. From Arkansas D.A.R.

**CALIFORNIA**
- Irish, Putnam and Allied Lines. Willis L. and Stella B. Irish. From Ye Peace Pipe Chapter.
- The History of Larimer County. Ansel Watrous. 1911. From Mrs. E. J. Gregory through Cache la Poudre Chapter.
- The listing of the bequest of Mrs. Nannie R. Tracy in the July issue of the D.A.R. MAGAZINE should read:
  - Talcott Pedigree in England and America. S. V. Talcott. 1876. At the Bequest of Mrs. Robert C. Tracy through the Continental Dames Chapter.

**COLORADO**
- Ancestors of Edward Nelson Dingley and His Wife, Miriam Gardner Robinson. E. N. Dingley. 1954. From Mrs. Mary Lazenby through Victory Chapter:
  - A Short History of Westmoreland County, Pa. C. M. Bomberger. 1941.
  - Augustine Herman, Earl L. W. Heck. 1941.
  - My 96 Years in the Great West. G. W. E. Griffith. 1929. From Miss Minnie F. Thompson through Capt. Wendie Wolfe Chapter.
- Hartford, Conn. in History. Willis I. Twitchell, ed. 1899. From Mrs. Freeman G. Lee.
- Thomas Butler and His Descendants. G. H. Butler. 1886. From Continental Chapter.
- Thomas Sanford, the Emigrant to New England. C. E. Sanford. 2 vols. 1911. From American Liberty Chapter.

**CONNECTICUT**
- Following 3 books from Miss Mary Lazenby through Victory Chapter:
- Connecticut:
  - My 96 Years in the Great West. G. W. E. Griffith. 1929. From Miss Minnie F. Thompson through Capt. Wendie Wolfe Chapter.

**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**
- Ancestors of Edward Nelson Dingley and His Wife, Miriam Gardner Robinson. E. N. Dingley. 1954. From Mrs. Mary Lazenby through Victory Chapter:
  - A Short History of Westmoreland County, Pa. C. M. Bomberger. 1941.
  - Augustine Herman, Earl L. W. Heck. 1941.
  - My 96 Years in the Great West. G. W. E. Griffith. 1929. From Miss Minnie F. Thompson through Capt. Wendie Wolfe Chapter.
- Hartford, Conn. in History. Willis I. Twitchell, ed. 1899. From Mrs. Freeman G. Lee.
- Thomas Butler and His Descendants. G. H. Butler. 1886. From Continental Chapter.
- Thomas Sanford, the Emigrant to New England. C. E. Sanford. 2 vols. 1911. From American Liberty Chapter.

**FLORIDA**
- Daughters of the American Revolution Florida State Society Year Book. 1953-54. From Florida D.A.R. (2 copies.)

**GEORGIA**

**ILLINOIS**

**INDIANA**

**IOWA**
- Iowa Daughters of the American Revolution 55th Year Book. 1954. From Iowa D.A.R.

**KENTUCKY**
- D.A.R. Year Book State of Kentucky. 1953-54. From Kentucky D.A.R.

**LOUISIANA**

**MAINE**
MARYLAND


MASSACHUSETTS


MARYLAND


MASSACHUSETTS


MARYLAND


MARYLAND


MARYLAND


MARYLAND


MARYLAND


MARYLAND

Hall, Mecklenburg and Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence Chapters.

**Ohio**


**Oregon**

*History of Klamath County.* Linsy Sisemore, ed 1941. From Eulalona Chapter.

**Pennsylvania**


**Rhode Island**

*Rhode Island a Brief History.* E. C. Tanner. 1954. From Helen J. Malmstead through Rhode Island Independence Chapter.

**South Carolina**


**Vermont**


**Wisconsin**


**Other Sources**


The Strassburger Family and Allied Families of Pa. 1922.


Alexander McDonald of New Inverness, Ga. and His Descendants. Daniel H. Redfearn. 1954. From the compiler. (2 copies)


Foster Genealogy. Frank Foster. 1948. From the author.


The Descendants of Ezekiel Maine of Stonington, Conn. A. A. Aspinwall. 1903. From Mrs. Florence D. Main.

Walsh, Erwin and Allied Families. The American Historical Co., Inc. 1954. At the bequest of Mrs. Edward J. Walsh.


History of the Redfearn Family. Daniel H. Redfearn. 1954. From the author. (2 copies)


Some Wellman-Hackleman Lines Genealogy and Family History. 1954. From the compiler, Clarence P. Stevens.

Following 5 books from Harry Wright Newman:


David Blakeslee, His Ancestors and Descendants. Fred W. McCray. 1947. From Mrs. Grace McCray.

Following 32 books purchased from Hugh Vernon Washington Fund:


The Latimers. H. C. McCook. 1938.

Abstracts of Pensions, Soldiers of the Revolution, 1812 and Indian Wars Who Settled the Blue Grass Region of Kentucky. Lucy Kate McChee. Vols. 4-6.


Guide to Genealogical and Biographical Sources for New York City (Manhattan) 1783-1898. Rosalie Fellows Bailey. 1954. (2 copies)


Abstracts of Wills of Baltimore County, Md. 1783-91. Annie W. Burns. Vols. 4-6.


King's Mountain and Its Heroes. Lyman C. Draper. 1954. (2 copies)


Records of the Reformed Dutch Church of Hillsdale, N. Y. 1912.


History and Genealogy of the Judy-Judah-Tschudy, Tschudin-Tschudi, Schudi Family of America and Switzerland 870 to 1954. Marion P. Carlock. 1954.

Index to the Contents of the Vermont Historical Gazetteer. Abbie M. Hemenway. 1923.

Mareen Duvall of Middle Plantation. Harry W. Newman. 1952. (2 copies)

Vital Records of Providence, R. I. Vols. 2-4.

PAMPHLETS

Arizona
Following 2 pamphlets from Mrs. Roland M. James:

Genealogy of the Coffinberry Family. Beatrice B. Scott. 1927.


California
The following 2 pamphlets from Mrs. Kate B. Marshall through Alta Mira Chapter:


Centennial of Tulare County, 1852-1952. 1952.


Connecticut

District of Columbia
Following 3 pamphlets from Miss Mary Lazenby through Victory Chapter:


Record of Trimble and Related McCormick and Sterrett Families. Isabelle W. Morse. 1954. From the author through Manor House Chapter.

Following 2 pamphlets from American Liberty Chapter:

Colonial Bath and Pamlico Section, N. C. Lottie H. Bonner. 1939.

Emigrants from the Palatinate to the American Colonies in the 18th Century. Friedrich Krebs & Milton Rubineam. 1953.

Illinois
Knauss Family in American Revolution 1776-1783. From Mrs. Viola Shaw, the compiler.

Spencer Family History and Genealogy. R. C. Spencer. 1889. From Miss Evelyn Newland through Mayflower Chapter.

Shirley Family History. Mildred K. Dickey. 1952. From Sun Dial Chapter through Iowa D.A.R.

Iowa

Spencer Family History and Genealogy. R. C. Spencer. 1889. From Miss Evelyn Newland through Mayflower Chapter.

Shirley Family History. Mildred K. Dickey. 1952. From Sun Dial Chapter through Iowa D.A.R.

Maine
Lovely Mount. A Historical Sketch of the Heavins-Matthews Family from Virginia to Indiana 1827-41. 1953. From Mrs. Bernice B. Wyman, the compiler.

Maryland

Massachusetts

The Mayflower Quarterly. Vols. 18, Nos. 3 & 4; 19, Nos. 1-3. From Olde Newbury Chapter.

The following 16 pamphlets from Mrs. H. B. Estabrook through Olde Bedding Chapter:


A Deserted Village—Ashford, Conn. Henry S. Boulton. 1953.


The Hillyer Family, Mable C. H. Pollock. From the compiler.

Following 2 pamphlets from Mrs. Edwin R. Sparrow, Jr. through Hannah Winthrop Chapter:


Metcalf Family, E. W. Metcalf. 1867.

Michigan


Mississippi
Corinth, Miss. Centennial. 1954. From Mrs. Ben E. Everett.

Nebraska

New York
The Grape Belt, Souvenir Harbor Number of City of Dunkirk, N. Y. 1896. From Abigail Fillmore Chapter.


Ohio

Pennsylvania


RHODE ISLAND
Rhode Island History. 9 Nos. 1952-54. From Miss O. W. Richards.

TEXAS
Ferris, Texas 1874-1953. 1953.

VIRGINIA
Conecuh County, Ala. Census Returns—1820. P. M. Buffington. 1954. From Elizabeth McIntosh Hammill Chapter.

WASHINGTON

WISCONSIN
Goodsell Family Genealogy. Aldro Jenks. 1944. From Mrs. Laura M. H. Moore. (2 copies)

OTHER SOURCES

MANUSCRIPTS
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Following 2 manuscripts from Alice H. Moore through Margaret Whetten Chapter:
Court Records of John Burt, Sr. of Wake Co., N. C.

GEORGIA
Bible Record of the Perryman Family. From Mrs. Gussie G. Raines.

ILLINOIS
IOWA
Bible Records and Data on the Coryell Family. From Retta C. Rigtoft.

KENTUCKY

MASSACHUSETTS
Following 3 manuscripts from Mary I. Gunn:
- Baylies Records. Mary I. Gunn.

Following 3 manuscripts from Mary I. Gunn:
- Some Hinckley Notes. From Winifred L. Holman.

Massachusetts
Following 3 manuscripts from Mary I. Gunn:
- Baylies Records. Mary I. Gunn.
- Some Hinckley Notes. From Winifred L. Holman.

MICHIGAN
Following 6 manuscripts from Florence S. Whelan:
- Beebe Data.
- Curtiss Family Bible.
- Packard Family Bible.
- Owen Family Bible.
- Spencer Family Bible.
- Inscriptions from Cemetery on Swezey Hill, near Poland, Herkimer Co., N. Y.

NEW JERSEY
Following 5 manuscripts compiled by Russell C. Kremer and presented by Mrs. Sara M. Koehler through Major Joseph Bloomfield Chapter.
- Brainerd Presbyterian Church Sybertsville, Luzerne Co., Pa.
- Emanuels Evangelical Lutheran Church Sybertsville, Luzerne Co., Pa.
- Conyngham Episcopal Cemetery Tombstone Records, Conyngham, Pa.
- Wapwallopen Cemetery, Wapwallopen, Pa.
- The Thomas Family of Pa.

NEW YORK
100 Years of the Pierce Family. Harold F. Pierce. 1954. From the author through Mrs. Eleanor S. Landon.

PHOTOSTATS
ILLINOIS
Beeson Family Bible Records. From Mrs. Harold I. Meyer.

MISSISSIPPI
The Daily Corinthian—Corinth, Miss. 100 Years of Progress, May 16, 1954. From Mrs. Ben E. Everett.

NEWSPAPERS
MISSISSIPPI
The Daily Corinthian—Corinth, Miss. 100 Years of Progress, May 16, 1954. From Mrs. Ben E. Everett.

BOOKPLATES
NORTH CAROLINA
GENEALOGICAL RECORDS COMMITTEE

BOOKS
ALABAMA

ARKANSAS
- Clark County Records. 1953-54.

CALIFORNIA
- Henry Guthrie and John Lane Mason, Their Ancestors, Descendants and Collateral Kin. Mildred Murphy. 1953.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE [1283]
COLORADO

"Golden Kingdom of Gilpin"—Cemeteries of Gilpin County. 1954.

CONNECTICUT

Kensington Church Records. 1954.
Church of Christ in Unity and North Stratford, Membership, Births, Baptisms & Marriages. 1954.

DELAWARE


DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The Cossart Family. 1954.

FLORIDA

Family and Bible Records. Pts. 1 & 2.
Bible and Other Records. 1954.
Cemetery Records and Family Genealogies. 1954.

GEORGIA

Jackson County Wills. 1796-1896. 1954.

ILLINOIS

Records of Vermillion County. 1954.
Miscellaneous Records. 1954.
Cemetery Records of DuPage County. 1954.
Pioneers of Naperville. 1954.
Cemetery Records of LaSalle & Livingston Counties. 1954.
Funeral Home and Cemetery Records of Champaign County. 1954.
Wright Family History. O. J. Knouf. 1954.
Marriage Licenses 1866-70, Sangamon County. 1954.
Marriage Records of Champaign County, 1870-73. 1954.

INDIANA

Wills 1841-79, Huntington Co. 1954.
Gleanings from the Wabash Valley. 1954.

KANSAS


KENTUCKY

Roster of Revolutionary Ancestors. Frankfort Chapter. 1953.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Authors/Editors</th>
<th>Years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bible Records of Burlington, Camden and Gloucester Counties.</strong> T. C. Matlack.</td>
<td>1954</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bible Records, Wills and Excerpts from Bibliographies.</strong> Eagle Rock Chapter.</td>
<td>1954</td>
<td></td>
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<td><strong>Loyd, Loyde, Lloyd Family of Salem County.</strong> Thomas Reeves and His Descendants. Emma M. Reeves.</td>
<td>1954</td>
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<td><strong>New York</strong></td>
<td><strong>Cemetery, Church and Town Records.</strong> Vols. 200-202. <strong>Chenango County Wills.</strong> 1953-54. <strong>Chenango County 1850 Census.</strong> 1953-54</td>
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<td><strong>North Dakota</strong></td>
<td><strong>75th Anniversary of 1st Presbyterian Church of Fargo, 1877-1952.</strong> Virginia Military Land Grants of Pickaway County. 1953.</td>
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<td><strong>Washington</strong></td>
<td><strong>Other Sources</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Wyoming</strong></td>
<td><strong>Jefferson County Marriages, 1841-49.</strong> 1954. <strong>Colorado</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Pamphlets</strong></td>
<td><strong>Descendants of Nelson Fleming Loy and His Descendants.</strong> 1954.</td>
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<td><strong>Alabama</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Georgia</strong></td>
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Some Pioneer Churches of Boulder County. 1954.

CONNECTICUT

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

FLORIDA

GEORGIA
Bible and Family Records. 1954.

IDAHO
Genealogical Records—Marriages, Bible & Cemetery.

ILLINOIS

INDIANA
Steel-Steele Family of Kentucky, 1780-1950.
Brown, Stubblefield and Allied Families.
Descendants of Capt. Christopher Clark and
Col. Micajah Clark.
Logan County, Bible, Tombstone and Marriage
Bonds. Vol. 3.
Harrison, Edwards and Kindred Families.
Deed Book D, Harland County.
Tabb and Allied Families.
Cemetery and Bible Records. Rebecca Bryan
Boone Chapter.

LOUISIANA
Origin of Private Land Titles, Morehouse
Parish.

MARYLAND
Descendants of John Boreing. Roger S.
Hecklinger and Edwin G. Boring. 1952.

Massachusetts
Miscellaneous Records. 1954.
Index to Vital Records of Rhode Island. 1953.
Town Officers, Harwich, 1775-83.
Town Officers, Atkinson, N. H., 1775-83.
Friends Burial Ground, West Falmouth.
Burial Ground, Mt. Vernon, N. H.
Cemeteries from Mass., Maine and New York.

Michigan
Burpee Genealogy, Descendants of Thomas

MISSOURI
Historical Sketch of Macon County. 1941.
Records of Methodist Church Established 1810.
Old Hickory Church Cemetery.
Historical Data.
Deed Book "A" from Recorders Office, Lex-
ington.
Records Duncan Chapel, Shelby County.
Records of Wills B, Carthage, Jasper County.
Records from Office Recorder of Deeds, War-
rensburg, Johnson County.
Wills, Book 3, Hannibal, Probate Court,
1888-1895.
Cemetery & Stock Family Records.
"From Whom We Sprang"—Genealogical
Study of the Barnet, Jones, Calvert & Allied
Families.
Bible Records of Capt. George McCormick &
Parks J. Chaney.
Miscellaneous Records of Richmond, Ray
County.
Marriage Records, Boonville. Vol. 3.

Montana
Records of Families.

NEBRASKA
Wayne County Marriages. Book 3.
History of Early Organization & Members
Congregational Church Columbus.
Descendants and Paternal Ancestors of George
Lewis Nelson.

NEW HAMPSHIRE
Bible Records.
Church Records.

NEW JERSEY
French Burying Ground, New Milford.
Genealogical Records of Church & Cannon
Chapter, Springfield.
Foster Genealogy, Notes on White, Capron &
Other Families.
Genealogical Notes on Borden, Lloyd & Levi
Families.
Bible & Miscellaneous Genealogical Data,
Marriages by Rev. A. Mandell, the Presby-
terian Church of Madison.
Miscellaneous Records from Chapters.
Will Abstracts—Book 1 Hackensack, Bergen
County.
Jonathan Groves—First of Groves Family in
Newcastle County, Delaware.
Family Bible Records of Daniel Hillman,
Robert Huff & Jennings.
Index to the History of Bethel Methodist
Episcopal Church, Gloucester County.
Lutkins Family of Bergen County, with map.
Family Genealogy of Elsie May Stagg Post.
Rapelye & Allied Families.
Family & Cemetery Records. Shrewsbury
Towne Chapter. 1954.

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NEW YORK
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NEW YORK
Brush, Sammis, Kelsey & Allied Families.
Abstracts of Wills, Mamaroneck Township,
Westchester County.
Unpublished Cemetery & Town Records,
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Family & Cemetery Records. Shrewsbury
Towne Chapter. 1954.
Miscellaneous Data & Bible Records. 1954.
Bible Records. 1954.
Miscellaneous Records of Cumberland, Harnett & Other Counties. 1954.

**Ohio**

Gaston Family History 1600-1860.
Bible Records, Clermont County.
History of Hamilton Bethel Methodist Church, Union Twp., Mercer County.
Carey Family Bible & Cemetery Records, Madison County.
Genealogical Records, Georgetown, Brown County.
Auglaize, Highland & Mercer Counties, Ohio Cemetery Records & Family Data of Barber, Brewer & Others.
Marriage Records, Montgomery County, Dayton, 1851.

**Oklahoma**

Data on Sublette Family.
Wheeler Family & Collateral Lines of Lineage Helen Rice Clason, Duncan, Okla. Vol. I.
Record of Kemp Family.
Greene Family, Mason County Court Records.

**Oregon**

Pioneer Families of the Oregon Territory, 1850.
Some Pioneers of Baker County.
Washington County Church Records.
Early Marriages, Washington County.
Cemetery Records, Klamath County.
Some Family Records of Oregon.
Bible Records, Merrit, Port & Other Families.
History of Baker County.
Austins, Bancrofts, Emersons & Knights Family Records.
Cemetery Records, Jackson County. Vol. 3. Pleasant Hill Church Records, Marion County.

**Pennsylvania**

Historical Notes & Genealogical Record of the Bowersox Family. George E. Bowersox. 1950.
Bible Records—Craighead Collection, 1566-1935.
Index Marriages Schwartzwald Church, Berks County.
Register of Marriages & Baptisms of the First Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, 1701-1746.

**South Carolina**

Laurens County, Deed Book B. & Tax List 1865.
Index to Miscellaneous Laurens County & Other Records.
Genealogical Data from Application Papers Star Fort Chapter.

**Tennessee**

Cemetery Records Shelby County.
Old Bible Records Heiskell Family.
Family Record of the Rev. Henry Hunt.

**Texas**

Owen Family of Virginia. 1949.

**Utah**

Listing 54 Family Groups.

**Virginia**

The Port of Alexandria.
Bible Records 1714-1939.
Woodford, Jeter, Pate and Other Families.
Some Descendants of Jacob Funk, 1746, Strasburg.
A Part of the Harshbarger Family Lineage. 1954.

**West Virginia**

Cemetery Records, Wheeling.
Records of the First Presbyterian Church, Wheeling.

**Wisconsin**

Stocker Ancestors & Names Members of Society at Plattsville, 1st Methodist Church.

**Wyoming**

Cortell & Thompson Family Bible Records.
Bible & Family Records, Wright, Kinsey, Ryan & Williams.
History of Christ Church, Chicago.
Other Sources
Cemetery Records of Diamondville, Lincoln County, Wyoming.
Cemetery Records of Cokeville, Lincoln County, Wyoming.
Deep River Friends Church Cemetery Records, Deep River, Guilford County, North Carolina.
Cemetery Records of Ayden, Pitt County, North Carolina.
Sylacauga, Talladega County, Marble City, Alabama Cemetery Records.
Florida Cemetery Records.
Concordia Cemetery Records, China Grove, Rowan County, North Carolina.
Beebe Cemetery Records, Beebe, Oakland County, Michigan.
Records of Brookins Cemetery, Oakland County, Michigan.
Marriage Bonds of Edgecombe County, North Carolina.
Miscellaneous Records, New Jersey.

ALICE PAULETT CREYKE, Librarian General.

In the absence of Mrs. Richard C. Southgate, Curator General, Mrs. Gupton moved that the report of the Curator General be filed. Seconded by Mrs. Barrow. Adopted.

Report of Curator General

Of great importance to the Museum and to the National Society as a whole is the gift of a Collection of Letters and Documents bearing the signatures of 37 of the Delegates who signed the Constitution of the United States in Philadelphia in 1787. This Collection was made by the late Emil Edward Hurja of Washington, D. C., a well-known collector of historical manuscripts. The Collection was purchased from Mrs. Hurja by the donor, Mrs. Wade Ellis, of Susan Riviere Hetzel Chapter, Washington, D. C., and was presented to Miss Gertrude S. Carraway, our President General, before a distinguished gathering in the Museum Gallery yesterday afternoon.

In making the presentation in honor of her sister, Miss Luella P. Chase, National Museum Adviser, Mrs. Ellis said, "By reading these original Letters and Documents, beginning with the Letter from George Washington, President of the Constitutional Convention, we understand the sterling qualities and high principles of the men who founded our Republic. In giving them to our Museum where they will be on exhibition for our members and the public to see, my great hope is that they will serve to remind this generation and all generations to come, that from our Constitution of 1787 has grown and flourished a Republic, which has brought more benefits to mankind than any other form of government on the face of the earth."

Other outstanding gifts to the Museum include an Oriental Lowestoft platter. Land Grants signed by Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, while they were Presidents of the United States, framed samples of ribbons and silk from different gowns worn by Martha Washington, a pair of whale oil lamps used in various households of the Adams family from John Adams and his son John Quincy Adams on down to the mother of the donor and a powder horn used in the Revolutionary War.

There has been considerable activity in the State Rooms. A handsome antique, mahogany, Chippendale tea-table has been placed in the Illinois Room. It was given by the Illinois State D.A.R. Society, in memory of Mrs. William Butterworth, Honorary Vice President General. The Michigan Room is in the process of being done over. Details of its redecoration will be given in my next report. Oklahoma Room (The Colonial Kitchen) has been whitewashed and all furniture and woodwork has been oiled. The copper, brass and pewter ware has been cleaned.

Gratitude is expressed to the State of Tennessee for the use of its Room as an office for the Museum Department over a long period of time.

Our offices have now been moved to the third floor of the Administration Building, where we can have two adjoining rooms thus saving the time of members of my staff since all Museum and State, Room files have been assembled in one room. The Colorado and Georgia Rooms, adjacent to each other, make a suitable and artistic suite for my very busy office.

GIFT LIST

Alabama—Twickenham Town Chapter: through Miss Helen Petty, Prayer Book, Miss Minnie Payne Walker.
Colorado—1 Chapter: $1.
District of Columbia—Grandma Moses Cards: $4.30. Elizabeth Jackson Chapter: coverlet, 2 jewel pencils, and 2 sewing cases, Mrs. Orren R. Louden; silver school medal, Miss Alice Ely Colt, honoring Mrs. George Saile Gideon and in memory of Catherine Calder Drake. Emily Nelson Chapter: 2 china plates, and framed sampler, Mrs. H. E. Nehrenberg, in memory of her aunt, Ida Willard Markay: China plate, Miss Edith Davis. Mary Washington Chapter: bowl, pair of Lustre figurines, and pair of brass whale oil lamps, in memory of mother, Ieulis Adams-Beede; 4 China plates, in memory of grand-father, Durward Adams, and grandmother, Mary Frances LaLappin Murphy Adams a fresh water pearl in memory of uncle, General Isaac Charles Adams, and a copper Lustre pitcher, Ironstone sugar bowl, in memory of Mrs. Mary MacDonald Dodge, Miss Alice Ely Colt, in memory of Mrs. Mary MacDonald Dodge, Miss Alice Ely Colt, in memory of Mrs. Mary MacDonald Dodge, Miss Alice Ely Colt.
District of Columbia—Grandma Moses Chapter: 37 letters and documents with signatures of the "Signers of the Constitution" and also that of the secretary, 16 personal letters and documents signed by members of the Constitutional Convention, and signature of Benjamin West, the artist, Mrs.


Minnesota—Grandma Moses Cards: $.20.

Mississippi—Grandma Moses Cards: $7.60.

Nebraska—Grandma Moses Cards: $10.


New Mexico—1 Chapter: $1.


Ohio—Grandma Moses Cards: $3.30. Canton Chapter: cup and saucer, Mrs. Harold E. Leake, in memory of grandmother, Mrs. Sarah Warner Beazley Hill. Cincinnati Chapter: doll bed cover, enaving of Martha Washington, minia
ture of George Washington, piece of linen, 2 samples of black lace, table cloth, bequest of Mrs. Allen Collier. State Room Fund: State Officers' Club: $100.

Oklahoma—Grandma Moses Cards: $5. State Room Fund: 4 Chapters: $7.50.

Oregon—Grandma Moses Cards: $5.


South Carolina—3 Chapters: $3. Ann Pamela Cuningham Chapter: quilted bed spread, Mrs. F. Cuningham Burney and the Ann Pamela Cuningham Chapter, King's Mountain Chapter: white counterpane, Mrs. Laura Price Watterson and Mrs. J. R. Barnwell.

Tennessee—6 Chapters: $10.

Utah—Spirit of Liberty Chapter: cotton petticoat, Mrs. Franklin Riter.
Virginia—State D.A.R.: $1,290 for cases for the Kathleen Douglass Collection. John Alexander Chapter: $10 in honor of Mrs. Frances Rogers. C. Dorothy Henry Chapter: document, Mrs. Archie Swanson Beverley, in honor of Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, Organizing Secretary General. Francis Wallis Chapter: framed sampler, Mrs. James Albert Dowie; old stagecoach trunk, Mrs. Elsie Fowke Jackson, in memory of Mrs. Robert Reed.
Wisconsin—Benjamin Tallmadge Chapter: Revolutionary Period vest, Miss Florence C. Hays. Framed samples of ribbons and pieces of brocade silk from the different gowns worn by Martha, Washington, Mr. James F. Fox and Benjamin Tallmadge Chapter, in memory of Mrs. James M. Fox and Mrs. Frances Antill Tappan, mother and great, great, grandmother of donor. State Room Fund: State D.A.R.: $100.
NOTE: Grandma Moses Cards sold at Head-quarters: $32.27.
VERA J. SOUTHGATE, Curator General.
The President General announced that the supply of 10,000 Grandma Moses Christmas cards had been exhausted and that additional supplies were ordered to fill requests received.
Mrs. Edgar A. Fuller, Reporter General to Smithsonian Institution, submitted no formal report.
The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Lee, read the recommendations of the Executive Committee:
Mrs. Musgrave moved the adoption of the recommendation of the Executive Committee: That the National Society contribute to the National Museum of Korea a Haviland cup and saucer made in Limoges, France, in 1876, and thereafter be offered annually at the Air Force Academy. Seconded by Mrs. Naughton. Adopted.
Mrs. Elliott moved the adoption of the recommendation of the Executive Committee: That the Historian General be authorized to accept voluntary contributions for the appropriate marking of the grave of William Tyler Page, author of the American's Creed, provided it seems advisable after further investigation. Seconded by Mrs. Odom. Adopted.
Mrs. Sherman B. Watson, Chairman of Approved Schools Committee, read her report.

Report of Approved Schools Committee
It is, indeed, a pleasure and a privilege to bring to you this report of our own two schools, Kate Duncan Smith D.A.R. School at Grant, Alabama and Tamassee D.A.R. School at Tamassee, South Carolina.
Your schools are in session and have been since late August at Kate Duncan Smith and early September at Tamassee. Their teaching staffs remain "strong" and how fortunate we are that this is true. As you know, a shortage of teachers exists over our entire country and I am sure that many other public schools envy our fine staff of teachers.
Now, I wish to tell you about the physical plants and problems confronting these schools.
Kate Duncan Smith D.A.R. School in Alabama, opened with the largest enrollment of all time. Over 500 children are in school now and we expect 600 by the end of this month. This increase of students is not peculiar to Alabama, but is true all over the country. This large enrollment, naturally, has presented problems. A new teacher had to be hired. We do not have enough desk chairs for all these students. About 30 of these students are using folding steel chairs which is not conducive to good discipline nor to proper study habits. This is a real need at the present time.
Laboratory supplies were at an all time low. Nothing had been done along this line for some time and now it could no longer be ignored. The District of Columbia promptly answered this call with a pledge of $225. Nebraska next helped with a promise of $150, and in the mail last week came the final pledge of $125 from the great State of Texas. This completely filled the urgent request for $500 for laboratory supplies at Kate Duncan Smith. How characteristic of the D.A.R. to respond so quickly and so willingly!
The State of Michigan is undertaking the wonderful project of building and equipping the Michigan Craft Center at Kate Duncan Smith. This project not only answers a very fervent prayer by the people at this school, but it will benefit all the people all over Gunter Mountain. This will most surely serve as a fitting tribute to all the members of Michigan, their present State Regent and the incoming State Regent.
It is a pleasure to tell you that the Ohio Cottage, Patton Place, is once more a Guest House. Last year it was necessary to use it as a temporary teacherage, but, now, thanks to the Rexer bequest, a new Rexer Cottage is ready and occupied by teachers.

Florida, with its customary generosity, has pledged the money necessary to purchase a large air compressor paint spray. This spray has already been purchased and what a help it has been! The buildings can all be painted in such a short time thus keeping your buildings clean, white, and attractive and also cutting decay and the costs of maintenance and repairs.

The money for the improvement of the Home Economics Room has now been pledged. Missouri, New Jersey and Pennsylvania all took one unit apiece. This fall, the fine D.A.R. State of New York, pledged the remaining three units. How happy the girls are! For so long they have worked in this kitchen with only one or two sinks.

The shop equipment at this school has been almost worn-out. The old equipment, which was war surplus, is now beyond repair. This shop means a lot to the boys on Gunter Mountain. The Jean Marie Cardinell Chapter in Iowa, the West Virginia and Missouri State Society have helped purchase some items but we still need planers, rip saws, an emery and such.

Some nice pieces of farm equipment were provided last year by Iowa, Tennessee, New York, and New Jersey. Pennsylvania dug the Pennsylvania Pond, an interesting conservation project. Lew Wallace Chapter of Albuquerque, New Mexico, assisted with the barn repairs and the Stephen Watts Kearney Chapter of Santa Fe, New Mexico, plan to plant a new orchard.

But not all needs at Kate Duncan Smith have been met. It is hoped we can extend the covered passageway from the Main School Building on to the Alabama Primary building. Library books are badly needed and Texas has pledged her help there. More native stone walks are needed as is a hard surface driveway. How the children would love a concrete shuffleboard court and some tennis courts.

Our farm needs are still with us and we are so in hopes some state will help us construct a trench silo. This would help preserve the hay crop and furnish economical feed during the winter. A hay rake and a hay baler and motor are also in our “wish book.”

And now, for a glance at your Tamassee D.A.R. School. This school is “brim full” of happy, eager youngsters. The “boarders” arrived filling every possible space. And for every boarder there must be scholarship money. It is simply not possible to estimate the value of this school to the people of this region. A visit to this school will reveal to you happy, well-nourished and eager children—all future good citizens because of you, the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The enlargement and remodeling of the kitchen is our current project. We hope to have a new, larger kitchen. Many states have responded to the plea for help. The three entrances were pledged by the District of Columbia, Colorado and Missouri. The ten windows were taken by Michigan, New York, Illinois, Colorado, Wisconsin, Oklahoma, Maryland, New Hampshire, and two by New Jersey. New York has the dishwashing room and Pennsylvania the stairway. Missourl will provide the steel beams and uprights for the foundation of All States Kitchen. Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, New York, Louisiana, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, Rhode Island and Virginia, have all helped by buying brick and square feet of flooring and roofing. Arizona will give a mixer stand and South Dakota will help with the flooring. The District of Columbia will give a baker’s table and the State of Wyoming two landing tables. The Board of the Ohio Society has given $1,000 in honor of their State Regent, Mrs. Bixler, to reroof Ohio-Hebart Hall.

In spite of all these wonderful pledges and gifts, our work is not done. As the Daughters of the American Revolution well know, it takes lots of flooring, lots of lumber and lots of brick to construct a building. One square foot of concrete floor costs only $5. Will you please urge each chapter in your state to buy one square foot of tile? This would be painless but wonderful.

Farm equipment is badly needed at this school. Indiana will reforest their orchard by planting approximately 300 apple trees. Needs seem to vary but never cease. The Junior Membership Committee of the State of Pennsylvania, plan to grade and equip a complete playground and this project is now underway. A bequest has just been reported from Indiana of several thousand dollars for Tamassee.

Money is needed for our endowment funds which are woefully small. Illinois plans to work this year for the endowment fund of the Illinois Cottages at Kate Duncan Smith. I urge every state to contribute to the endowment funds of our two schools.

Scholarships are needed at both schools. With the increased number of students come the need for more scholarships.

Good clean clothing is needed by both schools. The mountain people do not care whether or not your clothes have the new “flat” look. All is eagerly and gratefully accepted.

At their recent State Conference two one thousand dollar endowment scholarship bonds in honor of their retiring State Regent, Mrs. Herbert Hill, were given by the Indiana Daughters—one to Kate Duncan Smith and one to Tamassee.

The work of the Approved Schools Committee has certainly not been “work” when done under the leadership of our President General, Miss Carraway. Her understanding and cooperation has made it a pleasure.

Your schools are a credit to you. Elbert Hubbard once said, “Men are great only as they give. He who gives great service gets great returns.” You have given a great service to these two mountain schools and you are most surely receiving great returns in the young, happy, and fine American citizens at Kate Duncan Smith and at Tamassee D.A.R. schools.

LUCILLE DAVIDSON WATSON,
Chairman.

Mrs. Earl M. Hale, Chairman, D.A.R. Magazine Committee, read her report.
Report of D.A.R. Magazine Committee

Last December a survey of the Magazine Office was made and a more efficient layout was designed, with orders being placed for a new addressograph, and new table type files for the Magazine subscriptions. These are in use now and are much appreciated by Mrs. Frances Hobbs and Mrs. Florence Checchia who are in charge of the two departments handling subscriptions and work in the office.

The financial report given at the 63rd Continental Congress showed a balance of $33,054.80 over expenses, investments, and transferred to the Building Fund. (The $25,000 worth of bonds purchased during the year are included in this figure.)

The cash balance October 1st, 1953 was $11,906.97—$50,000 B&L. The cash balance October 1st, 1954 was $11,549.97—$49,000 B&L.

There is usually a drop in the number of subscriptions during the summer months but in spite of a decrease we have 29,427 October 1st, 1954 as against 27,610 reported at the 63rd Continental Congress.

September and October we receive many new and renewed subscriptions. How much time and work in the office could be saved if only the subscriber would return the card sent to warn her her subscription would expire with the next issue! If she does not, her card has to be removed from the active file; she begins to miss her magazine and writes in for a renewal. (We hope enclosing her check for $2.00 made out to the Treasurer General, not to me or the Magazine Office). Then she asks that she receive the back numbers. This creates a problem as those single copies cost more than the $35¢ we should ask for them and, of course, the total number ordered for the month is based on the “active subscription” list. Please urge your members to use the card sent for renewals at once just as they do for other magazine subscriptions. Then report to her chapter Magazine Chairman.

The condensed form of the statistical report made up by your chairman and printed on page 809 in the July issue in the minutes of the National Board, asked that states try to have a reader of the D.A.R. MAGAZINE.

MARY NELL HALE, Chairman.

The President General asked for a showing of hands on the question of whether or not it would be a good idea to have a meeting from three o’clock to four-thirty on Tuesday afternoon of Continental Congress to discuss with the members the matter of the Bylaws to have time in Congress. A showing of hands indicated approval of the idea.

Miss Carraway announced the receipt of bequests of $500 to Tamasee and $500 to Kate Duncan Smith by Miss Sarah E. Caldwell of New York; and a bequest to Tamasee of $5,000.

Following announcements by the President General the meeting recessed at eleven forty-five a.m. to attend a program in Constitution Hall to view the renovations there and to accept a new United States Flag and a new D.A.R. banner.

The afternoon session was called to order at two-thirty o’clock by the President General, Miss Carraway.

Mrs. Charles Carroll Haig, Chairman, Buildings and Grounds Committee, read her report.

Report of Buildings and Grounds Committee

Shortly after the adjournment of the 63rd Continental Congress, our thoughts turned to the task of redecorating the auditorium of Constitution Hall and the installation of an up-to-date electric lighting system. Some maintenance work also had to be done, namely, the cleaning of the air ducts through which clean and cool air is brought into the buildings. These air ducts had not been cleaned since the erection of Constitution Hall. The contractor brought men of small stature to do this cleaning—it was a job. For years our buildings were heated with oil until the change over to the central heating plant, which is operated by the United States Government, for which the Society pays 97 cents per M pounds. Those who cleaned the air ducts found all sorts of rubbish, such as broken glass, coke bottles, hatchets of plaster and a heavy black filter of dirt mixed with oil. It is hoped that the cleaning of the air ducts will improve and freshen the air coming into the building, but it will not make the auditorium comfortably cool. Many members and patrons have asked time and again why is it the auditorium is not air conditioned. Of course, the answer is—the cost is so high, it makes it prohibitive—between $300,000 and $500,000.

For this task of renovation, the President General enlarged the Buildings and Grounds Committee to include Mrs. J. DeForest Richards, Treasurer General; Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, Organizing Secretary General; and Mrs. Geoffrey Creyke, Librarian General. The other members are Mrs. Alice G. Schreinert, Mrs. Frank E. Hickey, Mrs. M. G. Hughes and Miss Anna B. Sandt.

Our architect, Mr. Bernard L. Frishman, secured many bids with specifications. The Buildings and Grounds Committee met with the President General to consider the bids. After due consideration, the firms which had given the best bids were chosen by unanimous vote of the Committee, and the architect was authorized to let the contracts.

Another meeting was called to select the colors of paint which would be used in the auditorium, also the material to be used for the boxes and walls of the entrances and drapes on the stage. Unanimous approval was given by
the committee members who were present, to all choices finally made. I am happy to report all necessary work authorized has been done, and we have kept well within the amount allocated for this purpose.

Pictures were made of the auditorium before work began, and when the scaffolding was in place, we were able to move the scaffolding into the building and set it up. Over 1,000 planks were used, and, as there were not enough scaffolds in Washington, several truckloads were brought from Baltimore. We tried to keep ahead of the dirt, but when the board planks were brought in from other jobs, they were covered with cement and plaster, and they made the lobby and auditorium terribly dirty, and it has been a terrific job to get it as clean as it is right now.

As the glass in the skylight reflected heat, and made it difficult and dangerous to replace worn out bulbs, the committee voted to replace the glass with transite board. They installed 17 tons of this board. The glass weighed approximately the same.

We think the new lighting system is very attractive and does improve the looks of the Hall. More than 300 new lights were installed in the ceiling, giving a most illuminating effect—yet leaving the structural lines the same. More than 1 1/2 miles (8500 feet) of metal conduit and over 5 miles (30,000 feet) of wire were installed. A new switchboard and 3 new panels go to make up our lighting system. We have installed 54 bulbs over the stage platform to illuminate the flags in the ceiling arch, which gives a very attractive and does improve the looks of the Hall. We have installed 2 TV platforms—one on either side of the auditorium—we have needed these badly for many years. One more TV platform should be installed. The auditorium would then be equipped to handle TV shows. It is believed we could increase our revenue if such additional equipment could be made available.

On either side of the stage there are columns which have been marbledized, and the eagles on the top have been gilded, and the insignia and seal on either side of the columns have been gilded too. The flags in the ceiling arch have been cleaned and glazed. The names of the 13 states, which appear at the top of the stage just below the flags, were repainted. All the seals on the boxes were cleaned and glazed, and the rims gilded. The arches over the doorways were painted white. The balcony floor has been painted with a Portland gray paint—a battleship gray. Each seat has been cleaned with a vacuum, 178 seat covers were damaged and the tops of 3 marble steps were broken during the time of redecoration. All seats have been repaired so well, it is almost impossible to find the repairs. The steps have also been replaced—all at the expense of the contractor.

To complete the auditorium, it is hoped funds will be voted next Congress in order that seats can be recovered next summer; the floor in the orchestra can be recovered and that the stage be extended, if possible.

Your Chairman wishes to say she has received so many complaints that the seats in the boxes and on the stage are so uncomfortable, and I know that they are—but, at the present time, there is not enough money in the fund to replace them. During Congress week, there are 6 chairs in a box, but, during the season, only 5 chairs. Perhaps someone on the National Board can offer a suggestion as to how we can take care of this situation.

A final inspection was made of Constitution Hall by the entire Committee on September 13. We were so busy during the renovation of Constitution Hall, we had little time to do many of the various jobs usually done in the summer. Of the various jobs usually done in the summer, one of our maintenance men quit (it took us 3 months to get another man to replace him), and the other man was in and out of the hospital making it very effective on nights when we have events in Constitution Hall. The corridor back of the stage was also painted just before Congress. A new vacuum cleaner and 2 hand cleaners were purchased for 4 of the rooms on the 3rd floor—leaving only our Superintendent and our 3 or 4 porters to carry the load. However, we painted a couple of dressing rooms and the basement corridor and stairwell in Constitution Hall. The corridor back of the stage was also painted just before Congress. A new vacuum cleaner and 2 hand cleaners were purchased to help in cleaning Constitution Hall.

The Founders Memorial was cleaned last spring, and a floodlight system has been added making it very effective on nights when we have events in Constitution Hall.

We were authorized to purchase 4 air conditioners for 4 of the rooms on the 3rd floor of the new Administration Building—Colorado and Kansas may be used for the one's in their rooms. They have really proved very beneficial and not a day's work was lost in these rooms by the clerks, even though 3 days the temperature was above 100 degrees.

It was found advisable and necessary to move several of the offices to give the departments more room. The Magazine Department was
given an additional room next to their offices. This necessitated cutting a door from one room to the other in the Magazine Office—which our men were able to do, thereby saving almost $100—the cost if we had an outside man come in to do the job. The National Defense mailing and publication department is now located in the Founders Room on the lower level of the Administration Building opposite the O'Byrne Room. For a number of years the Secretary of the Museum and her clerks have had an office in the Tennessee State Room with their files in another room which made it difficult for them to carry on their work. This problem was solved by moving the Museum Office to the 3rd floor, Administration Building, in the Colorado and Georgia Rooms. The Secretary and clerks are very pleased with their new offices. The Concessions Room is still on the 1st floor and Mrs. Edgar is in the Museum.

The Librarian General now has her office in the small room at the end of the Library Office. This was formerly used by the Museum.

Two beautiful American flags were presented yesterday, one to the National Defense Office by Mrs. George F. Emrick of Ohio, National Chairman, of the Committee, in honor of Mrs. James B. Patton, Honorary President General and National Chairman of the National Defense Committee, and one today, October 13, by Miss Virginia Horne of North Carolina, in honor of our President General. This flag will be used on the stage of Constitution Hall. My sincere thanks are extended to the donors and to Mrs. William Ainsworth, National Chairman of the Correct Use of the Flag, for all she did to make these two gifts possible.

A new D.A.R. banner, for use on the stage, was also presented today by the Descendants of '76 Chapter, D.C.D.A.R., in memory of one of their beloved members, Mrs. Tonnis J. Holzberg.

A scrapbook containing certain material of the Chaplains General—1890-1941—compiled in commemoration of the Golden Jubilee is on file in the Prayer Room. This was found in the Historician's Office and turned over to your Chairman by Mrs. Hendricks.

The Executive Committee authorized the painting of the tin roof on the old section of the Administration Building. This work was badly needed as it had not been painted for several years.

During the summer we had our usual fire and air raid drills, as ordered by the Civil Defense authorities.

We are now entering our winter season at Constitution Hall. Last season we expected to go a bit under our record season of 1952-53, but when all figures were in we had the busiest season ever by $4,406.79. Mr. Maynard's first season here with Mr. Hand, the former Manager, realized a total of $57,588.32. This past year we realized $84,466.09, an increase of $26,879.77 over the year ahead of their first year together. The taxes paid last year amounted to $13,249.56.

We had many fine and unusual events during the past season—among them the convention of the American Bankers Association and the convention of the Society for the Preservation and Encouragement of Barber Shop Singing in America—the latter is more commonly known as the Barber Shop Quartets. Popular entertainments, such as, Liberace, The Caine Mutiny, John Brown's Body, Fred Waring, Boston Pop's Orchestra—37 concerts by The National Symphony Orchestra, 38 lectures with films by The National Geographic Society—one was the lecture by Sir Edmund Hillary, who conquered Mount Everest, 8 concerts by The Philadelphia Orchestra, 4 concerts by The Boston Symphony, and a concert by The New York Philharmonic.

Recitals by Arthur Rubinstein, Marian Anderson, Elena Nikolaid, Victoria de los Angeles, Heifetz, Myra Hess, Anna Russell, Yehudi Menuhin, Novaeas, Casadesus and Rise Stevens, and many religious services by several different groups. Many call our beautiful auditorium an "All American Hall."

Gratitude is expressed to each member of the Buildings and Grounds Committee for their help and keeps interest in this renovation work. I deeply appreciate all the time which our President General gave this summer to this task and for her understanding, encouragement and great assistance. She was a constant visitor to the Hall during its renovation.

I cannot close this report without heartily commending the architect, Mr. Bernard L. Fishman, for all he did to give us such a beautiful auditorium. His personal interest in this work saved many dollars for us in various ways.

I am most grateful to Mr. Harold Maynard, our very efficient managing director. Mr. Maynard kept behind everything and checked to see that all the work was done according to specifications. Hours and hours were spent day after day in carrying through so successfully this job of redecoration.

Mrs. Alice G. Schreinert, Chairman of the Board Luncheons and State Regents Snack Bar, is untiring in her efforts to provide delicious food served in a most attractive manner. To her and her Committee go my sincere thanks.

Appreciation is expressed to my faithful and helpful secretary, Miss Dee Reddington, and to Mr. Eugene Cuppert, superintendent. To Lillian Pierce, our hard working chief maid, I extend my thanks.

ALICE B. HAIK,
Chairman.

Miss Dennis moved that in those states, including the District of Columbia, where the requirements of the State Board of Education prevent choosing one State winner of the D.A.R. Good Citizens contest, that the contest be held without choosing a State winner, but with a Good Citizen chosen for each of the participating schools. Seconded by Mrs. Musgrave. Adopted.

Miss Dennis moved that the Board ruling of April 12, 1952 providing for the award of a bond of $100 maturity value to the Good Citizen chosen in each state be modified for those States, including the District of Columbia, where either State laws or requirements of the State Board of Education prevent acceptance of a bond and that in such states and the District of Columbia the purchase price of $75.00 be granted by the National Society for such of such bonds to conform to the local laws, requirements, or conditions. Seconded by Mrs. Creyke. Adopted.

Mrs. Hudson moved that the request for permission to add a Past Regent's bar to the
recognition pin be denied. Seconded by Mrs. Rule. Adopted.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Lee, told about leaflets to be distributed telling about the building of Valley Forge Memorial Bell Tower and announced that the distribution of the Valley Forge cards and note paper would be conducted by Mrs. John Hart at the Memorial Chapel at Valley Forge. Mrs. Lee stated that the matter of the Rose Window has been settled by the discovery of certain records of the Washington Memorial Church Foundation.

Mrs. Lee moved that the Board adhere to the established rules of the National Society and that the Arlington House Chapter be so notified by the office of the Recording Secretary General. Seconded by Mrs. Creyke. Adopted.

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

Supplemental Report of Registrar General

Number of applications verified, 128.
Total number of verified papers reported to Board Meeting today: Originals, 2,492; supplements, 230; total, 2,722.

ANNE D. WALLACE, Registrar General.

Mrs. Wallace moved that the 128 additional applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society, making a total of 2,492 admitted on this day. Seconded by Mrs. Richards. Adopted.

Mrs. Richards moved that 4 members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Creyke. Adopted.

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

Supplemental Report of Organizing Secretary General

Your Organizing Secretary General herewith submits the following supplemental report:

The following two chapters have met all requirements according to the National Bylaws and are now presented for confirmation: Jacob Broom, Westmont, New Jersey; General Andrew Lewis, Lewistown, West Virginia.

MARION MONCURE DUNCAN, Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Duncan moved the confirmation of two chapters. Seconded by Mrs. Creyke. Adopted.

Mrs. Musgrave moved that the Executive Committee be authorized to approve the application of the Pacific Brass Foundry of San Francisco for permit to manufacture a marker for California Daughters of the American Revolution upon receipt of completed forms, the action of the Executive Committee to be taken at its next meeting, regular or special. Seconded by Mrs. Stribling. Adopted.

Mrs. Hicks, State Regent of Louisiana, brought up the subject of the publication of accounts of State Conferences in the Magazine without charge to the State Societies. The President General stated that the matter would be referred to Mrs. Hale, Chairman of D.A.R. Magazine Committee.

Mrs. Forrest announced with regret that the Mississippi State Society will not have a party on Monday of Continental Congress.

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

Adjournment was taken at 3:50 o'clock p.m.

LUCILE M. LEE, Recording Secretary General.

AMONG OUR CONTRIBUTORS

Captain G. L. Markle, District Chaplain of the First Naval District, delivered the address, "A New Sense of Moral Integrity," at the Memorial Service in memory of Admiral Forrest P. Sherman, U.S.N., on July 4, 1954. This was received by the D. A. R. Magazine from Mrs. Hollis W. Smith, Secretary of the Mary Butler Chapter in New Hampshire.

Elizabeth C. Fries is the wife of General Amos A. Fries, U.S.A., an associate member of the Army and Navy Chapter and a regular member of the Los Angeles Chapter. She is a Past National Chairman of the D. A. R. Press Relations Committee.

Susan Hannah (Mrs. A. Giraud) Foote is Program Chairman of the Jeptha Abbott Chapter of Pennsylvania.

The article on the Royall House in Medford was sent in by Mrs. Kenneth Hutchins, of the Sarah Bradlee Fulton Chapter.

Bernice Bassett (Mrs. A. Percival) Wyman is a member of the Silence Howard Hayden Chapter in Maine.

Heroic Symbol of Our Christian Faith

A heroic statue of Christ is planned for erection in the Bay of Corpus Christi, Texas. This proposed Texas monument will take its place among other such pieces of religious sculpture as Christ the Redeemer, at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; El Cristo Rey, on the Pass of the North on the U.S.-Mexico border near El Paso; and the Christ of the Andes, on the mountain boundary between Argentina and Chile.

Initial studies are underway and have been undertaken by a group of local citizens known as the Christ Monument Sponsors, Inc.
THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
(Organized—October 11, 1890)

1776 D Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

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340 W. State St., Trenton, N. J.
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396 Porter Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
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220 Hawthorne Lane, Charlotte, N. C.
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Bylaws

(Continued from page 1242)

when stating the term of office; “unless otherwise ordered by the Chapter or by the Executive Board,” when setting the day for meetings; and a protective clause providing for additional duties when enumerating specific duties of officers.

Avoid leaving too much to the discretion of individuals. There are numerous examples of “at the discretion of the President” or “at the discretion of the Treasurer.” Sometimes surprising use is made of such discretion, but nothing can be done about it when the bylaws establish that privilege.

Perhaps the greatest handicap to satisfactory operation in many organizations is the blocking of freedom of action through unnecessary restrictions in the bylaws. Before any unusual requirement is included, effort should be made to visualize all possible effects of that requirement. For example, Chapters prescribe that the immediate past Regent shall become the Chairman of publicity and public relations. Such a requirement may lead an able member to decline the regency because she cannot pledge herself to assume the Chairmanship at the end of her term. Such a provision also prevents the Chapter from appointing any specialist in press relations that may be among the members.

Business men often speak of “frozen assets.” Any Chapter or State that ties itself up in a way to prevent its making the best possible decision for the Chapter or State at any given time is freezing its assets. There is sound reason for stating in the bylaws that a Vice Regent may be the chairman of a committee, but it is usually a good policy not to prescribe in the bylaws a specific committee to the exclusion of others in which she may have special skill. Basically, bylaws should preserve all possible flexibility of operation consistent with the best interests of the organization under all conditions.

In any change or readjustment of bylaws the basic effort should be to make the structural rules at all levels a vital instrument of protection to members and of advancement of the purposes of the National Society.
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Historic Lane Place

This 19th Century mansion, now owned by the city of Crawfordsville, was the home of Henry S. Lane, political leader, statesman, orator and Governor of Indiana. It is supervised by the Montgomery County Historical Society and has been preserved with its original furnishings as a museum of the Civil War era in early Indiana. It is open to the public.

The home was built in 1846 by Governor Lane. He was later famous for having nominated Abraham Lincoln for President at the Chicago Convention in 1860. During the Civil War he served as U. S. Senator from Indiana.

Dorothy Q. Chapter, D. A. R.

This Crawfordsville Chapter received its Charter June 13, 1898. Mrs. Josephine Tuttle Thomas was organizing Regent with 14 members. In 1926, the Elston Home was purchased for a Chapter House. This home is a Memorial to Col. Isaac C. Elston's pioneer family. The historical library and D. A. R. lineage books are located there. Dorothy Q. Chapter achieved the 1954 Gold Honor Roll.

General Lew Wallace Study

General Lew Wallace, author of the famous book “Ben Hur,” built this study on the grounds of his home here in 1896. Now owned by the city and open to the public, it houses the relics of General Wallace and his descendants. The bronze statue on the grounds is a facsimile of his statue in the Hall of Fame in Washington, D. C.

The study is filled with historic treasures relating to the General’s life in the Mexican and Civil wars, his close friendship with President Lincoln and his later service as and as U. S. Minister to Turkey.

This Page Courtesy of

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[ 1307 ]
Quiz Program

1. How did Iowa receive its name?
2. What is this year’s D.A.R. theme?
3. Where is Pennsbury Manor?
4. How many passports does the State Department estimate it will issue during the present fiscal year?
5. Where was General Washington on the night of December 25, 1776?
6. And on December 23, 1783?
7. What precautions were taken in the protection of the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence immediately after December 7, 1941?
8. Quote the inscription on the Liberty Bell.
9. How old is the ice cream cone?
10. How long has our Bill of Rights been effective?

ANSWERS

1. Named by the settlers after a Sioux tribe called Ioways or Alaouez, “sleepy ones.”
2. “Foster True Patriotism” which is taken from the objects of the N.S.D.A.R.
3. Near Tullytown, Pa. It is the restored home of William Penn and is open to visitors.
4. 425,000. In 1940, only 26,253 were issued. In 1935, 118,101.
5. Crossing the Delaware.
6. Resigning his commission to Congress at Annapolis.
7. Placed in the vaults of the U.S. Bullion Depository at Fort Knox, Ky. until Sept. 1944.
8. “Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof.” from Leviticus XXV:10.
10. See National Defense article.

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With the Chapters
(Continued from page 1255)

sketched the ensuing developments to the present day policies and stated that problems cannot be ignored or denied but must be met without making concessions.

Mrs. Benjamin Creech, Chaplain, prepared and read a history of our Chapter which spotlighted events and experiences during 50 years of fruitfulness. On this Golden Jubilee occasion the present daughters felt renewed purpose and spirit upon hearing the unparalleled sequence of projects and activities carried out by pioneer sisters. Mrs. Creech explained the founding of the Chapter, which has grown from its original seventeen members, to the present membership of two hundred six. We claimed a real daughter, Suzanne Cobun, who during her time, was the only woman of that status in West Virginia. She enumerated, with deep respect, the many women who have contributed in various ways to make this one of the indisputably leading chapters in the State.

During the serving of a beautifully appointed tea, under the direction of Mrs. Fred Glisan, it was announced by our Regent, Miss Marion Tapp, that $200.00, which was to be used for a more elaborate celebration, would instead be sent as a Scholarship to Tamassee, approved school.

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