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EVER SINCE our National Society was formed our principles have been the same. The objectives set forth in our original Constitution have remained identical—word for word—down to the present day: historical appreciation, patriotic service and educational training.

Our methods, procedures, projects and details change, of course, with changing times; but fundamental principles are eternal.

Indeed, our objectives actually are similar to those of our Revolutionary forefathers—for the freedom and independence of our Nation, a Constitutional and representative form of self-government, and the preservation of the American Way of Life.

Thus, our primary purpose today is to preserve this great heritage and pass it on, un tarnished and brighter, to later generations. This we do by following our three major objectives.

First, the Daughters of the American Revolution seek to preserve our inherited American Way of Life through historical appreciation: historic markers sites and restorations; our fine D. A. R. Library and compilations of genealogical records, our lovely D. A. R. Museum and collections of historical documents and relics. We strive to study and teach American history and see to it that younger people know and love it.

Second, Daughters of the American Revolution seek to preserve the American Way of Life through patriotic service. We have important committees on National Defense, Americanism and the D. A. R. Manual for Citizenship, Correct Use of the Flag, American Red Cross and Conservation.

We do much to encourage better citizenship, such as by the presentation of good citizenship medals to boys and girls; and Awards of Merit to adults for worthy accomplishments in protection of our Constitutional Republic.

The importance of voting intelligently in all elections is stressed, as well as the study of pending legislation, with evaluations as to its influence on our Republic’s welfare. “The American’s Creed” is recited for emulation: “It is MY duty to MY country to love it, to support its Constitution, to obey its laws, to respect its Flag and to defend it against all enemies.”

Third, the D. A. R. seeks to preserve the American Way of Life through educational training. Thus, as well as endeavoring to be good citizens ourselves, we strive to promote better citizenship for others. To our two D. A. R. schools and the eleven others on our Approved Schools list, we gave last year $404,156.87 in cash and gifts. Our Student Loan and Scholarship funds amount to about $350,000. Last year we raised $17,000 for scholarships for American Indians; awarded six nursing scholarships for young Negro women; presented certificates to 7,625 D. A. R. Good Citizens.

For years we have awarded prizes annually to the Service Academies of the Army, Navy, Coast Guard and Merchant Marine; and last Fall added new annual awards for the Marine Corps and Air Force. In our J. A. C. Clubs we have 300,000 members, teaching them to take responsible roles in America and to appreciate the ideals on which our government was founded, and which have made it so strong and so great.

This primary plan of our Society’s Founding Daughters still holds good for us to help PRESERVE THE AMERICAN WAY OF LIFE. This we can do by continuing to do all we can along all lines of our well-balanced D. A. R. work.

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OLD PEACHTREE ROAD, CHAMBLEE, GEORGIA
Welcome to the Nation's Capital

BY MISS FAUSTINE DENNIS
State Regent, District of Columbia

A PRIL in Washington! The District Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, will happily welcome the voters and the visitors to the 64th Continental Congress. In order to add to the pleasure of your stay, we offer you the helpful material in the advertising section of this issue of the Magazine and submit a few suggestions for your leisure hours.

Do you love gardens? Let us recommend a visit to Dumbarton Oaks (1703 32nd Street, N. W. Open daily). The head gardener has promised that April's blooms will be indescribably lovely. The Museum is open daily except Monday. At Dumbarton Oaks, conversations were held which led to the first draft of the United Nations' Charter.

The crab apple trees near the Sousa Bridge should be in full beauty. If the cherry trees are still in flower, visit Kenwood and, of course, see the trees near the Jefferson Memorial.

Go through Arlington National Cemetery, both for its deep significance in our Nation's history and for its beauty. Stop at Lee Mansion and pause on the front lawn in tribute at the tomb of Major L'Enfant, who drew the first plan for the city of Washington. The panoramic view of Washington is breath-taking. Go, then, to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. Dark clumps of boxwood and groves of cedar add to the atmosphere of solemnity and repose surrounding the Tomb before which a lone sentinel stands and paces his beat across the terrace. Beautiful trees and flowers grace the lawns around this sacred shrine.

The curving drive through Rock Creek Park which bisects the city from the Potomac River to Maryland takes you through a natural retreat of undisturbed native woodland.

In Anacostia Park are the Kenilworth Aquatic Gardens. (Best approach, north on Kenilworth Avenue, N. E., and left on Douglas Street). Here is found what is probably the greatest collection of water lilies, lotus, iris and sub-aquatics in the world. Your April visit is a bit early for most of these blooms but, if you are staying over, a visit will be rewarding.

Will your husband be with you? He will be interested in going to the Federal Bureau of Investigation and joining one of the tours; the Bureau of Engraving and Printing where he can see all the processes of making the Nation's paper money, about $14,000,000 a day; the Post Office Department Building where, in the Stamp Exhibition Room, are shown complete collections of United States stamps as well as many unusual and rare items; the Pentagon Building, the largest office building in the world, housing the Department of Defense and containing numerous exhibits of interest; and perhaps the Smithsonian Institution with its collections which serve as a veritable encyclopedia of the industrial, scientific and artistic progress of man.

He will also enjoy the series of bridges over the Potomac and Anacostia Rivers with all the views of historic and current Washington which they provide. Some afternoon, after the program at Constitution Hall, start with Chain Bridge to view the Great Falls of the Potomac and then follow Canal Road east to glimpse the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal begun in 1828 as a result of George Washington's earlier planning.

Cross the Key Bridge named in honor of Francis Scott Key, author of our National Anthem. Follow the Potomac past Theodore Roosevelt Island and cross the Arlington Memorial Bridge. As you leave the bridge, look at the golden Equestrian Statues presented by the Italians to our Government.

You will now have reached the Lincoln Memorial with its 36 fluted Doric columns, representing the States of the Union at the time of Lincoln's death. The heroic statue of Abraham Lincoln by Daniel Chester French is one of the most inspiring sights in Washington. At night the
Statue is illuminated from above, endowing the face and figure with impressive highlights and shadows. From the steps enjoy the view east over the Reflecting Pool, past the Washington Monument to the Capitol.

Near the Lincoln Memorial, on the southwest corner of Constitution Avenue and 17th Street, not far from our D. A. R. buildings, is all that remains physically of L'Enfant's plan for a canal through the Capital City, a diminutive two-story building erected about 1835 to serve as the residence of the Lock Keeper. Just beyond is the Ellipse, due south from the White House. On its northern border is the Zero Milestone from which all distances from the Nation's Capital are supposed to be computed.

Other bridges are the three which cross the Anacostia River. The South Capitol Street Bridge leads to Bolling Field and Andrews Field Air Bases. After passing the Naval Gun Factory on 11th Street, S. E., one crosses Anacostia Bridge to Old Anacostia. Continuing south for some miles, Fort Washington is reached. Its site was chosen by George Washington in 1795.

The Sousa Bridge is located near the Congressional Cemetery at 18th and E Streets, S. E. Here are found the graves of many men important in our country's history, including Elbridge Gerry, a signer of the Declaration of Independence; and Push-Ma-Ta-Ha, Choctaw Indian Chief who fought under Jackson in the Pensacola campaign and died in 1825 while negotiating a treaty between his people and the United States.

A trip to the region formerly known as "Jenkins Hill" but now familiarly referred to as "The Hill" is always interesting. The Hill area is a focal point for the Legislative and Judicial activities of the United States Government. The impressive Capitol dominates all Washington, its lofty dome being a good orientation point from any part of the city, whether by day or night. Near it stand the glittering white marble Supreme Court Building, the Senate and House Office Buildings, as well as the two buildings of the Library of Congress, and the Folger Shakespeare Library. These three buildings cover two city blocks and contain the greatest concentration of library materials in the Nation.

For those of you who wish to do a bit of genealogical research while in town, both the Library of Congress and the National Archives, which is not far away, hold special interest, in addition to our own wonderful D. A. R. Library.

Many visitors like to take a night-time drive. See the Lee Mansion as if suspended from the heavens in the Virginia hills, the Lincoln Memorial, the majestic Jefferson Memorial, the Capitol Dome, all illuminated, even the red warning light atop the Washington Monument, the lights marking the edges of the rivers and the lines of the bridges, all combining to illumine "The City of Washington, central star of the constellation which enlightens the whole world," to quote General Lafayette in a toast at a banquet in his honor in 1824.

We love our city and are proud of it and for what it stands. We hope that a great many of our Daughters will come to Washington in April. To those who do, we say that we are sure that you will enjoy your stay and come back again soon. There is always something educational, patriotic or historical to be seen, found or heard here. You will always find a warm welcome.

Gift Case Dedication in Honor of Mrs. Pouch

April 18, 1955 at 2 p. m.

A magnificent glass case, lined in deep blue velvet, to contain the miniatures of the Honorary Presidents General of the Daughters of the American Revolution will be dedicated in the President General's Reception Room on April 18th at 2 p.m.

The case, especially designed, is the gift of the New York State Society, D.A.R. in honor of the Society's beloved Honorary President General, Mrs. William H. Pouch of New York City.

The presentation will be made by Mrs. Harold E. Erb, State Regent of New York. Besides the miniatures, the case will contain other valuable historical relics of the Society. It may hold some of the items which have been housed in the case opposite the Ohio Room in Memorial Continental Hall which includes a White House plate used by Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, First President General.
I WOULD LIKE to report a little to you on the status of civil defense in the United States, maybe in the world, at the present time.

Many things have happened in the world in the year since we last met. Weapons of greater destructiveness have been tested. There are more such weapons in the world than there were a year ago. There are better airplanes to carry them than there were a year ago. An the end of man’s ability to create destructive weapons does not seem to be in sight.

I don’t know that there is anything to be gained by talking about the destructiveness of those weapons today, other than maybe to summarize it this way: In February 1953, when I came into civil defense, we were talking in terms of weapons the equivalent of 50,000 tons of TNT in explosive force. The weapons, you remember, dropped in Japan were the equivalent of 20,000 tons of TNT. Now, we are forced as a result of developments to begin to think for the future of weapons that will carry millions of tons of TNT equivalent. How many million will depend upon the time and upon the voice of the enemy —whether he prefers to have weapons of tremendous destructive ability or whether he prefers to have a large number of smaller weapons, speaking in terms of destructive force. At any rate, these weapons can be made tremendously large.

In Operation Ivy, which you saw yesterday—the weapon exploded was somewhere in the neighborhood of 3 to 5, or 6 million tons of TNT equivalent. I can’t use the exact figures because it is classified. You will recall that it created a radius of total destruction of about three miles; another circles, the B circle or zone of severe destruction, for another three miles; and then two further zones of lesser destruction for three miles each. It blew a hole in the surface of the earth 175 feet deep and big enough to hold fourteen Pentagon buildings.

Now, by the time a third war comes to the United States and the world, we could face weapons that would create a radius of total destruction of a considerably greater distance, let us say, five, six, seven miles; and it would blow holes in the ground maybe 200 feet deep. But it is somewhat a matter of relativity, and, whether an enemy would use a smaller number of bigger weapons or a bigger number of smaller weapons is something he would have to determine.

When I talked to you a year ago, I suggested that one of the first things we needed in civil defense was a detection system that would permit us to get four to six hours of warning time. All I can say to you today is that plans for such a detection system have been made and are in the process of implementation. The detection systems are being constructed. Completion of those detection systems is still a number of months away. No one knows the exact number of months, because when you are building installations in the wastelands of northern Canada and Alaska, and in Iceland and Greenland, you are working under very adverse circumstances, and any man would be very rash to say just when you could complete an undertaking of that kind. But let us say that it is still 24 to 36 months, plus or minus, away.

When we have this detection system made up of ships at sea, aircraft flying off the flanks of the United States, and of land installations, radar and other detection devices, and when we have that extending all the way from Hawaii over Alaska and Canada to Iceland and Greenland and down to the Azores, we will have four to six hours of warning time. When we get that four to six hours of warning time, we want to evacuate big American cities which are likely to be targets, because I assume that it is obvious to you that it would not be very wise to remain in a city that is going to have a bomb dumped on it, or several bombs dumped on it that can blow holes in the earth 175 or more feet deep and a mile across. It would not be a very pleasant place to be.
As I have said for over a year now—a year ago last June—the only alternatives that I can see for our great cities in the United States—and the situation is somewhat different in Europe because of the lack of sufficient warning time—but the only hope I can see for us in our great American cities is to get out. As a matter of fact, the alternatives are to dig, die, or get out; and certainly we don’t want to die. Our purpose is to see how many of us can live after one of these things happens. So we either must go down deep into the earth—and at the point where the bomb goes off, that is a rather dubious and very expensive undertaking if it is going to blow a hole 175 feet or 200 feet deep, or move out. So it would appear by all tests that we are able to make at the present time that the sensible thing to do is to move out on the surface of the earth. In other words, evacuate.

We get into some arguments when we start talking about evacuation, because obviously, evacuation is a tough thing. As a matter of fact, it will probably be the toughest undertaking in the history of the world. There have been a lot of tough undertakings in the history of the world, and I hesitate to speak that way, but I just don’t believe that anybody knows of anything tougher than to empty 100 American cities completely in the face of a bombing raid. That really will be something. Get the people out, get them out safely, get them out on time, and feed them, clothe them, shelter them, give them whatever they need in the way of medication, reunite families, and take care of them following an attack. That is really a tremendous undertaking. As a matter of fact, I guess it would make all of the maneuvers that men have ever undertaken in the history of the world in warfare look rather small.

But it can be done. Since we met a year ago, there have been any number of tests, and every test that has been held in the United States, granted that it has been a preliminary test, has been successful up to the present time. Just to recount those tests very briefly—the first one was at Spokane, Washington, a city of 175,000 people. There they moved all of the people out of the downtown office buildings and out of the downtown region, on foot for some seven or eight blocks in the rain, in twelve minutes. That is quite an undertaking.

In Mobile, Alabama, they moved some 30,000 people out of a downtown congested area, over 400 blocks—and a motion picture was made of this, an amateur motion picture, by the people of Mobile, and you can get it and see it. I think you should see it. They moved the people out of that downtown area of over 400 blocks by automobile, leaving only the National Guardsmen there to maintain law and order in case some thief might have stayed—moved them all by automobile to the edge of the city in 22 minutes.

In Houston, Texas—Houston is now a city of a million; we are not talking about little places—the Civilian Defense Director down there, Bob Smith, moved all of the automobiles out of a downtown area of over 400 blocks; moved the people that did not go by automobile into the buildings; got them off the streets. All he tried to do was to see how many minutes it would take to clear the automobiles out of that area. He didn’t try to move them to the edge of the town, but he moved all of the automobiles out of 400 blocks in six minutes, which is some little indication of what you can do in moving the people out.

In Bremerton, Washington, Admiral Barbey ran an exercise, and he is planning on evacuating Seattle sometime in the future.

In Erie, Pennsylvania, the other day, they evacuated. They planned to evacuate the whole town and they did carry on a successful evacuation. It was not quite as successful as they had anticipated. Erie, as I understand, is a metropolitan area of about 200,000 people or more. It was not as successful as they had anticipated, because Erie got caught in some of Hazel’s activities, the hurricane, and one or two, or three or more of the roads were flooded on the morning that the exercise was to take place and caused some problems. But nevertheless, it was a successful exercise.

In Milwaukee, Wisconsin, a city of 800,000 people, we have been conducting a study for the last three or four months, a study that was undertaken by experts in America, under contract with the Federal Civil Defense Administration, to work out plans for the evacuation of Milwaukee, in conjunction with the mayor, the city coun-
cil, the county commissioners, the State civil defense authorities and the Governor; and they have all cooperated very carefully in this study. The study was undertaken by two groups of experts: One, the Wilbur Smith Associates of New Haven, Connecticut, a traffic engineering organization; and the other, the Northwestern University Traffic Control Institute. That study has now been finished, and findings are being written up. It is my hope that on the 29th day of November, after we have had time to read it and study it, we can have a joint press conference in Milwaukee with the mayor and the other authorities, and make the results available to the American people. I have seen enough of two or three drafts to indicate that it will show to the American people that you can save hundreds of thousands of lives by the process of evacuation.

Now, some rather amusing criticisms are made of evacuation, and I don’t object to it because, thank God, in America we can all debate these things backwards and forwards; and they need to be debated—these are big undertakings we are talking about. And anyone who objects to the democratic process of debate doesn’t really belong in a democracy. But some silly things occasionally are written about evacuation. One newspaper in America said that anybody that could do fifth grade arithmetic could figure out that you couldn’t evacuate a city, and proposed as an alternative to evacuation, that we have such a strong Air Force and so many bombs that the Russians would never dare to attack us. I am utterly in favor of having that kind of an Air Force and that many bombs, and I hope they never do attack. That is not an alternative to evacuation—that is an alternative to war. It makes perfect sense if you can accomplish it. The alternatives to evacuation—and the only ones I have been able to discover—are either digging under the ground or staying and taking it.

I think I might add that actually we evacuate these cities every day. In the Loop in Chicago there is a peak daytime population of 900,000 people. At night there are 85,000 people in the Loop. Now, the rest of that 900,000 go somewhere. They go home sometimes between five and six o’clock or six-thirty. And they really block up the streets when they go, but they go. Bear in mind, they have to fight cross-traffic when they go.

Down in Wall Street in New York, it is hard to get around in the afternoon. If you fired a cannon down Wall Street about 6:30 in the evening, you wouldn’t hit very many people—they aren’t there, they have gone home. So this evacuation process is carried out every day in every great American city. I find it very disturbing, however, when I come to work in the morning or when I try to go home in the evening. I am not trying to minimize anything. It is a tough deal. You gain certain things when you evacuate in the event of a war, or in the event of one of these exercises, traffic should go one way on the streets; you eliminate cross-traffic. You eliminate one of the real problems of traffic when you eliminate cross-traffic.

Again, our cities must be divided up into areas, and each one of us must know where we are going. I would like to have you women think about this a little—some people think that maybe the right unit to employ for evacuation of these cities would be the school district. The reason for that, is that you would have mothers and children going into the same place, and that makes good sense, because you have better control over that group of people when you get them out in the country, the mother of the family along with the children.

If we try to get the mothers and the children and the fathers all together before we get out of the city, we will never get out, we will just be running around like ants in a big hill, and we will be bombed, all of us. We must figure out some way of dividing the community up, and each one of us going to his appointed place. That is the only hope we have because time is going to be short when we try to get out of these cities. So we have to divide the city, either by the school method or some other method, arbitrarily into sections, depending on the accessibility of roads. Daddy must know that he and the people in his office building or his factory will go out this way, and his wife and the children should know that is where he is going. He should know that the children in school are going to such and such a place, and the mother must know that she is going to such and such a place.
If you try to evacuate them together, it just means death for everybody in my judgment. We just don't have time for that.

Admiral Barbey told me one day that he had been over in Russia at the end of World War I, and it was his job to try to evacuate White Russians. They were facing the problem not only of the Reds coming on them, but they were also facing typhus. He said that he saw mothers jump off boats and go back to land and refuse to leave because they simply refused to leave their children. I can understand that. We would have the same kind of situation in the United States, unless we make our plans carefully in each city and publicize them carefully and explain very carefully, the necessity for going out in different directions. If we don't make those explanations, if we don't have test exercises, we will be in trouble if we are attacked. But we have this advantage over those people in Russia that were getting out at the end of World War I. We have months and maybe years in which to get ready; to have drills, to eat, and to talk about these things, and to nationalize them and understand them. And I don't think that any mother is going to insist on leading her children and her family and her husband to death rather than leave them for a few hours; if by her leaving them and going her direction, and Daddy, his, and the kids, theirs, she can save the lives of all of them, including her own. I don't believe any mother would be inclined to take that attitude.

As a matter of fact, we are going to have evacuation of these cities whether we want it or not, and it doesn't make any difference whether we want it or not. When people hear over CONELRAD and over the radio that Russian bombers are on the way, they are not going to sit still, if I understand people correctly. They are going to try to get out. So I think the only choice that the mayors of these cities and the Governors have is simply this: Are people going to go out in an organized manner with some semblance of order and discipline, or are they going to go out as a bitter, churning, destructive mob—angry and bitter?

Some people say, why do you talk about evacuation today when you don't have warning time? It is true we don't have the warning time today. We might have, depending on where you are located, an hour or an hour and a half today—maybe less some places in the United States, maybe only 30 minutes. The reason I talk about evacuation now is that it will take the best brains in our cities, applied to this problem, its traffic engineering elements, its traffic control elements, the welfare problems and the feeding and the sheltering of these people—to work out plans between now and the time we get the warning time. It would be very stupid for us to wait until we had the warning time and then start to work out the plans; that just wouldn't indicate any sense on our parts at all. That is why we keep proposing that we get to this job right now.

I was down in Atlanta talking one day about evacuation, and I noticed a smile on the faces of the people around. I think I was just talking to a small group—the mayor and some of the city council and the county commissioners—and I noticed them all starting to grin. I wondered what was going on, if I had mispronounced a word or my syntax was bad, or something of the kind. And finally I caught on to what this was all about. One of the gentlemen said to me, "Mr. Governor, we were probably the first American city to ever evacuate a complete city. We evacuated in—"I don't know whether it was 1865 or '64—"at the request of a fellow named Sherman." And it is true. They did move out all the people in Atlanta. I don't know whether there were 40,000 in those days or 20,000. There are a lot more of them down there now.

I don't know that I need to argue that case with you any more. If anybody in America or in the world can find a better alternative, I am for it. I have tried it out on everybody I can, in civil defense, in every country that I have been in, and when we have had visitors from civil defense in other countries, everybody I could get a hold of in the military, and scientific people—I can't find a more acceptable alternative among the three, the only three I know of—dig, die, or get out.

Now, what happens when an atomic bomb goes off or a hydrogen weapon? Well, you have three broad effects. You have the blast effect. The blast is simply the unleashing of a tremendous force that
puts pressure per square inch on buildings and on people. It puts so much pressure on a building of this kind that it just disintegrates it, blows it into bits. That effect will cover a number of miles, a radius of so many miles, depending upon the size of the weapon. We have in some of our publications scaling laws based upon what happened in Japan, and you can take a slide rule or a pencil and paper and figure out for yourself, if you want to, the size of the weapon, and then what the extent of that radius of total destruction will be.

The best way to protect yourself against that effect, the only way to protect yourself, is just not be there. As a matter of fact, bear this in mind. There is only one weapon that civil defense has to employ against an explosion of an atomic or hydrogen bomb, and that is space. You can only use space two ways—on the surface of the earth or getting down into the earth. I am referring now to protecting your life or saving your life previous to the explosion. After the explosion takes place, then civil defense has everything our English friends and the Germans developed in the last war that we copied from them. It has the fire services, the welfare services, the medical services; we need communications, transportation, we need all these things that you are talking about, and they are just as sound today as they were in World War II. I am talking now about saving lives. I am talking now about defense against the bomb itself when I say "space." Again, I don't know of anybody that has been able to invent or come up with anything except that. So these things are relatively simple, sometimes I think, too simple, in this atomic age.

The second effect of one of these explosions is the fire effect. When the bomb goes off, there is a flash of fire that travels with the speed of light. In other words, it is practically instantaneous, and that wave of fire goes out a number of miles, depending upon the size of the bomb and the atmospheric conditions. The only good thing that I know of for the Los Angeles smog, would be that smog would cut down the effective distance of the thermal wave or the fire wave. I don't know whether that is a good enough reason for keeping that smog out there or not. If it is raining or drizzling or there is a fog or smog or dust in the air, it cuts down the distance that this fire goes; but it goes a number of miles.

Those are two very important and very difficult problems. But I want to talk a little bit about a third one, and that is the radioactivity, or the radiological problem that we face, radiation. There is nothing new about radioactivity. We have known always that if you exploded these bombs, we were going to have radioactivity. And that is why we have had pamphlets out in this field, and that is why we have talked about Geiger counters and dosimeters and all that sort of thing.

When the bomb goes off, there would be effects in the radiation field. There would be a kind of a puff-out, the bomb cloud would just blow out around for a number of miles, again, dependent on the size of the bomb, and the atmospheric conditions.

Then some of this material that is thrown up in the air would be picked up by the surface winds, meaning the winds from about one foot up to 10,000 feet. Those two effects are not really the ones that we are so much concerned about at the moment. But the third effect is serious. As you who witnessed Operation Ivy today or yesterday will recall, when that thermonuclear device was exploded at Eniwetok and blew that hole in the ground 175 feet deep, it blew a lot of highly radioactive dust and debris up 40, 50, 60 thousand feet in the air.

When that dust and debris gets up into the air, it is carried by the wind currents that prevail from about 10,000 feet to 50,000 feet. That radioactive dust and debris is going to go wherever those winds at that altitude will take it, depending upon the velocity of the winds, which will vary from day to day. It takes a number of hours for that dust and debris to drift down; even if it just came right straight down—went right up and came right down—it would take time for it to come down all those thousands of feet or numbers of miles.

Now, as the wind pushes that dust and debris out, it is going to come down on somebody, and that creates a problem we have not paid so much attention to in the past, principally because we thought these weapons would be exploded high enough
in the air that they wouldn’t throw so much of this dirt up into the air. I don’t know that anybody knows exactly where these weapons are going to be exploded. It will depend upon the technology of war at the time. But it appears now that they could be exploded close to the ground or into the ground and get all of the blast effect that would be needed and all of the fire effect that would be needed, and then create this radiological hazard for the people.

We must be concerned about that because we certainly wouldn’t want to evacuate our people downwind into that fall-out. That would be foolish, wouldn’t it? There are 360 degrees in the circle. This phenomena will not cover very many of those degrees, thank goodness. So there is plenty of room in the circle to go other directions. Those winds—and there is no secret about what I am talking about here—obviously what I am speaking about is unclassified, or I wouldn’t be speaking about it—the winds from 10,000 feet to 50,000 feet over the United States—and round the world, in fact, blow normally, usually, from West to East, as they go on around. So obviously we would not want to evacuate our people directly East, because if we did, we would move them out into the fall-out from our own town and it would be kind of unfair to have a man’s house contaminate him as it came down on him, wouldn’t it? That is adding insult to injury.

One thing more about these winds. They vary sometimes. They vary from Winter to Summer, from Northwest to Southwest. So you get some little variation. I have said that the Civil Defense Directors of America—State and City Civil Defense Directors — should get married to the Weather Bureau people. Civil Defense from now on must know all about the weather and all about the winds.

What I am saying to you, if you have gathered the full import of it, creates another great problem for civil defense and the people of the world, of the United States—not an impossible problem, it just makes the problem tougher again. As a matter of fact, ever since we got started in this business of civil defense, the scientists and the military have constantly been making it a little bit tougher. What looks like it might be satisfactory one day just isn’t any good the next day, or the next week. How long that is going to go on, I don’t know.

One good thing, if you can use the word “good” in this connection, about radioactivity is that radioactive material decays rather rapidly, in a matter of hours or at the best a couple of days. And there is one very ready defense against the results of radiation for human beings. The best defense that I know of at the moment for this fall-out problem, this radioactivity, is the old-fashioned storm cellar that we have out in my State and down in Kansas where the wind blows a little hard once in a while—a cyclone cave. As a matter of fact, we have no monopoly on it, because I think every farm State in America originally had at the kitchen door a cave in which the housewife put her vegetables and her canned goods to keep during the winter, and where she kept her butter and cream sweet by putting them on the floor in a crock or a pan of water in the summer time. That is the best defense against radiological fall-out. If you want defense against radiation, you should have in your backyard—and this involves the farmers and the ranchers just as much as the people in town—every person should have in his backyard, a shelter. I am not talking about a shelter that will withstand the blast effect particularly. I don’t know of a shelter that will withstand that unless you want to dig halfway to China. You would have to dig way down deep in the earth if you want to get away from that blast. But every one of us should have out in his backyard a shelter with three or more feet of dirt over our head, with a good, tight door on it to keep this radioactive dust from getting in, and with some kind of a filter in the air intake. That filter, I am told, can be built of charcoal or some porous material, gauze—anything that would keep the dust from coming through. You can be down there in absolute safety from radiation. You just cut the effect of radioactivity to practically nil if you get into that kind of a shelter.

How long do you have to stay there? Well, you would have to stay there until you had good evidence that it had cooled off enough, speaking radiologically, to get out of there. I have said on some occasions that aside from this cave, about all that I know of that you would need when you
went down there would be a jug of water, big enough for your family, a box of cheese and crackers, or the equivalent thereof, some sort of sanitary facilities and a battery radio, so that you would know what was going on in the rest of the world. If you want to live in style down there, you might take along a flashlight and a couple of books or something of that sort.

I heard the Home Secretary of Canada say one day at Windsor, where we were both speaking, that from now on there were no longer targets in Canada—Canada was a target. I won't trouble to explain that. You can figure that out for yourself, I think. This is another element that compounds living in the atomic age. It makes it more difficult. It means, in my judgment, that all of us must know more about radiation, about gamma rays, beta rays, neutrons—and how they affect us, and what we should do to protect ourselves. If we could put a sprinkling system on every house in America, we could wash this stuff off the house, but I wouldn't want to go down and go swimming where it came out in the village creek or river, because that would be a hot spot. As a matter of fact, you can run bulldozers through an area and push the top crust of the dirt over in piles, and it would be perfectly safe to walk down on the earth.

What I am trying to say to you is that it is not hopeless. It is tough, but there are many things we can do, all kinds of things we can do. From now on if you are a farm wife, you are in the soup just as much as anybody living right in the center of this metropolitan city of Washington. You are in it now. Everybody is in it now.

It would seem to me that in our schools we will have to teach boys and girls all about radiological monitoring devices, measuring devices. It would seem to be a sensible place to do it. There is nothing too intricate about it, but maybe it is intricate enough so that the children can learn it more rapidly than parents—that is sometimes the case—and come home and teach the family about it. But it looks as though we will all need instruments of some kind; if not every individual, maybe every home would need some type of instrument eventually.

I would like to suggest to you that there is no need for anybody being hysterical about the condition of the world. We are not the first people to live in troubled times. We are not the first people with prominent adversaries in the world. It has been more or less the history of mankind throughout mankind's existence. And I assume that there will be problems a thousand years from now or two thousand years from now. I don't know of anyone who has anything that will blow the world up, and it wouldn't be easy for the Russians to attack the United States. They could attack us today, but it would be no picnic for them to come running over here. When they start over here, they are going to meet all kinds of opposition. Our military is just as alert as it can be and prepared to do many things to welcome them—using "welcome" in quotation marks. It will be a very costly endeavor for them to attack the United States.

When we read about new weapons being developed and new airplanes being created to carry those weapons, we must be careful not to let our imaginations run away and assume that now there is nothing that can be done about it—doomsday is here. When you read that somebody has made one of these weapons, remember it takes some time before somebody makes some copies of it and gets them in the right packages and the right shape, and that sort of thing, for delivery. When you read about somebody coming up with one new airplane, it takes a long time before he gets the duplicates of that airplane. When you read about the idea of guided intercontinental missiles, it is one thing to say them, but it is another thing to make them, and it is another thing to fire them. I think there are some heartening signs that air defensive and military defensive is showing some indications of getting into better balance with their offensive. If men can make offensive weapons, man can also make defensive weapons.

What I am saying to you is not tantamount to saying you shouldn't worry about these things, but what I am trying to say to you is that there is plenty of hope, there is reason for prudent people to get ready militarily and civil-defense-wise. Now is the time to get ready, while there is time. We should do everything we can to insure
peace in this world and eliminate such a catastrophe for the world. That is the best solution. But we should also be getting ourselves as strong as we can. We are doing that, and there is hopefulness in that direction. Then we should have the strongest kind of civil defense, so that we can save our lives before they dump these things on us, and so that we can save lives and property after they have dumped these things on us. Don't get the idea that anybody in the world is going to send airplanes enough over here to bomb every city in the United States. They just don't have that many airplanes. They are not going to bomb all of the United States. They are not going to bomb every big city. As a matter of fact, they might have their hands full if they bomb fifteen of them, twenty of them, forty of them. Certainly they would be busier than cats on a tin roof if they came over to hit fifty or sixty of them, because at the same time they would have to attack the Strategic Air Command and some of our naval installations. They can't just come for the cities; they have to destroy our ability to retaliate, and it is a man-size job to make one of these attacks.

America is not too easy to defeat in battle, with the allies we have in the world. So let's keep our chins up, and when we talk about these things, let's bear in mind that there is a hopeful aspect to all of them. At least, two women here can tell you when it looked as if the Germans were going to blow London all to bits, they finally decided, "Well, this is our home, this is our country, these are our institutions, we think they are important, we think they are fine, they are worth fighting for," and they stuck it out and fought and they won, and the Germans didn't blow the whole place up. As a matter of fact, they blew up some sizable chunks of it, but not very much in the total. I grant this time there is a different deal in the ability to blow it up, and these people grant that, too.

I think we can thank God—I personally thank God that we have in the White House one of the world's greatest soldiers, and particularly a soldier who knows the futility of war, and who knows that you cannot kill ideas with bullets and that you need not defeat communism on the field of battle, and who knows the terrible catastrophe that a third world war would be for this world of ours, particularly in this atomic age. We have in the White House a man who, to the best of my knowledge, is the most dedicated to peace of any man in the world, and this country should exercise the greatest patience, the best leadership in the world, to stay away from this business of fighting to the very last second, and to do everything in the world that we can to lead mankind toward a sensible, calm type of approach to the problems of the world, in order that we may escape this terrible cataclysm. But if it comes, let's fight and win it.

Thank you a lot.

Goodwill Guild Embassy Tour and Tea

The annual Embassy Tour and Tea by the Goodwill Guild of the Davis Memorial Goodwill Industries will include several outstanding Embassies, including the Dominican Republic, Ceylon, Pakistan, Egypt, Viet Nam, and the Philippines, all of which will be open for the tour from 2:00 to 6:00 p.m. on Saturday, April 30, 1955. This tour, as in the past, is for the benefit of the rehabilitation program for the physically handicapped.

Mrs. Eisenhower and Mrs. Nixon will be the guests of honor at tea which will be served from 4:00 to 6:00 p.m. in the gardens of the stately British Embassy. The wives of members of the Supreme Court and the Cabinet, and other distinguished ladies in the social and official life of Washington will also be guests.

It is a privilege to enjoy the hospitality of these beautiful Embassies and meet the wives of the Ambassadors and members of their staff and to come closer to the art and customs of these foreign countries. All checks, payable to the Goodwill Guild, and requests for tickets may be mailed to Mrs. Frank Rogers, 313 Cambridge Road, Alexandria, Virginia. Tickets, including tea, are $3.00 while student tickets are $2.00.

While at Continental Congress
STOP and SHOP
THE JUNIOR BAZAAR
CAPTAIN JOHN SMITH was already a seasoned traveler when he sailed up Chesapeake Bay in the early 1600's. He had already visited most of the then known world. But Captain John's talents did not end with his gift for getting around in strange places. He was also a prophet of no mean stature. Here is part of what he wrote about Maryland in his travel book, published in London in 1629: "This is a country that may have the prerogative over the most places known. Heaven and earth never agreed better to frame a place for man's habitation. Here are mountains, hills, plains, valleys, rivers and brooks all running most pleasantly into a fair bay compassed with fruitful and delightful land. The vesture of the earth will prove the nature of the soil to be lusty and very rich."

Five years later, when the first Pilgrims arrived in the only spot in the world where they could be sure of religious freedom, they had good reason to recall Captain John's prophetic words about the soil of Maryland. Yet the good captain did not make his evaluation of the Maryland countryside solely on the basis of utilitarianism. Keenly appreciative of aesthetic values, he added: "Here are such pleasant hills and fertile valleys, one prettily crossing another, and watered so conveniently with fresh brooks and springs no less commodious than delightful."

More than two centuries later, Captain John Smith's words were paraphrased by Dr. Gilbert Grosvenor in the National Geographic Magazine. "Maryland," said Dr. Grosvenor, "is America in Miniature." —And "America in Miniature" it has been, to countless Marylanders, ever since.

Yes, Maryland has everything found throughout our vast Continent: not only "mountains, hills, plains, valleys, rivers and brooks," "a bay compassed with fruitful lands," and "lusty and very rich soil"; but also the pleasant hills and fertile valleys that impressed Captain John so many years ago as "so delightful." Maryland today is the border State—politically, geographically and historically. In Maryland is the northernmost cypress swamp and the southernmost range of maple trees in America. Agricultural Maryland, challenging the Free State farmer with its widely-varying types of soil, elevation and growing seasons, has provided many generations of Marylanders with both essentials and luxuries conducive to gracious living. Industrial Maryland, with its giants of ingenuity and inventiveness, has given an excellent account of itself from the era of the first balloon to the age of the jet plane.

Maryland is rich in tradition and history. One of the thirteen original Colonies, her State Capitol is now the oldest in America in daily use. Within its hallowed portals, the Treaty with Great Britain that ended the Revolutionary War was ratified. Here also, in Maryland's State House, George Washington formally returned to Congress the commission it had issued him as Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces. Historians have referred to this as the noblest scene in Washington's career; for it was here that the victor refused to be conqueror and the warrior with a crown within his grasp put it aside, submitting to the civilian power chosen by the people. It was in the ancient State House at Annapolis that Washington became greater than Caesar, greater than Napoleon, infinitely greater than the dictators and military adventurers of modern times who, in their moments of triumph, have never been able to set patriotism above ambition.

Here also in the State House is Maryland's historic flag room. Occupying the place of honor in this room is the only flag known to have been carried both in the Revolution and in the War of 1812. Topped by the only all-wooden dome in America, dating back to 1783, our State
House flies the only State flag required by law to include a Cross.

The Old Line State—so-called in honor of the Maryland Regiment chosen to rescue George Washington in the Battle of Long Island—is rich in both city and wayside shrines. In Baltimore is the first statue to President Washington ever to be erected anywhere. Here too, is the “Flag House,” where the nimble fingers of Mary Pickersgill stitched the out-sized flag which flew over Fort McHenry and in “the dawn’s early light” and inspired Francis Scott Key to pen “THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER.” In Western Maryland, numerous wayside shrines testify to the unsung heroes of the various wars in which our country has been engaged, including the only war memorial to heroic newspaper correspondents. In Southern Maryland, the cradle of religious freedom, a replica of the first State House in the first Capital City, St. Mary’s, reminds both Marylanders and visitors alike of the days when the rich soil had yet to be tilled, when a wilderness had yet to be turned into a home.

Of all national shrines, however, the one drawing the largest number of visitors, the one eliciting the widest interest and enthusiasm, is Maryland’s Fort McHenry, birthplace of “The Star-Spangled Banner.” According to our National Park Service reports, three quarters of a million Americans come each year to gaze reverently at the spot where young Francis Scott Key, graduate of St. John’s College, Annapolis, once kept an all-night vigil with Old Glory, alternately longing for, and dreading “the dawn’s early light.”

The people of Maryland are understandably proud of the progress of the Free State—materially, culturally and spiritually. Yet they do not make the mistake of living in the past. Along with their historic shrines are their monuments to progressive thinking, to the humanities, the 12-year road building program is now underway, for example, as well as the modernization of the parole system, the improved business system as evidenced in the new State budget, the growth and improvement of our school system, and

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STATE HOUSE AT ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND
And the President Smiled

BY MARIE WILLETT

EACH YEAR 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, the stately Executive address of a nation, is transformed for one day into a magical children's fantasy. The forbidding black iron gates are swung open and the spacious grounds become a confusion of colored eggs, and new Easter straws, and purple cellophane grass, and slightly limp chocolate bunnies. Very early on the morning of Easter Monday, Lilliputian footprints can be detected in the pansy beds. Intent Girl Scouts stalk the lawn picking up strayed celebrants, and coralling them in a large open tent. A military band in scarlet jackets plays energetically. The magician sets up his table of mysterious lighter-than-air scarfs, and his baffling cylinders and boxes which will soon swallow up rabbits and little boys' noses. Real, genuine Indians imported for the day arrange their headdresses. The cowboy lassoes an unsuspecting towhead.

On the sidewalk outside the ground pedlars of all description cry their tempting wares. Vying with them is the noisy chorus of "under twelves"—local boys who clamor for adoption as entrance passes for unaccompanied adults.

Amid all this activity and distraction some resolute youths determinedly carry their laden baskets to the top of a small rise and—roll eggs.

This annual White House egg-rolling now attended by thousands in person, and even more thousands through television, was originated in Washington, D. C., by a handful of Sunday School students. On Sunday, May 23, 1858, the first anniversary of the Sunday School Union was celebrated by a general meeting on the Smithsonian grounds. From there they repaired to churches about the city, where two addresses each were delivered. The Sabbath Review of May 25, reports the success of the previous Sunday's gathering. "It seemed to us the speaking and singing were all of higher order, more inspiring, more practical and to the point. L. B. Towsley is a prince among that class of speakers who know how to speak to children. He certainly came to Washington at the right time. These speakers (here there seems to be some Scriptural confusion on the reporter's part) like the disciples of old went two by two into the churches." In conclusion the Sabbath Schools are hailed as "restraining more vice and crime than the jail."

This celebration was repeated in May of 1859. This time the children paraded about the city carrying elaborate "Devices." The first float represented the Vineyard, and consisted of a fountain and workmen, with an inscription over the entrance trellis reading: go work to day in my vineyard. Another group carried a mammoth urn, surmounted by an evergreen wreath. The Little Fishers class dragged an unwieldy rowboat down Constitution Avenue. The Press was exuberant: "Good taste, fair talent and much benevolence were displayed at every step of the passing scene." But materialism had already begun to encroach upon the era of sweetness-and-light: "The ceremonies were all the more impressive when it is known that the money which each class presented amounted in the aggregate to more than $500." The superintendent of Sunday Schools who had died that year received an extended eulogy, concluded with the memorable epithet: "His love for all Christians was exemplified in his attachment to the YMCA."

The President first joined the activities in 1866. The procession assembled in Lafayette Square and marched past President Johnson's home at 15th and H (the White House was then under repair). They sang, with double significance, "Victory at Last." Mr. Johnson, as do 20th century TV-ridden chief executives, apparently retained an attaché in charge of staging. "Just before the President commenced to speak, a number of little girls were placed upon the stand beside and all around him; and he seemed much pleased to be surrounded by the children." At the conclusion of his speech the President shook hands and was "particularly nice to the soldiers."

As the city became more congested and rearing bronze steeds with their triumphant riders took over the parks, the children
moved their annual exercise onto the Capitol lawn. The date had also been moved, from May to early April—around Easter time. Lengthened into an all-day festivity, the participants now brought their lunches. Thoughtful mothers, many of whom no doubt remembered Easter activities in their childhood European homes, tucked in the sandwich basket amongst the liverwurst and macaroons—colored eggs. . . eggs rolled down the terraces. Later, boys themselves rolled down the terraces. . . . The freshness of the scene was a great relief to those who have resigned themselves to the Capitol as the seat of Congressional prosiness.”

The scene soon turned tumulty, as the children raced through the Capitol rotunda and littered the grounds. The Congressional Record of April 19, 1876, transcribes the proceedings of a Bill introduced by Congressman Morrill of Vermont, to prohibit the egg-roll. Objecting to the destruction of the sod and shrubs about the Capitol, which had necessitated a complete re-seeding after this year’s roll, Mr. Morrill added further: “There are other reasons why this bill should be passed. There are cattle crossing the ground here frequently.”

Congressman Withers rebutted: he sympathized with the children; they were entirely within their inalienable privileges—“a prescriptive right acquired by custom.” He pleaded that they were generally from a class of citizens who had little opportunity for enjoying themselves; and that it was only once a year that they could relax and “tread upon this sward.”

Morrill countered: “Russia provides slides for its citizens in the winter; we don’t have to do so in the spring.”

The Bill was approved ten days later, and—not an egg has rolled (within the eye of the Law) down Capitol Hill since.

Rutherford B. Hayes was the first Chief Executive to play national bunny-rabbit, when in 1878, he invited all the children of the United States to be his guests for an egg-roll on the White House lawn on Easter Monday. Those initial parties were attended with some confusion. A front-page story of March 29, 1880, tells of a 14-year-old, in rags, who mixed with the crowd, stole a number of eggs and ran down 15th Street, pursued by a rabble of incensed rollers. “Three policemen walked around to see that no damage was done to the shrubbery and to stop the fights which now and then occurred among the boys. . . . The pump near the White House was a never ending source of amusement and dampness.”

Accounts of these gatherings in the last years of the century repeatedly emphasized that both white and black, rich and poor children were entering freely into the fun, “in the friendly way the ammendments to the Constitution intended.” Here was substantive proof of the efficacy of Democracy for a generation that had begun to realize some doubts as to its workability. Under the heading “Hen-Fruit Day,” an article in a Washington newspaper of April 7, 1890, notes: “The children ranged from two years to 60, from the color of the paper the STAR is printed on, to that of the ink which makes these letters. Race lines, police lines and care lines were all obliterated. Etiquette hid her face behind a veil and conventional propriety stood outside of the park and hung her sad face over the railing.” In keeping, a subhead (without further elaboration) remarks: And the President Smiled.

Victorian pressmen were even more vocal concerning the current modes de la femme: 1880—“In rolling down with their eggs the girls—some of them pretty good size, too—were irregardless of the effect of striped stockings displayed.” 1881—“It was noticed that the Easter styles of stockings of both the younger and older children were much varied this year.”

They came in carriages in dainty frocks with white-capped nursemaids and were entertained in the White House parlors in 1885. President Cleveland, greeting the crowd in the East Room, had to “pick his way carefully to avoid treading on some of his guests.” An intrepid, albeit over-optimistic, journalist-Republican punned the following account: “The White House grounds have been opened to the egg-roll. The sights and sounds have given Mr. Cleveland some idea how it will feel to be an eggs-President.”

The sights and sounds of the egg-roll in 1885 and 1905 and ’25 and ’45 were much the same. There were the Angel-Devil pecking games. Opponents held eggs by the large ends and hit at one another. The first shell to break was the loser, or devil. (Continued on page 466)
NESTLED in the hills of Henry County, Kentucky, nine miles from New Castle, lies one of nature’s gems, Drennon Springs. It occupies the center of a series of hills which form a kind of amphitheatre bisected by Drennon’s Creek. Here are the remains of a town which has had as many chances at greatness as perhaps any community in Kentucky, yet this town—if town is the proper word to use for a collection of houses, and the ruins of a hotel and military academy—is virtually unknown outside of its own immediate area.

Although explorers were discovering the beauties of Kentucky as early as 1671, Drennon Springs remained unknown to the white man for another hundred years. They were known to the Indian and the buffalo and the deer and other animals of the forest who came to lick the salted earth and drink the saline water. The Lick itself seemed like a desolate plain crushed down from surrounding hills by myriads of hoofs, which also had trampled all life from every tree and shrub and bit of herb-age for hundreds of yards around it. Broad roads made by the buffalo centered at the springs from every direction. So striking were these roads that they suggested to the explorers a highway leading to a populous city.

The springs go beyond the actual fact of history into the realm of Indian legend, one of which is as follows: “An Indian chief who lived at a great distance, had an only daughter, who besides being young and beautiful, was the idol of her tribe. In some way unknown, she had offended an evil spirit, who afflicted her in such a way that none of the medicine men could cure her. The old men of the tribe advised the chief to take his daughter to the Cho-be-ni-pe (medicine water) located on the first large creek above the mouth on the sunside of the Mil-le-wa-ke-me-ce-pe-we (Kentucky River) and induce her to drink freely of the water. The chief at once prepared a canoe in which the invalid was to be borne by four stout warriors, with four others to relieve them at intervals. The boat would serve to cross rivers if neces-

sary, but it was designed principally for the land journey. They started a journey that lasted many days until they finally reached the so-called sulphur springs on the hill. The water was given to the girl—now almost dead from the journey. At once she revived, and after a few more drinks of the water she was well. On the return trip to her home, she was not borne in the canoe, but walked all the way and pressed her companions to longer and more frequent steps.” So we know that the Indians made use of the healing waters of Drennon’s Springs for many moons un-counted, and it was inevitable that white men should hear and seek it out.

In 1773, James, George, and Robert McAfee with Hancock Taylor as surveyor, left their homes in Botetourt County, Virginia, to locate lands in Kentucky. Near the mouth of the Kanawha they met Captain Thomas Bullitt with another company on the way to Kentucky to survey lands. The two companies came down the Ohio River together to the mouth of the Kentucky River where they separated—the company of Bullitt going to the falls and the McAfees going up on the Kentucky River.

After spending several days at Big Boone Lick, a Delaware Indian, under the influence of a promised rifle, informed two of the company named Mathew Bracken and Jacob Drennon of the existence of another Lick almost as wonderful as Big Boone Lick. On a pretense of hunting through the woods along the buffalo trail, the two men left the main company, and succeeded in finding this Lick on July 7, 1773. Promptly the two laid claim to it as their property by right of discovery. Two days later the main company caught up with them, and Drennon and Bracken were severely condemned by the party, claiming that they had taken advantage of their comrades and by bribing an Indian, had found a valuable piece of property which ought to have been open to discovery by all alike. The condemnation of their act was so strong that neither Drennon or Bracken seems to have made any effort to
secure title to the property. They were the first white men so far as is known to see these springs, but their greed defeated their purpose of acquisition. Drennon gave his name to the springs and to the Creek on which they are located, but never acquired valid right of property to them.

December 23, 1779, George Rogers Clark went into the land office of Virginia and entered "400 acres by virtue of a certificate lying at Drennon's Lick, to include the Lick." General Clark surveyed these 400 acres October 12th, 1783 and April 1, 1785, Patrick Henry, Governor of Virginia, issued George Rogers Clark a patent for this land. The selection of Drennon's Springs by General Clark suggests one of the characteristics of the man. There was, in spite of his stern exterior, an element of romance in his make-up that could find satisfaction only in nature's fine scenery. Along one of the great buffalo roads leading from the Falls of the Ohio by Drennon's Springs to the mouth of the Licking, General Clark marched his soldiers in 1780 and again in 1782 when he invaded Indian territory and dealt death and destruction to the towns of Chillicothe and other vital points.

The scene must have been enchanting a hundred and eighty years ago; for the hills were both grand and beautiful. The buffalo, deer and other animals had come unmolested to the Lick for time untold, traveling on the trails made smooth by years and countless hoofs, but the time was not far off when the white man was to share in the healing qualities of these waters.

The first use made of the water of Drennon's Springs by white people was to make salt. In the closing years of the 18th century, salt was made in large quantities, by boiling the water over wood fires. This slow and expensive process was justified by the price of salt sold, quoted at $3.33 per bushel. Unfailingly, when the springs were reached, some of its water was used medicinally. Travel through the forest primeval made the use of the water confined to its immediate locality. In the 1820's one or two log cabins were built near the springs in which crude accommodations were given to invalids. In the 30's more and better cabins were built.

In the 1840's, Dr. Robert Hunter secured control of the Springs, and for the first time, suitable accommodations for the afflicted were available. Dr. Hunter was a born landlord. He had but few superiors in finding out and meeting the wants of his guests. He soon made the Springs popular not only to seekers of health, but to those in search of enjoyment as well. Invalids came to his cottages perched here and there on the hillside but the votaries of pleasure came also to feast at his table and enjoy his music in the dance. It was not unusual for parties of young people to come unannounced in such numbers that they had to remove all the furniture from the cottages and spread quilts on the floor for beds. As many as fourteen girls were known to sleep on the 16-foot square cottage floor, while as many young men squeezed together upon a similar floor. They slept soundly after dancing all day and half the night to the stirring sounds of a fiddle in the hands of an old Virginia negro, who played such tunes as "Virginia Reel," "Arkansas Traveler," and "Lucy Long" and whose spirited way of playing made the young people dance whether they wanted to or not, in the pavilion located near the white sulphur spring.

Drennon Springs became a fashionable watering place under the skillful ownership of A. O. Smith, who built the Grand Hotel. The first successful season was in 1849 when more than a thousand guests were present. At one notable social function, this resort was honored by the attendance of thirteen State Governors. From every important town in Kentucky and from the South, East, and West, came an array of beauty and talent and fashion of which any city might well have been proud. It was said that the elite of New York and New Orleans met at Drennon Springs.

The lone fiddler was replaced by a full band. The Polka and Mazurka dances were introduced. Billiards, tenpins, cards, balls, riding parties, and parties in search of relics of the past, afforded pleasure to all. Boats from New Orleans came as far as Louisville, and occasionally as far into the Kentucky River as they could navigate, and from this point passengers were transferred to smaller boats or boarded coaches for the continuation of the journey. The young people of the county arrived by horseback at all hours of the day and night. Here it was that ice cream and sherbet were first served—the first seen
by many. One gentleman, not knowing what it was, put his portion in his trousers pocket—much to his later consternation. Leaders of society reigning at this time were Anna Dickens, Mrs. George Gist, and Judith Langley Marshall, who married Judge Henry Marshall. This family is the same line from which the Duchess of Windsor traces her lineage. Henry Clay was a frequent visitor.

After a year of plenty came a year of blight. Late in 1849 an epidemic of cholera broke out in Kentucky and neighboring states. In terror, everyone who could possibly flee the cities rushed to the surrounding watering places, hoping for immunity and three or four thousand congregated at Drennon. Soon one guest at the Grand Hotel died of cholera, and overnight it was completely evacuated.

Western Military Academy, established 1847, moved to Drennon Springs from Nicholas County in January 1850. An advertisement appearing in the Vincennes Gazette, February 7, 1850, gave a description of the buildings, location, and faculty members, and stated that “Two hundred and seventy Cadets from eight different States have entered this institution since it was organized.” Faculty members included Col. T. F. Johnson, General Superintendent; Col. E. W. Morgan, Joint Superintendent and Professor of Civil and Military Engineering; Lt. Col. B. R. Johnson, Professor of Mathematics; Col. Richard Owen, Professor of Natural Science; Mr. Alex Schue, Professor of Chemistry, Rev. H. V. D. Nevius, Professor of Ancient Languages; Jas. G. Blaine, Professor of Languages; Jas. H. Davies, Professor of Law; Rev. J. R. Swift, Professor of Ethics and Belles Lettres; Mr. E. A. Camby, Professor of Modern Languages; Capt. C. E. Mott, Principal; Capt. W. W. Gaunt, Adjutant.

The school was soon known as the “West Point of the South” and its large staff and several hundred student body might have turned Drennon into a thriving college town. Disaster struck again in 1854 in the form of cholera. It was closed down and moved to Tennessee but not before some of the cadets died of cholera and were buried behind the school. Of its distinguished faculty members, two gained renown in latter years. James G. Blaine was candidate for the Presidency of the United States opposing Grover Cleveland. Col. Richard Owen joined the Union Army in the War Between the States, and served as Commandant of Camp Morton in Indiana, where he had under his authority over 10,000 prisoners who were recipients of his kindness. When he was captured by Bragg’s men at Munfordville, he was immediately released “in view of his kindness to the men of the Confederate Army,” many of whom had been his pupils, and later his prisoners. A unique monument stands at the Capitol of Indiana, unique in that it is the only monument erected to a Union soldier by contributions of Confederate veterans, who requested the privilege of erecting it. During the War, the buildings of the school were used as a recruiting station for the Union and many skirmishes took place around these springs between the two Armies. At about the close of the War, a disastrous fire swept away the main hotel and many of the cottages.

Fashion could no longer exist in the ashes of what had once been her abode and there were no accommodations at Drennon Springs until 1890 when James Andrew Scott and Colonel Jett of Frankfort built a hotel close to the blue sulphur springs. In 1900 Colonel W. L. Crabb built a hotel overlooking the white sulphur springs.

Society again flourished and the belles and beaux gathered here again. The families of Pryor, Cantrill, Dunlap, Cromwell and many other representative families were frequent guests. On Saturday nights the tables were removed from the dining hall for dancing and singing by the guests. Two of the popular songs of the time were “A Sweet Bunch of Daisies” and “A Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight.” The Henry County Local, May 9, 1902, carried an advertisement of the “best health resort in America.” For $10.00 per week, Colonel Crabb offered room and board in one of the most comfortable hotels in the South. The guests slept on fine linen and were served from silver platters. There was a profusion of servants to see that the needs of the patients were taken care of from the time they drank their tall glass of sulphur water in morning— with choice of blue, black, white and seltzer— until they retired at night. Invalids were

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BY MRS. GEORGE B. HARTMAN
National Chairman

A CONSCIENTIOUS D. A. R. member, receiving a “House Committee Appointment” from the President General, asked in her letter of acceptance if “her duties would require a house dress and dusting cloth.” To her, “House Committee” meant preparing a house for guests.

In a broad sense, she was correct, the House Committee does prepare our D.A.R. home for the members at Continental Congress time. Its duties are to plan and arrange in advance for all the things which will add to the physical well-being and convenience of those attending.

During the Congress itself it is responsible for the “behind the scene” details which keep the wheels oiled and running smoothly.

The Committee is headed by a General Chairman, assisted by four Vice-Chairmen, and the Chairman and Vice Chairman of sixteen sub-committees. Its duties include arranging for Police and Fire protection, details from both are on duty the entire week, plus two plainclothes men; U. S. Post Office Sub-station; Registered Nurse, First Aid Room; Parking space permits from Government, City and Park agencies; Additional telephones, microphones and lights; Directional signs; badges; Pages; note pads, pencils; Preparation of “Information Sheet,” listing Committee locations, daily events and general information; Preparation of Instruction Sheet for House Committee workers; Preparation of Building Floor Plan Information for Hospitality, Page and Information Committees; and Assigning Committee exhibit locations in Constitution Hall Corridors and Assembly Room.

Months of planning go into the arranging of the physical details. But the most thought-provoking duty of the House Committee Chairman is the assignment of workers to the sixteen sub-committees. All appointees serve at the invitation of the President General. Names of prospective workers are submitted to her by the State Regents on a pro rata membership basis.

After accepting, the appointee receives a letter from the House Committee Chairman notifying her of her assignment, name of her Sub-Committee Chairman and the time she is expected to report for duty. Members assigned to Doors, Boxes and Tiers receive additional notices from their respective Sub-Chairmen. One general meeting of the entire Committee is held in Constitution Hall at 9 A. M. on the opening Monday of Congress. At this time the Committee is greeted by the President General and detailed instructions are given by the Chairman.

General Sub-Committees functioning under the House Committee are Badges, Bulletin Board, Card Index of Hotel Addresses, Committee Rooms, Concessions, Exhibits, Flowers, Information, Literature, Lost and Found, National Defense Literature Table, and Parking.

Sub Committees Corridor Hostess, Doors, (“18th” “C”, “D” Street) Boxes and Tiers pertain to the actual running of the sessions, and constant contact must be maintained by the House Committee Chairman with the Program and Platform committees, in order that admittance of late-comers to the Hall, counting of votes, and handling of large groups of people may be done quickly and orderly.

So, instead of house-cleaning attire, a House Committee worker needs street dress and comfortable shoes, plus a kindly disposition, unlimited patience, and the ability to obey instructions. It is no place for the irresponsible, or easily offended. It is tiring work, requiring good physical condition. It is confining, leaving little time for sightseeing. It requires dealing with many types of people—old, young, excitable, but mostly nice. Workers do not receive reserved seats in the auditorium, but their badges do admit them after the first 15 minutes of a meeting.

Yet, a House Committee assignment is a rewarding experience. The interesting people one meets, the friendships made, the inspiration gained, and the real satisfaction of working for the organization in which one is interested, compensate many times for the effort required.

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Let Us Look at the Continental Congress

BY SARAH CORBIN ROBERT

IT IS doubtful if any regularly recurring ceremony in this country is more impressive than the official opening of the annual Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution. "Rarely beautiful," "deeply moving," "inspiring," are but a few of the comments of speakers, public officials and guests who view the pageantry from the platform. One visitor said that to be present on an opening night of the Congress was "not just another convention, it is an experience."

All of this comes about largely through the National Society’s owning a great hall designed primarily for its own needs. Holding the Congress year after year in the same building with a trained staff and experienced committees develops an ever-improving technique. The precision and smoothness are unexcelled. Committee chairmen know at what minute the several hundred pages and the procession of state flags must begin to pass through the corridors in order to bring the President General, the last in line, to her place behind the lectern at exactly eight-thirty—the moment for opening the Congress.

An incident some years ago points up the adherence to careful planning. The Director of the Pan American Union, the late Dr. Leo H. Rowe, had inquired at what hour he should order his car after the program. "We close at 10:30," was the reply. At 10:25 he was saying good-night on the platform. As he glanced at his watch, he exclaimed, "Marvelous! How do the Daughters do it?"

A new pleasure and comfort await the 4,500 to 4,800 members who will attend the Congress of 1955. After the first major renovation of Constitution Hall since the building was erected in the late 1920’s, the great hall is more beautiful than ever. And every member who waits at home may share in the satisfaction that these improvements were made possible, not by special fund-raising campaigns, but by steady, consistent support of the Society’s established programs by Chapters and members.

By strange coincidence the same Congress that welcomes the delegates to a greatly improved convention hall will consider the first revision of the Bylaws of the National Society in 28 years. These two notable features of this Sixty-fourth Congress are not so widely disrelated as may at first appear. Beautiful headquarters for any organization is not enough. To reach its highest mission, the structure, practice and methods of operation and the government of the Society must be as sound as the plant is adequate and beautiful.

There is cause for satisfaction in the fact that the basic rules of the National Society have been so carefully drawn that few changes have been needed in over a quarter of a century. Many organizations with but a fraction of our membership pull their bylaws apart every few years. Even now the changes are only those that have become necessary through growth of the Society, changing national conditions, and through the need for giving the force of law to practices which have been established when required but which have not heretofore been incorporated into the bylaws.

Revision of bylaws is a long and exacting effort, but the privilege of sharing in working out the Society’s instrument of government for perhaps the next quarter or third of a century should challenge the imagination of every voter. There will be a measure of satisfaction in linking the advantages from improved facilities for our annual convention with those from improved bylaws for our routine operation.

And this brings us to the part that every member in attendance at the Congress can contribute to its success. Last month’s article in this department was, “Understanding Resolutions.” The title of this
one might well be, "Understanding the Congress." However beautiful the setting may be or however carefully the advance preparations have been made, there will always be imperfections and disappointments.

This article is perhaps the best medium through which to analyze some of the comments that over the years the committees in Washington have taken to heart and have tried their best to correct. The more than 1200 members, including pages, who work on the congressional committees—some of them throughout the year preceding each Congress—have sometimes made these same comments, but through long experience in meeting these problems they have come to understand. In many cases understanding cannot remove the difficulties but it can remove the dissatisfaction regarding them.

"This place is so huge. Nobody knows where anything is." Yes, our three buildings cover an entire city block of property. Were you ever lost on the ground floor of Radio City, and nobody could tell you where anything is? And you found they were all visitors like yourselves? You yourself can help to correct this situation if after you have registered you seek a quiet spot and make out your own engagement calendar for the week from the information sheet supplied with the program. Every National Officer, State Regent and National Chairman finds such a plan a "must." Next, study the floor plan of the buildings and chart your line of march. This advance effort will pay off throughout the week. Notice that there are one or more information tables in every building where willing members are waiting to help you.

"It took me an hour to register. That made me late for the meeting." A wait in registering is common to most conventions, regardless of size. Everybody wants to register at once. The greatest problem of our Congress arises from its numbers. In some years 1500 or more members want their credentials on Monday morning in time for an early committee meeting. To ward relieving this congestion delegates and alternates in neighboring States often drive a hundred or more miles to register in advance on Friday or Saturday. Those who can do this will be of real help to the greater numbers from long distances who reach Washington on Sunday and Monday. "I forgot my card. They wouldn't let me register till I found my State Regent." The credential card is the Chapter's certification of the position that you are to fill. Without it there would be great uncertainty and confusion. To allow one member to register without her identification card would mean that the committee must do the same for all, and the whole system of accurate protection would break down.

"I'm the Vice Regent of my Chapter but they won't let me register." By virtue of her office the Vice Regent is the Regent's alternate only. If the Regent attends the Congress, the Vice Regent has no automatic credential standing and therefore does not register. It should, however, be carefully noted that a Chapter, if it so desires, may elect its Vice Regent as an alternate. If she is so elected, she may register as an alternate, even though the Regent is present. Like any other alternate she has no assigned seat and is registered not by being a Vice Regent, but by being an elected alternate. Call this statement to the attention of your Vice Regent if she is not a subscriber to this magazine.

"It's a crime that alternates have no seats." The total allowed vote for the last Continental Congress was 4,216. The total seating capacity, exclusive of the platform, is somewhat less than 4,000. Only because not all Chapters send their full quota of delegates are seats available. Fifteen minutes after the beginning of each meeting unoccupied seats are opened to alternates. After the first night there are nearly always places, but no alternate is assigned a specified seat for all meetings.

"There's a MAN in that seat." Yes, he may be a technician testing the amplification, an assistant to one of the speakers, or as sometimes necessarily happens, a member of the Secret Service. He may be the husband or son of a National Officer. National office requires many weeks of absence from home and substantial financial outlay, for all officers except the President General must defray their own expenses. The opportunity to see an opening ceremony is the Society's appreciation to the husbands who make the service of our National Officers possible.

"They wouldn't open the doors. I stood outside for half an hour." Courtesy to speakers and delegates alike requires that they be undisturbed by goings and com-
ings. The Fire Laws of the District of Columbia impose rigid restrictions upon standees. To assure accuracy in counting from 2300 to 2500 votes, the doors must remain closed during any count that may be ordered. Disappointment at delay is understandable. On the other hand, late comers may be assured that the doors will be opened whenever the nature of the program permits.

"I've driven four delegates 2000 miles and I can't get a parking permit." The parking situation in Washington is the same as in any other great city. Permits for special events have been reduced until the number granted scarcely covers the needs of the officers and chairmen who must go promptly or frequently.

"They let the Blue Ribbons in ahead of us and that isn't fair." It has been said that no Chief of State would ever be permitted to accept the number of engagements that the President General and National Officers fill during each Congress Week. They want to greet the members at every possible state luncheon or committee breakfast. The list often numbers sixty or more. There have been times when a President General has attended half a dozen luncheons with a total nourishment of two servings of chilled fruit and a cup of coffee. When you give way to a Blue Ribbon, you are saving a few precious minutes for hundreds of other members who love the inspiration of these brief greetings at their meetings.

The question naturally arises, Is there anything that you as a delegate or an alternate can do toward a smoother running of the Congress? The answer is Yes. Before you leave home pack in your handbag, not to be disturbed until you reach Constitution Hall, your registration card with your signature and properly signed by the designated Chapter officers. This eliminates one cause of delay. Each minute you save for yourself in registering saves a minute also for every member in the line behind you. Pack in the same compartment two one-dollar bills for your registration fee. Necessity for changing larger bills holds up the line needlessly and collectively wastes many hours. If you are a Chapter Regent, or her alternate, keep in your bag also the copy of the proposed Revisions of the By-laws. You will need them on several days.

Our Continental Congress is truly great in many respects, but its very precision, size and importance increase the responsibility of the individual member to all other members in attendance and to the National Society itself. The objects of the Society obligate it to demonstrate in its own methods of procedure the basic principles of our republican form of government that it is organized to perpetuate. Upon two occasions in recent years there has been disrespect shown to one who voiced a minority opinion. For even one member to disregard the principle of the right of the minority to be heard not only lowers the standards of the member herself but becomes a distinct disservice to the National Society.

Happily our members, almost without exception, will approach the Congress with an attitude of cooperation and understanding. In this spirit the week in Washington will become high adventure and you may look back upon this Congress as a rewarding experience.

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**Pentagon Briefing**

Members of the National Board of Management on Monday morning, January 31, were taken from D. A. R. Headquarters to the Pentagon, where a most informative and interesting briefing session was held, under the direction of Capt. H. W. Gordon, USN, and Miss Margaret S. Banister, of the National Organizations Branch, Office of Public Information, Department of Defense.

Speakers were Assistant Secretary of Defense Carter L. Burgess, who explained, with the aid of stereopticon slide charts, the proposed new National Reserve plan; Gen. Charles L. Bolte, Army Vice Chief of Staff; Admiral Robert B. Carney, Chief of Naval Operations; and Gen. Thomas D. White, Vice Chief of Staff of the Air Force. There was a question and answer period after each address. The program was closed with a short motion picture of an Army post.

Luncheon was served afterwards in the General Officers' dining room. About 60 persons were present, including C. H. Schooley, director of the Office of Public Information, Department of Defense. There was an informal program.
Armed Forces Day—May 21, 1955

Prior to 1950, Army Day was celebrated on April 6 each year, Air Force Day on September 18, Navy Day on October 27, and the Marine Corps anniversary on November 10. In April 1949, the Secretary of Defense announced that with the President’s approval the four separate events would be consolidated into a single annual observance of Armed Forces Day. The designation of a single occasion was in line with the unification of the Services and the creation of the Department of Defense by act of Congress. Thus, Armed Forces Day was intended to symbolize unification, demonstrate the close working relationship of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, Coast Guard and the Reserve Components, and give the public an annual report on the state of the Nation’s defense forces.

In selecting a date for this annual observance, the Department of Defense gave lengthy consideration to weather and other important factors. It was generally agreed that such an observance could not be held in the winter months because of the weather, nor in the summer because schools and colleges would be unable to participate, and that any date in the fall would conflict with school and college sports events. It was also agreed that the date must not be too near any established national holiday, such as Independence Day or Armistice Day (now Veterans Day). By process of elimination it was finally concluded that the third Saturday in May would involve the least conflict with established public events and the least interference with business, industry, education, and other elements of national community life, and would therefore be most likely to achieve the greatest public participation nation-wide. Accordingly, the President proclaimed the third Saturday in May, 1950, as the first Armed Forces Day.

From the first, the Armed Forces Day observance has been devoted to emphasis upon the basic concept that our national security and our free way of life depend upon the power which comes from American teamwork and national unity. The 1950 slogan was TEAMED FOR DEFENSE. The 1951 program featured DEFENDERS OF FREEDOM. The 1952 banner was UNITY — STRENGTH — FREEDOM. The 1953 observance was keyed to the fact that the Armed Forces of the United States represent POWER FOR PEACE—a slogan so appropriate to our national intentions that it was retained for the 1954 program and will be used again for the 1955 occasion.

The members of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution are urged to cooperate in the observance of Armed Forces Day.

Historic Pennsylvania Tours

Colonial Philadelphia’s Houses and Churches will be open for a special tour on May 1st, 10:30-5:30, under the sponsorship of the Junior League of Philadelphia. Luncheon may be had at the Belmont Mansion restaurant, built in 1775; at Old Original Bookbinders, located at its present site since 1868; or at the Coach House Restaurant on Elfreth’s Alley, the oldest remaining street in Philadelphia of the 1700 period, with small colonial buildings occupied continuously for 200 years.

The important historic landmarks of Valley Forge, including the Memorial Bell Tower, built by the Daughters of the American Revolution and presented to the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestry of the Washington Memorial Chapel in 1953, are included in the tour on May 2nd, 10:30-5:30, under the sponsorship of the Women’s Auxiliary of the Washington Memorial Museum of the Valley Forge Historical Society.

Further information may be secured by writing to The Pennsylvania House and Garden Tour, The Penn Sherwood Hotel, 39th and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia 4, Pa.

William Tyler Page Marker

Voluntary contributions for an appropriate D.A.R. marker for the grave of William Tyler Page, author of the American’s Creed, are being accepted directly by the Historian General or the Treasurer General when marked for this purpose.

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William Paca

WILLIAM PACA, born October 31, 1740, may be truly called a Marylander, as we find his progenitor, Robert Paca, mentioned in the Lord Proprietor's rentroll book for Anne Arundel County as having received a grant of land in the year 1650, fifteen years after the charter of Maryland was granted to Lord Baltimore.

That William Paca came from Quaker stock, we gather from the will of his grandfather, Aquila Paca, the first of record in the office of the Register of Wills of Baltimore City.

A close intimacy existed between John Paca and Colonel Thomas White of the City of Philadelphia, and no doubt, through this intimacy John sent his son William to the University of Pennsylvania, of which Colonel White was one of the founders, for his early education. Here he was awarded the degree of M. A. in 1759. That the great University is proud of her son may be gathered by the erection in its halls some years ago of a tablet in honor of William Paca.

Like other distinguished men of his day who were bred to the science of law, he supplemented the liberal education received at the University of Pennsylvania with study at the Middle Temple, London, and in 1764 was admitted to the bar in the City of Annapolis. There he later built his town residence Paca House, now Carvel Hall Hotel, immortalized by Winston Churchill in the novel Richard Carvel. Originally the gardens of this home extended to the banks of the Severn River. On May 26, 1763, he married Mary Chew, daughter of Samuel and Henrietta Maria (Lloyd) Chew. He was elected to the Lower House from Annapolis in 1771, although owing to the successive proroguing of the Assembly by Governor Eden, he had little opportunity for legislative experience therein. William Paca was conspicuously identified from the beginning with the opposition to the taxation measures of Parliament, and sat in the Convention of 1774 which sent him to the Continental Congress, in which he served until 1779. He was also a member of the Committee on Correspondence and the Council of Safety and of the Constitutional Convention of 1776, and a signer of the Declaration of Independence. William Paca was a close and lifelong friend of the great lawyer, Samuel Chase, and we find them side by side in many cases pitted against the great Daniel Dulany and Carroll, the barrister, and that William Paca was a man of promise from the start we learn from McMahon's History of Maryland, where he speaks of Thomas Johnson, William Paca and Samuel Chase as being lawyers of great eminence and distinguished members of the Lower House.

William Paca was a member of the first State Senate which assembled on February 15th, 1777, and was one of the men who at the March and July sessions, 1779, vindicated Matthew Tilghman and Barrister Carroll from the charges of treason brought by Samuel Chase.

After having served in the State Senate and the United States Congress for several sessions, William Paca, on November 15, 1782, was elected to be the third Governor of Maryland. He was unanimously re-elected November 22, 1783, and again on November 24, 1784. He sat in the Convention of 1788 which ratified the Constitution of the United States, adopted at the Philadelphia Convention, and was appointed by Governor Johnson, Chief Judge of the General Court. The Federal Government having assumed jurisdiction over the Courts of Admiralty, under the Constitution, William Paca was placed on the Bench of that Court in Maryland by Congress. In 1789 President Washington appointed him United States Judge for the District of Maryland. The first session of the Federal Court in this State was held at Baltimore on May 7, 1790, by Mr. Justice Blair, of the Supreme Court, and Judge Paca. The latter remained on the Bench until his death in 1799. His influence in favor of religious equality and the movement of free education was marked, particularly during his services as Governor, and he was one of the founders of Washington College at Chestertown, Maryland. When Dr. William Smith, a member of the College's first Board of Visitors, set out in quest of subscriptions he made Paca's home on Wye Island his
headquarters. The signer himself subscribed fifty pounds and later added to this. In 1783 he laid the cornerstone for the first building of this historic college.

He was elected to honorary membership in the Society of the Cincinnati on its organization at Annapolis November 21, 1783, and on July 5, 1784, he was elected vice president of the Society.

Four Maryland Signers

The four young Marylanders who added their names to the Declaration of Independence 178 years ago all had distinguished careers in the young country after their defiant act toward the English monarch.

Samuel Chase became a justice of the United States Supreme Court. Thomas Stone served in the State Senate for three terms. Charles Carroll served in the United States Senate. William Paca became the third governor of Maryland.

Paca, who signed the Declaration a little less than two years after the death of his wife, directed the construction of the State House at Annapolis and laid the cornerstone for Washington College on the Eastern Shore.

He was a judge in the State courts and was appointed a Federal district judge by President Washington. He had studied law in London's famed Inner Temple, the law forum set up at the time of the Crusades.

During the Revolution, he spent several thousands of dollars of his own money to equip troops to aid General Washington. As Governor, he was especially interested in the returning veterans and saw to it that they were not handicapped by their participation in the War for Independence.

In later life he retired to his country estate, Wye Hall, in Talbot county.

Samuel Chase, Maryland's stormy petrel, served on the United States Supreme Court, where he was one of the most articulate members of the court until the accession of Chief Justice Marshall. Many of his opinions are still cited as legal precedents today.

The son of the rector of St. Paul's Baltimore, Chase studied law at Annapolis. He was selected in the early days of the revolt to join Charles Carroll on a trip to Canada to seek to form a union with the French-speaking people there.

He was always vigilant during his service in the Congress to guard against intrigues which were being hatched against Washington, and when the commander-in-chief of the Continental Army became President, he remembered Chase's loyalty with appointment to the Supreme Court.

He had already seen service as chief judge of Baltimore's criminal court and

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WHAT CREATES DISLOYALTY TO THE UNITED STATES

The questions often asked today are, "What makes a Communist?" What can cause Americans, born in freedom, living in a land of peace and prosperity, to embrace a foreign totalitarian ideology? What causes Communism?

Switzerland and Iceland have been independent for a thousand years—no slums, no share croppers, no racial equality issues, yet both have sizable Communist Parties. Denmark and Sweden, with fully organized labor, with control of their economies in the hands of producer and consumer cooperatives, and long since nationalized public utilities, total as many Communists as we have in the United States.

Is it lack of religious influences? Why then should Italy and France have such large and vocal Communist Parties? If poverty is the answer, why has not India toppled to the Communists long ago? Or why was China conquered only after years of military conflict?

An interracial couple in one of our large cities tells of the unkept promises made to them by communist recruiters: that in the Communist Party they would find complete social outlets, freedom from embarrassment and sympathetic understanding from a completely interracially minded group.

Religious minorities are fair game for the communist propaganda, although the communist views on religion should quickly repel anyone with even the slightest background of religious training or faith in God.

Certainly what makes a Communist, appears to rest as much within the realm of inquiry of a psychiatrist as in a legislative investigation.

The great danger faced by the people of the United States is the apathy and indifference with which the average citizen regards the activities of the enemies within our country. There are many today who condemn our investigating committees and their methods.

The fantastic growth of infiltration over the past several decades and how close this country came to being taken over are now being made public through our investigating committees.

We must not disregard the fact that the Communist works day and night. If there is a meeting—civic, labor, or any kind where the word can be spread—the Communist will attend. How much do you work to spread the word of Americanism and what is right in our country?

Using fronts, both individual and group, the Party has been a guiding force that has misled many an honest and patriotic citizen.

Today, with the reports of our various committees, there can be no justification in pleading ignorance. With books by men like Louis Budenz, Ben Gitlow and Whittaker Chambers available at the public libraries, those who wish to know the details of the most amazing and widespread conspiracy of its kind that has ever occurred may easily do so. There are too many though, who do not wish to be disturbed by the unpleasant events taking place in our world today.

What can YOU do? First, learn what Communism is. Read any of the authoritative histories. Become aware of the cold war that is being waged against America, both internally and externally.

Good citizenship requires that every man and woman should have the courage to fight whatever is wrong in their daily lives. No higher courage is required in battle than is demanded of our loyal citizens in preserving our free government in peace.

A great English historian predicted that our Republic would fall from sources within during the present century. There are
many signs that his prophecy is being fulfilled. There are groups that do not hesitate to say that they will control the country within fifty years.

America can only be saved in peace and in war by the patriotism and courage of its loyal citizens.

Whether Government shall be servant or master is the big issue between America and Communism, for which billions are being expended by this country today.

U. N. CLAIMS
FIRST LOYALTY OF EMPLOYEES

Last October U. N. employees, including some 1,556 Americans, were told to put loyalty to the U. N. above loyalty to their own countries. (Emphasis mine).

They were warned at the same time to steer clear of revolutionary activity aimed at the forcible overthrow of any government—and even of “active criticism of a government.”

This advice was given in a new 16-page handbook on behavior, titled “Report on Standards of Conduct in the International Civil Service.” The report came from the nine-member International Civil Service Advisory Board, a permanent body created by the 1946 General Assembly.

It was directed at the 5,187 employees of the U. N. here and abroad, and the 5,000 or so employees of ten affiliated specialized agencies in Washington, Montreal, Paris, Rome, Geneva and Bern. In addition to the 1,556 Americans mentioned above, there are 753 Americans employed by the specialized agencies.

In case of any conflict between national and international loyalties, the report said, “the conduct of the international civil servant must clearly reflect his obligation to the international organization . . . Any appearance of disloyalty to the organization must be considered incompatible with his status.”

All staff members, the manual emphasized, “are, during their period of service, international officials” and “must clearly understand that they are not, in any sense, representatives of a national government or of a national policy.”

The only American citizen on the committee which prepared this 16-page handbook, was Arthur S. Flemming, president of Ohio Wesleyan University and U. S. Defense Coordinator in the present administration of the United States.

THE U. N. RECORD

A reason for Americans to mistrust the United Nations has been added by an action of the General Assembly’s budgetary committee on two strongly controversial points.

The International Court of Justice at The Hague (the legal arm of the U. N.), upheld the decision of the U. N. Administrative Tribunal, to pay the eleven American citizens fired from the U. N. after the exposure by a New York Grand Jury and a U. S. Senate Committee, an indemnity amounting to $179,420. Ten of these eleven, when questioned, refused to tell whether they were Communists, and the eleventh admitted she was once a member of the Communist Party, thereupon bursting into a eulogy of Communism.

After the decision by the International Court the matter was then brought to this budgetary committee. This committee first voted to set up a fund of $250,000 to pay indemnities to the eleven Americans. Then it threw out a resolution offered by the U. S., to provide for a review of these decisions by the U. N. Administrative Tribunal. These indemnities must be paid and the remainder of the $250,000 is to be used, when and if necessary, to pay damages in “similar cases.”

This action implies that the U. N. committee expects to see more of its functionaries dismissed for refusing to disavow communist ties, and further expects to keep right on applying American dollars to their wounds. Our Treasury will provide 35% of the total funds.

When the showdown vote in the General Assembly came, only two member nations, Nationalist China and Turkey, supported the American position.

By this action experts have pointed out that by this final decision our Government will be deprived of authority over its own citizens. We will thus recognize that the United Nations has powers superior to that of our Government and the Constitution.

SOLVENCY FOR THE U. S.

We have read much concerning our national debt. Here are a few facts about
what is happening to our tax money. At the $275 billion limit the debt is almost seven times as large as the $40 billion total in 1939. In 1939 the interest expense was under one billion a year; now it is about six billion a year, or 500 per cent greater.

On June 30, 1939, about 4,849,000 persons were receiving a federal check each month. Fourteen years later more than 20,120,000 people were receiving a regular monthly check from the Government.

In 1939 armaments were costing the American people $1,258 million. In 1953 expenditures of the armed forces were over $45 billion, an increase of 3,600 per cent since 1939.

In 1939 no foreign land received any significant support from our country. In 1954, according to a House Report dated June 25, our U. S. Treasury handed our dollars to fifty-four foreign lands. According to the Commerce Department, this aid totaled over five billion dollars in fiscal year 1954, and we are now in the tenth post-war year.

How long can the United States remain solvent with the national debt going up each year and the budget not even balanced? The Soviets want us to spend ourselves into bankruptcy and they have been predicting that we would do just that. If that fatal day should come, which country would come to OUR aid? What would happen to us and to the rest of the free world? It will not profit the so-called free world if the United States saves portions of Europe and Asia—even if it could—and lose its own strength. Experts have stated that our tax burden is already as high as the American economy can stand.

Our own defenses must be kept at the peak of efficiency and our foreign aid program should be carefully reviewed.

Marguerite C. Patton

CRIME

Director J. Edgar Hoover of the Federal Bureau of Investigation reported that “The past year will record a new high for the past ten years in crimes of robbery, aggravated assault, rape, burglary and larceny....”

Previously Mr. Hoover had warned all Americans, “The communist party is en-
taxes to the less fortunate people of the world—that this is “humanitarian.”

Perhaps your husband is in business and hires a staff of employees. Does he feel personally responsible for the debts incurred by these employees, pay their bills, go into debt and borrow on his business to the point where he is courting bankruptcy? If so, he is jeopardizing the very income of those employees who will be out of work if disaster strikes. Apply this to our Government—which is also our business because we pay for it.

We are naturally a generous people who give to charity to the utmost of our ability, but we do not recklessly give to the point where our families will be forced to become the recipients of organized charity or government aid. Why should our Republic fall into the trap of the “give-away” plans to foreign countries whose national debt in no way equals that of the United States?

But we are not only squandering our financial wealth but our wealth in manpower. American armed forces are scattered over the globe in at least forty-three countries. Earl Browder, when general secretary of the Communist Party of the United States, wrote in his book “The Peoples Front,” on page 73, “We (the Communist Party) favor the United States participation in all measures to strengthen collective security. . . .” Think it over. Thus spoke the general secretary of the Communist Party promoting collective security. Could the aim of the communists be to attack the United States directly when we have dispersed our armed forces and weakened these United States? It is interesting to note that the great predominance of those countries where we have our forces stationed have claimed they are overpopulated, yet they do not carry out their treaties made with this country to fulfill their proportionate number of troops for collective security.

The organizations and members of Congress in the United States who are demanding a so-called relaxation of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Public Law 414 (formerly the McCarran-Walter Immigration Bill endorsed by the Daughters of the American Revolution) should be asked why they want to admit refugees, expellees, and others, to take the jobs of Americans drafted to serve in the armed forces. The countries in which this overpopulation resides could draft them into their own armed forces. Not only would this save American taxes by cutting the cost of having our men abroad but it would save American lives.

COMMON DEFENSE

The Mutual Security Act of 1954, approved August 6, states in Section 101, under “purpose of Chapter,” “The Congress of the United States reaffirms the policy of the United States to achieve international peace and security through the United Nations so that armed force shall not be used except in the common defense. . . .” This wording is ambiguous and could be interpreted as placing the armed forces of the United States under the control of the United Nations for “common defense,” thus destroying and abolishing the power vested in the Congress of the United States by the Constitution “to declare war” for the independent defense of our Republic.

PERTINENT QUESTION

On page 8, December 17, 1954, issue of U. S. News and World Report: “It is being noted that the United States Government considers that the Americans in Korea were fighting for a super-government and must look to this world government for redress where prisoners are still held by the communists. A question is being raised inside the U. S. Government whether this means that sovereignty is being surrendered in important part to a world organization.” (The number of American prisoners held by the Red Chinese has been estimated from 800 to 1,200 by various news releases or hearings where officers from Korea have testified.)

TAXES

A great hue and cry is being raised by some people and organizations for federal aid to education. Let’s consider this question from a practical American viewpoint. Realizing the danger of a growing government bureaucracy which could be not only a terrific tax burden to the people if the Federal Government had the direct power to tax Americans but could also (Continued on page 422)
With the Chapters

Susan Riviere Hetzel (Washington, D. C.). The Approved School Program was a particularly appropriate theme for the Chapter's Christmas luncheon, December 10th, honoring Mrs. Wade H. Ellis, with Miss Faustine Dennis, State Regent, as speaker of the day, and members of the Advisory Council as special guests.

Mrs. Ellis has been the donor for many years of a scholarship to Tamassee honoring her sister—another Susan—Miss Luella Chase. Their many worthwhile activities were told in a skit written by Mrs. Geoffrey Creyke, Librarian General. Chapter members participated in the program, climaxed by Mrs. Benjamin J. Brooks, Regent, presenting “Merit Award” loving cups to Mrs. Ellis and Miss Chase, in recognition and appreciation of their unselfish, patriotic service.

A Christmas stocking, hung by the mantel, was filled with gifts to be sent to the scholarship girl. Corsages and favors of gayly-colored Christmas wrapping paper were presented to members and guests by the hostesses, Mesdames Martin, Chairman; Creyke, McPherson, Porter, and Replogle.

“Foster True Patriotism,” the notable theme for this year's program, was begun at the first meeting of the Chapter when Miss Gertrude S. Carraway, President General, gave an inspiring address on “Leadership.” National defense was featured in a spirited and informative talk by Mrs. James B. Patton, National Chairman.

Our activities included the presentation of two beautiful flags to the D. A. R. Library, honoring Mrs. Geoffrey Creyke, Librarian General, and a program of American music presented by Mrs. Guy Withers, Past Regent.

Realizing the great value of training our youth to be leaders of tomorrow, our January program was “Know Your C. A. R.,” with Mrs. Charles Carroll Haig, National President, C. A. R., speaker for the occasion, and Mrs. Charles H. Plotner, State President, C. A. R., and Mrs. James W. Butler, National Vice President, C. A. R., honored guests. Mrs. Haig featured a panel discussion presented by Miss Annie Laurie Martin, Vice President, District of Columbia C. A. R., who also played piano solos, and Miss Patricia Payne, both members of the Mount Vernon Society.

The annual Birthday Luncheon in April will honor past regents who have helped to “Perpetuate the Spirit of America.”

Mrs. Benjamin Yancey Martin
Past Regent

Miss Gertrude S. Carraway, President General of the D. A. R., attended and other invited guests included:
Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, Organizing Secretary General, D. A. R.;
Mrs. Geoffrey Creyke, Librarian General, D. A. R.;
Miss Faustine Dennis, District State Regent, D. A. R.;
Mrs. James B. Patton, Honorary President General, D. A. R.;
Miss Lillian Chenoweth, Honorary Vice President General, D. A. R.;
Mrs. Clark Riden, President Chapter House Corporation;
State Officers and Honorary State Regents, D. A. R.

Mrs. Ida J. Kinsell, Organizing Regent, was born in Marchand, Pa. and came to Washington in 1890. She became a member of the D. A. R. in 1911. Among her Revolutionary ancestors were two from Pennsylvania.

On January 30, 1915, Mrs Kinsell organized Keystone Chapter with 14 members, the majority of whom were native Pennsylvanians.

Mrs. Kinsell said of the name “KEYSTONE”:
“Realizing the great and important part the Keystone State had taken in the struggle for Liberty and Independence, through her statesmen, financiers, soldiers and patriotic women and reverence for my native state, prompted the name Keystone for the Chapter.”

It was her great ambition that Keystone Chapter should progress in patriotic service and in achieving a Chapter House
where the D. C. Chapters of the D. A. R. could hold their various meetings.

Three members of Keystone Chapter, well-known as former Regents and in other capacities, are Mrs James D. Skinner, Honorary State Regent and present Chairman of State By-Laws Committee; Mrs. Newton Montgomery, former State Treasurer and present Chairman of State Auditing Committee; and Mrs. Henry F. Bishop, State Chairman of American Indians Committee.

Keystone Chapter gives scholarships, and other donations to St. Mary’s School for American Indians, Kate Duncan Smith and Tamassee Schools.

An American Flag was presented by the Regent, Mrs. Claughton West, on January 12 to Pack 4 Cub Scouts of St. Ann’s Parish, and accepted by Jerome Hynes, a member of the Pack.

Mrs. Claughton West, Regent

Chevy Chase (Chevy Chase, Md.) Chapter with Mrs. John R. Arnold, Regent, has placed a bronze marker on the colonial homestead of Colonel Henry Griffith at Sunshine, Md., which gives several highlights in the life of one of Maryland’s most illustrious sons.

Participants in the dedication ceremony included the Organizing Regent, Miss Byrd Belt, Mrs. Edwin W. James, Chaplain, Mrs. Eliot E. Lovett, Vice Regent, and Mrs. Felix Stapleton, Historian, who arranged for this marking of “Tusculum” on December 18, 1954.

Colonel Griffith was born in February 1720, at “Tusculum” and died there in September 1794. He was the first Justice of the Lower Court of Frederick County; a moderator of Citizens Meeting at Hungerford Tavern in Rockville in June 1774; a member of the Convention at Annapolis which formed the Association of Free Men of Maryland; and the only citizen of lower Frederick County to witness the signing of the Declaration of Independence in Philadelphia.

“Tusculum” has been restored by Mr. and Mrs. Everett Hurt who call it “Sundown Farm” and operate it as a modern stock farm.

This marking was in honor of our immediate Past Regent, Mrs. Thomas Hansford Patterson, descendant of Colonel Griffith, whose unexpected death in July added a note of solemnity to the occasion. Descendants of Colonel Griffith, Mrs. Frank P. Wilcox, Past Chapter Regent, Mrs. George H. Riggs, Jr., and Mr. Richard H. Lansdale joined with Chapter members at the dedication.

D. A. R. markers have also been placed on the graves of members of the Chapter, Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. Horace E. Troth, and Mrs. James Sumner Collins whose place of burial is in Illinois. Both the ceremony at Mrs. Patterson’s and Mrs. Troth’s graves were well attended by the Chapter and made meaningful by the use of the beautiful D. A. R. ritual and flowers from the Chapter and members of the families of the late members.

Mrs. Roger J. Whiteford, Editor

Constitution (D. C.). A delightful reminder of bygone days was the Distaff Day Tea of Constitution Chapter, District of Columbia National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, on the afternoon of January 8, 1955 from 4-6 P.M. at the Chapter House, 1732 Massachusetts Avenue.

This Tea originated in Constitution Chapter 45 years ago and has continued until the present day. The honored guests were the National and State Officers. The National Officers present were the President General, Miss Gertrude S. Carraway, Miss Lillian Chenoweth, Honorary Vice President General, and Mrs. Geoffrey Creyke, Librarian General. The State Regent Miss Faustine Dennis and her staff of officers shared honors with the National Officers.

Mrs. Raymond Barton Harding, Regent of the Chapter, headed the receiving line
and Mrs. Thelma Lee Caylor, a Past Regent of the Chapter, made the introductions.

Past Regents, headed by Mrs. Thomas Hardie Seay, presided over the tea table. A musical program was presented by Hope Anderson, pianist, and Susan Haines, violinist.

Mrs. Austin B. Jeffries, was in charge of arrangements, assisted by the members of her committee and the officers of the Chapter.

The Reception rooms, dining room, and library were lovely with beautiful Spring flower arrangements.

Among the many delicacies on the Tea Table were homemade Martha Washington Great Cake, Martha Washington Sponge Cake, Thomas Jefferson’s Sponge Cake, which he insisted on having on hand to serve with wine, Dolly Madison Seed Cake, which the President desired to have on hand at all times to serve to diplomats with wine, and hot cranberry punch. All the cakes were made from original recipes.

Margaret Elizabeth Ragsdale
Press Relations Chairman

Thirteen Colonies (Washington, D.C.) celebrated its 51st anniversary with a luncheon at the Kennedy-Warren on April 8, 1954.

The following members were presented with 25-year membership pins: Mrs. George H. Alexander, Mrs. A. Eugene Barr, Mrs. Louis Curran, Mrs. Donald R. Gill, Mrs. Cecil A. Norman, Mrs. G. Chester Thom, Mrs. Sadie F. Timberlake, Mrs. Robert B. Whitehurst, and Mrs. Kate L. Woodford.

Mrs. Lee A. Poland, Chapter Regent, introduced the guests, including the following State officers: Miss Mamie Hawkins, State Regent, Miss Faustine Dennis, State Regent-Elect, Mrs. David L. Wells, Honorary State Regent, Mrs. Allen Wrenn, State Vice Regent-Elect, and Mrs. George D. Nolan, State Chairman of American Red Cross Committee.

Thirteen Colonies Chapter presented two United States flags to youth groups in Deer Park Heights, Temple Hills, Maryland, on January 13, 1955.

Mrs. Briggs J. White, State Vice Chairman of the Correct Use of the Flag Committee, and Mrs. Donald R. Gill, Regent of the Thirteen Colonies Chapter, presented a flag to Brownie Troop 301, Mrs. Frederick Muir, Leader. For the chapter’s special community project, Mrs. Gill presented a flag to Girl Scout Troop 329, Mrs. W. B. Magill, Leader.

Miss Margaret Schall, on her right, was honored at the event. Others shown are from left, Mrs. Percy P. Teal, Chapter Regent; Mrs. N. Howland Brown, third from the right, Past Vice President General and honorary State Regent; Mrs. Isaac H. Shelly, State Chaplain, and Mrs. Andrew Y. Drysdale, general Chairman of the anniversary observance.

Thirteen Colonies Chapter has reason to be proud of the growth from the 13 (Charter) members to a present membership of 244 paid-up members and 7 associate members; from meeting around at the houses and going by horse and buggy to holding their meetings in their own Chapter House, The Mary J. Davis McShea Memorial. During the years they have had numerous State and National Officers from their Chapter and have good reason to be proud of their achievements.

The name Valley Forge to the Chapter is justly deserved in as much as the early members were largely responsible for the
restoration of George Washington's Headquarters at Valley Forge.

Olive B. Donworth
Press Relations Chairman

Fresno (Fresno, Calif.). The Fresno Chapter held a Silver Tea and Antiques Show in October, at the home of a member, Mrs. John J. Fluck, which was attended by a large number of members and friends of the Chapter.

A veritable treasure trove of antique articles was uncovered when the members presented their various possessions for the show. Some items were 300 years old and there were many beautiful, interesting and historical articles. It is extremely difficult to mention them all. We must necessarily skim over the surface and mention only such classifications as milk glass, English store china, copper lustre ware, candlesticks, silverware, desert glass, clocks, watches, perfume bottles, metal ware, Staffordshire dogs "human face," Majolica ware, counterpanes, family Bibles, albums, chairs, waffle irons, canteens, lamps, even whale oil lamps, jewel boxes, miniatures, pictures, trivets, candle snuffers, bottles, and toilet sets.

Of special interest were: A Brown Bess gun captured from the British and used during the American Revolutionary War. This gun, dated 1759, made by Gatton, was used by Washington's soldiers against the English on the march to Fort Duquesne.

Many early coins were shown, among them a Massachusetts "Pine Tree Shilling," dated 1652. Documents bearing the original signatures of William Penn and Benjamin Franklin were historical treasures. An early lithograph of Lincoln's family was very interesting, also a 175-year-old picture from the Frank Woodring home, Meadville, Pennsylvania, and a 200-year-old paisley shawl.

Also displayed was an iron spike made in 1773 and used by Revolutionary soldiers when on bivouac to prevent surprise attacks at night. These spikes when scattered on the ground always had a point standing up and were injurious both to men and horses.

Mrs. Thomas P. Butler
Past Regent and Press Relations Chairman

Minishoshe (Bismarck, N. D.). Cooperating with a resolution passed by the 63rd Continental Congress calling for commemorative programs to be held on June 24, 1954, marking the 200th Anniversary of the Albany Union, Minishoshe Chapter paid honor to a young reporter, Mark Kellogg, who accompanied Gen. George A. Custer on his ill-fated trip to meet the Sioux Indians.

The Chapter dedicated a granite marker placed at the base of a spruce tree, previously planted in the reporter's honor, and located in Custer Park, named for the famous General and located in the center of the city.

It was Mark Kellogg who alerted the nation to the shocking news of the annihilation of the 7th Cavalry on the field of battle. The notes which he took on the field have provided the basic knowledge of this uprising. Mark Kellogg was also killed in the battle and is buried in the Custer Battlefield.

In presenting the marker to the State Historical Society, and the Bismarck Park Board, Mrs. Tostevin, State Regent, explained that this date had been chosen because of its historical significance and related the events leading to the "First American Congress," and its effects upon the founding of our country. Freedom of speech and press are now and always have been vital to the forward progress of America, and we feel this date most appropriate to honor one of the early reporters of our state.

Following the dedication program a reception was held in the State Historical Society Library with Mmes. H. W. Byrnes,

Mrs. B. O. Thorkelson was general chairman in charge of the dedication program, and Mrs. Winnie P. Baskerville is Regent of the Chapter.

Mrs. E. R. Tuskind
Press Relations Chairman

Poweshiek and Grinnell, (Grinnell, Iowa). Grinnell’s Centennial year brought added zeal to the two D. A. R. Chapters’ participation in the work of the Historical Museum and the city’s three months’ Centennial celebration which opened in June with a historical pageant, “A Town Grows,” presented by the public schools. Bertha Smith impersonated the school teacher in the episode “The First School.”

Mrs. Adalyn Laymiller’s research and scrap books of clippings of early Grinnell history, which she has been compiling for the Museum for several years, provided the Centennial Committee with much of the information needed for the pageant, the building of the replica of the “Long Home,” the planning of the olden time horse and buggy tours to twenty early homes, and the preparation of the Souvenir Booklet.

Each Chapter prepared attractive store window displays of pioneer articles one hundred years old. Ruth Paine and Beulah Yeager sponsored many of the displays. Several members served as hostesses at the “Long Home,” which, representing the first home in Grinnell, was filled with early day farm tools, machinery and household articles. One side represented a bedroom and living room; another the first country store. In front was a wishing well, bell, and the first flag pole. Nearly three thousand different persons signed the Guest Register.

Bertha Smith, Ina Sprague, Mrs. Laymiller, and Harriet Korns were among those honored with “Pioneer Awards” given to citizens who had contributed much to the welfare of Grinnell. The D. A. R. is well represented among the Museum officers and committees. Bertha Smith is President; Helen Taylor, Treasurer; Mrs. Laymiller, Chairman of the Research Committee, Ruth Paine of the China and Glassware Committee, and Harriet Korns a member of the Hostess Committee.

The Museum had thirty visitors its opening day in October. Within eleven hours it had burned in a one-hundred-thousand-dollar fire. While a tragic loss, the work has not been in vain as hundreds have viewed the relics and gained a deeper appreciation of early Iowa history.

Mary D. Taylor
Program Chairman, Poweshiek Chapter

Seminole, Cora Stickney Harper, Halpatiokee, Jonathan Dickinson (Florida). Four South Florida Chapters joined at West Palm Beach in honoring the State Regent, Mrs. Harold Foor Machlan of Coral Gables. The luncheon, planned by Seminole’s Regent, Mrs. Clyde W. Fisher, assembled nearly 200 women in the Pennsylvania Hotel.

Florida Chapters honor Mrs. Harold Foor Machlan, State Regent. From left: Mrs. James B. Dunn, Regent of Jonathan Dickinson Chapter; Mrs. James Graham, State Chairman of D. A. R. Magazine; Mrs. Machlan; Mrs. Clyde W. Fisher, hostess and Regent of Seminole Chapter; Mrs. Robert O. Angle, State Chairman of Good Citizenship and National Vice Chairman of the D. A. R. Magazine; Mrs. Henry Kohl, District 5 director and member of National Approval School Committee; Mrs. Peter L. Steelman, Regent of Halpatiokee Chapter; Mrs. Garland Hayes, Sr., Regent of Cora Stickney Harper Chapter.

Mrs. Machlan made a patriotic address, outlining ways Daughters of the American Revolution can keep alive the freedoms of this nation.

Seminole’s part of the program, arranged by Mrs. D. W. Webster, immediate Past Regent, included music by Mrs. Arthur D. Carroll, a welcome address by Mrs. Fisher and the invocation by Mrs. Walter Lotz, Chaplain.

Mrs. Vincent Oaksmith of Palm Beach, Seminole’s organizing Regent, reviewed the group’s accomplishments during 33 years of existence, and congratulated the women for membership increases which
bring the total to a new high. Mrs. Oaksmith’s mother, Mrs. Sadie Ellis, 92, is the Chapter’s oldest living member.

Visiting Chapters included Cora Stickney Harper, (Fort Pierce), Halpatiokee, (Stuart) and Jonathan Dickinson (Delray Beach). All Regents were present and are in the photograph.

Seminole’s next event was the Washington Birthday bridge party, of which Mrs. Willis A. Browne was chairman. Women from most of the 48 states were among the guests, and funds from the benefit will be devoted to D. A. R. projects.

Mrs. Fisher, State Chairman for American Indians, works assiduously to lift the standard of living for Seminoles who inhabit Florida’s mysterious Everglades. Her Chapter frequently displays and sells the beautiful multi-colored costumes made by Seminole women. The Chapter gives clothes to Indian children and helps educate several.

The Chapter participates in all patriotic observances here, and has committees to welcome new Americans during naturalization ceremonies.

Seminole is making a real effort to encourage members who have relatives not now affiliated with the D. A. R. to join.

Freda Avant Jay, Press Chairman

Beacon Fire (Summit, N. J.), Former members of the New Providence Presbyterian Church who fought in the Revolution, or lived in that era, were remembered on Sunday, December 12th, when a plaque bearing 48 names was dedicated at the 11 a.m. service.

The plaque, designed by Charles C. Stover of New Brunswick, is a gift of the Beacon Fire Chapter, Daughters of American Revolution, and will be presented to the pastor, Rev. Richard A. Bryan, by Mrs. Joseph Stranad of Summit, Chapter Regent.

The original log church in Turkey, which was what New Providence was called 200 years ago, was abandoned in 1739. It was rebuilt in Colonial style in 1834. For the last few years the New Providence church has been restoring the edifice to its original Revolutionary design.

Mrs. Edwin Florance and Mrs. Winslow T. Richmond have been checking genealogical records and markers in the ancient graveyard of the church. A complete list of 48 names of soldiers and citizens has been identified for the plaque. Among them are ancestors of two members of Beacon Fire Chapter, Mrs. Romeo T. Betts, whose ancestor is Nathaniel Little and Mrs. Rufus Keisler, whose ancestors are Simeon Morehouse and Jonathan Howell Osborne.

Mrs. Harry A. Sutton

Ann Loucks (Martinez, Cal.) has decided to make tree planting its community project. The initial planting was made in 1954; a magnolia in Hayden Park, which is a pleasant little creekside county reservation in the historic settlement of Pacheco.

In a brief memorial ceremony the tree was dedicated to the memory of Annie Loucks for whose mother, a real granddaughter, the Chapter was named. Miss Loucks, twice Chapter Regent, held several chairmanships at home and in the State Society. She lived all of her ninety years in Pacheco, taught all her teaching life in that school, and wrote a short history of the settlement, which is now valuable source material.

Three nephews representing as many generations of the Loucks family were present. The gift was accepted for Contra Costa County by Ray S. Taylor of the county board of supervisors.

This year Norma L. Warner, the junior Past-Regent has been named Chapter Conservation Chairman by the Regent, Mrs. H. L. Drury. This is an appropriate selection, for Miss Warner is vice-president of the Mount Diablo Audubon Society. She
is making arrangements for the planting of a California native of a variety that is fast being sacrificed to the expanding housing and highway projects.

(Mrs. J. C.) Isabella McGeehon

Press Chairman

Cumberland (Nashville, Tenn.), Cumberland Chapter, D. A. R. met January 10, 1955, with Mrs. Will T. Perry, Regent, presiding.

A history of the Chapter was given from old year books dating back to 1893 found after having been stored twenty years ago at Fort Nashborough, a historical reproduction of the fort erected by the early settlers of Nashville. They have now been placed in the archives of our State Capitol. An account was given of the twelve women who met September 27, 1893, to organize a Chapter, electing Mrs. E. H. East, Regent. April 3, 1894, it was named Cumberland Chapter and is the oldest chapter in Nashville and second oldest in Tennessee.

In 1895 the Chapter was awarded a medal for its appropriations to endow Peabody College for Teachers.

In 1906 Mrs. Donald McLean, President General, asked the States to contribute to the furnishings of the D. A. R. buildings in Washington, Tennessee offered to be responsible for the central chandelier in the main building.

To raise necessary funds, Cumberland Chapter with the newly organized Campbell Chapter planned a Continental Tea to be held in the men's exclusive "Hermitage Club" which had been turned over to them. In the minutes it was stated that dancing would be allowed and each person would be charged fifty cents. $116.91 was cleared and each Chapter sent to Washington $58.45 1/2. Quoting from newspaper clippings "This party was the most brilliant and colorful of any held in the South." In 1911 all Chapters met at the State Convention to vote against woman suffrage.

We are proud of our Chapter's past accomplishments.

Grace R. Tankersley

Press Relations Chairman

George Blakey (Bonham, Texas) held their November meeting 1954 in the home of Mrs. Claude Hodge. Out-of-town members in attendance included Miss Omie Semple of Galveston, Miss Margaret Hodge of Fort Worth, Mrs. Elizabeth Teasley of Denton. The local members present were Mrs. W. G. Forgy, Mrs. J. R. Rainey, Mrs. James Holman, Mrs. John Witcher, Mrs. Dean Witcher, Mrs. O. L. Conch, Mrs. C. L. Bradford and Miss Phoebe Hancock, with a guest, Mrs. Henry Lewis.

Mrs. Perle Thompson, Past Regent of a New York Chapter and now a member of a St. Petersburg Chapter, talked on her visits to the schools sponsored by the N. S. D. A. R.

A large American Flag was presented to the Chapter by Mrs. Ray Peeler. Mrs. Rainey reported on the District meeting in Longview which she attended as a delegate.

Each member told of a colonial home in America, most of which were the ancestral homes of the members. The picture of the home of George Blakey was taken by the Chapter Regent who is a great-great-granddaughter of the man for whom the Chapter is named.

Rural Choice, home of George Blakey, built in 1795 of handmade brick, is located on the Elkton-Russellville, Ky., highway.

The Chapter is sponsoring Good Citizens awards and will present a Good Citizens pin to the girl selected from each of the eleven four-year High Schools in Fannin County.

Mrs. Paul Keahey, Regent

Elizabeth Cummins Jackson (Grafton, W. Va.). Veteran's Day was observed November 11, 1954, at the National Cemetery in Grafton, West Virginia, the only National Cemetery in the State, with joint services by the Elizabeth Cummins Jackson Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution; Memorial Post 30381 Veterans of Foreign Wars; and Taylor County Post No. 12, American Legion.
Highlighting the affair was the presentation of an English Oak tree and a French doll, a gift of the French people to the Elizabeth Cummins Jackson Chapter and the Children of the American Revolution respectively, by Mrs. Herbert Boyd, Charleston, West Virginia, State Chairman for the distribution of gifts from the French Gratitude Train. The tree was accepted by Mrs. Rhea Fisher, Regent, and the doll by Miss Betty May Knotts of the C. A. R.

Mrs. Rhea H. Fisher, Regent, Elizabeth Cummins Jackson Chapter, accepts gift of tree from French Gratitude Train, presented by Mrs. Herbert Boyd.

After the presentation, Mrs. Boyd related the story of how food was collected and sent to the starving French following an appeal made in 1947. The French replied to this gesture by gathering old box cars and loading them with gifts from all over France. These cars were sent to this country and the seed from which the presented tree was grown was included.

The invocation was given by the Rev. H. T. Rowe, former Army Chaplain. "Trees" was sung by Mrs. Naomi Lawson, after which the audience participated in singing one verse of "America." After the benediction a volley was fired in salute by the firing squad and taps sounded softly for the completion of the ceremonies.

The entire program was conducted in the presence of an 18-man color bearer and firing squad, composed of men from the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the American Legion.

This is the second tree dedicated to the Veterans of all Wars by the Chapter. The first was destroyed this past summer during a severe storm. Mrs. C. F. Shafer was in charge of arrangements.

Miss Elizabeth Cather

Maricopa (Phoenix, Ariz.) opened its Christmas meeting with Christmas songs by the Phoenix College A Cappella Choir, attractively garbed in blue and gold gowns.

Then followed the business meeting, the highlight of which was the presentation of the Award of Merit for the most outstanding citizen of the year, to our retiring Governor, the Honorable Howard Pyle, by Mrs. Will Barnes, a charter member.

The Governor accepted the award with deep feeling, continuing his acceptance remarks with a description of his trip to Valley Forge. This included the story of the 31st annual Arizona State Sunday Service, held November 28, 1954, in the Washington Memorial at the National Shrine at Valley Forge, arranged in conjunction with the Governor and sponsored by the Arizona State Society, D. A. R., with an address made by Governor Pyle.

The program for this service shows the Arizona State Seal on the front page with Washington's Valedictory Prayer for the people of the United States of America on the following page: "I commend the interests of our dearest country to the protection of Almighty God, and those who have the superintendence of them to His Holy keeping."

The Arizona State Bell for the Valley Forge Memorial Bell Tower was given by the Arizona State Society of the D. A. R.; the Arizona State Star on the National Birthday Bell in the Bell Tower was given by Mrs. Carl O. Lampland of Coconino Chapter in memory of her mother and father; the Arizona State Flag was given by Maricopa Chapter.

An inspiring Christmas message by Dr. R. N. Sutton concluded the program.

A social hour followed with Mrs. Ethel Clark and Mrs. T. V. Root presiding at the gaily decorated tea table.

Mrs. James Lee Baker
Chapter Registrar

DeWalt Mechlin (Chicago, Ill.). The DeWalt Mechlin Chapter, D. A. R., is proud of and grateful for its Regent, Mrs. Albert G. Peters, who has gone far beyond the line of duty in her devotion to the growth and welfare of the Chapter. Since her installation in June, 1954, she has assisted in compiling genealogical papers for nearly one hundred petitioners. Twenty-three of these are new members, a like number have papers pending in Washington, and the rest will soon have data com-
completed for application. Genealogical research has been a hobby of Mrs. Peters for many years.

This is only one of her outstanding achievements. She wrote a play for an approved schools program in December, which was so effective that it would be of value to all Chapters. Called "Christmas at Mt. Noel," it depicted life in a cabin in the mountains, and the influence of the D. A. R. Mountain Schools on the characters involved in the play. There were five members in the cast.

It is she who thought of using the flag code as the theme of the Chapter's page in the January issue of the D. A. R. MAGAZINE, and has promoted the sale and display of flags on members' homes in the community.

Her interest in historical research led her to compile a history of the Ridge District of the City of Chicago, which is available at the Walker Branch of the Public Library of the City of Chicago, and it is she who has planned the marking of two graves of original daughters in the Mt. Greenwood Cemetery, Chicago.

She was the inspiration of the fund-raising project, a "Calico Crush," which was so successful that the Chapter has been able to contribute generously to National projects.

All this is in addition to the routine duties of the Regent of a Chapter of almost 200 members.

Mrs. Wyatt A. Miller  
Press Relations Chairman

**Jones Valley** (Bessemer, Ala.). The celebration of the Twenty-fifth anniversary of Jones Valley Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution in November, 1954, was the occasion of the presentation of the Chapter's first Award of Merit to a distinguished citizen of the city.

Mr. Moody, pioneer resident of Bessemer, was unable to be present at the meeting because of hospitalization and the award was presented to Mrs. Moody.

While there are no children in their immediate family, Mr. Moody has nieces and nephews who are acutely conscious of the honor shown him and will value the award in years to come, Mrs. Moody declared in accepting the award.

In presenting the award, Mrs. John R. Lathram, Regent of the Chapter, pointed out that Mr. Moody's work with the youth of the community was noteworthy. She also emphasized his work in leading the campaign to clear indebtedness on the Bessemer YMCA building.

Achievements of the Jones Valley Chapter were recalled by Mrs. Lathram. She introduced Mrs. Elliott W. Jones, Organizing Regent of the Chapter, and Mrs. Smith Fallaw, past President of the State organization, presented congratulations of the National and State Officers, as she told of the pride they had in the local Chapter.

The program for the meeting was in the form of a documentary film on Old Williamsburg.

Mrs. H. E. Guy directed the program. A dramatic effect was made as Peggy Stephenson sang "God Bless America" at the close of the film.

Jones Valley Chapter has a membership of 41, and they had many guests, making more than 125 women attending.

The tea table was suggestive of early America with its heirloom silver services at each end of the table, over which Mrs. Elliott W. Jones and Mrs. Esau A. Harris presided.

Lailah A. Harris  
Past Regent and Program Chairman

**Marshalltown and Spinning Wheel** (Marshalltown, Ia.). Mrs. Sam Stanley Clay, State Vice Regent and State Chairman of National Defense, was guest speaker at a joint meeting of the two Marshalltown Chapters at Hotel Tallcorn on January 14th.

(Left to right) : Mrs. Karl McKnight, Regent of Spinning Wheel Chapter; Mrs. A. L. Brennecke, Regent of Marshalltown Chapter; Mrs. Gaylord Stewart, State Chaplain; Mrs. Lloyd J. Larson, National Vice Chairman Student Loan and Scholarship Committee; Mrs. Sam S. Clay, State Vice Regent and State Chairman of National Defense; Mrs. George L. Owings, Honorary State Regent.
The program on National Defense outlined the State and National objectives and pending legislation.

Mrs. George L. Owings, Honorary State Regent and Chairman of National Defense for the Spinning Wheel Chapter, presided at the tea table. Other honored guests were Mrs. Gaylord Stewart, State Chaplain, and Mrs. Lloyd J. Larson, National Vice Chairman of the Student Loan and Scholarship Committee.

Mrs. Karl McKnight, Regent  
Mrs. A. L. Brennecke, Regent

Caroline Brevard (Tallahassee, Fla.). At a recent meeting of the Caroline Brevard Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Tallahassee, Florida, a special service was the presentation of a 50-year membership gold D. A. R. pin to Mrs. E. M. Brevard, who has been a member of the society for over 52 years. The Regent, Mrs. E. R. Rivers, made the presentation and Mrs. LeRoy Collins, niece of Mrs. Brevard, and First Lady of Florida, the wife of Governor LeRoy Collins, pinned the award upon her aunt. Mrs. Collins is a member of the Caroline Brevard Chapter.

Frances Dighton Williams (Bangor, Me.), Chapter is most proud of the part it played recently in providing a Revolutionary monument for the city of Brewer.

In digging the substructure of the new Bangor-Brewer bridge, four cannon from the Penobscot Expedition were located. One was presented to the city of Brewer by Dravo Corporation of Pittsburgh, who made the discovery.

Since Brewer had no Revolutionary mementos, the Chairman of the Junior American Citizen Clubs for Brewer contacted the seven clubs sponsored by the Chapter. Each club, after considering the matter at a business meeting, agreed to cooperate on the project.

Dravo Corporation meanwhile had contributed a plaque setting forth the historical background of the cannon. Mr. Ronald Stewart, city manager of Brewer, through his contacts with Verrier Construction Company who were preparing the approaches to the bridge, reached an agreement whereby they would set the foundation.

The cost of a plaque bearing the name of the Junior American Citizen Clubs of Frances Dighton Williams Chapter was met by a collection taken at a regular meeting of the Chapter. The J.A.C. Clubs contributed funds for the sandblasting of the cannon and coating it with a preservative.

The cannon was set on November 19, 1954 when the approaches to the Brewer end of the bridge were completed.

Mrs. Edward W. Ames

Fort San Nicholas (Jacksonville, Fla.). Mrs. Robert W. Perdue, Organizing Regent of the Fort San Nicholas Chapter, gave a brief history of the Chapter and of the fort for which it was named, to highlight the fifth birthday celebration at the San Jose Country Club, November 17, 1954.

Mrs. Perdue related the story of Cowford, the unromantic name the British substituted for the Indian Waeca Pilakta, which signified the narrow bend in the St. Johns River where they drove their cattle across, and of the two terminals that figured prominently in the early history of the section.

"Much has been written about the northern terminus at the foot of what is now Liberty Street and which has devel-
The other end which was more prominent in Jacksonville's early history, is now the site of the School of Assumption. On this site more than two centuries ago the Spanish erected a fort and called it San Nicholas," Mrs. Perdue said.

The Chapter was a Gold Star and three Blue Star Chapter in the building project and has contributed to all state and national projects. Ten of the organizing members and fifteen of the charter members were present.

The Regent, Mrs. Raymond E. Gormly, daughter of the Organizing Regent, introduced Mrs. William L. Getzen, Past Regent, and the following Regents: Mrs. Ray O. Edwards, Jacksonville, Mrs. Garland Jonas, Ponte Vedra, Mrs. W. T. Zeigler, Princess Issena chapters. Mrs. Henry Philips, Director of District No. 1, Mrs. Edgar W. Waybright, Mrs. Betty Johnson, Mrs. Maxine Holcolm, Mrs. Joseph Jenkins, Miss Sherry Shernoff, Mrs. Robert F. Light, Mrs. Charles J. Rogero, Mrs. John Tinney, prospective members, and Mrs. Charles B. Humphry, Woman's Editor of the Florida Times-Union, were guests.

The table was centered with a lovely arrangement of fruits and vegetables and the birthday cake iced with the D. A. R. insignia in colors. As the ex Regents cut the cake a wish was expressed that the Chapter may have many more peaceful and harmonious years of growth.

Mrs. Robert W. Perdue
Press Chairman

Conecuh (Evergreen, Ala.). The Christmas program of the Chapter under the direction of the Program Chairman, Mrs. Tom Dunn, included musical Christmas selections by Mrs. Bewley and her young daughters. The Chapter joined in singing well-known Christmas carols.

Mr. Sam Granade, the speaker of the day and the pastor of the First Baptist Church, stressed heritage as he referred to the Bible in which heritage is so strongly emphasized. The program included a tribute to Alabama, given by Mrs. Dunn, which was followed by an original poem, "To the little town of Bethlehem."

The highlight of the January meeting was the introducing of the Good Citizenship girls who were congratulated by Mrs. M. M. Cardwell on having attained high scholarship recognition. These Good Citizenship girls will visit Montgomery for the State Pilgrimage in February as guests of Huntington College.

Mrs. Cardwell's reading of "The Only Door to Peace" by Henry J. Taylor was most informative.

The Chapter meetings open with the D. A. R. ritual, the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag and include the reading of the current message from the President General.

Mrs. C. A. Jones was hostess for the Christmas meeting, assisted by Miss Mary Cunningham. For the January meeting Miss Cunningham was hostess, assisted by Mrs. O. C. McGehee and Mrs. M. M. Cardwell.

Elizabeth d'Autrey Riley, Regent

Los Gatos (Los Gatos, Cal.), celebrated its 25th birthday, November 19, with a Silver Anniversary tea, honoring its founders and Past Regents. State officers, neighboring Regents and friends were present to share the happy occasion. Receiving guests were the Regent, Mrs. Wm L. Jungbluth, and Past Regents, Mrs. Harry S. Beckwith, Mrs. Clarence F. Hamsher, Mrs. George A. Geddes, Mrs. Albert C. Ellis, Mrs. Richard C. Anthony, Mrs. Edward S. Yocco and Mrs. Peter Call.

Massive arrangements of silvered leaves, gourds and candles established the theme of the day.

The ill-fated year 1929 might not have seemed an auspicious time to launch new ventures, but to a little band of seventeen women headed by Mrs. Harry B. Payne who became the organizing Regent, it
The 36-Star War Flag was made by hand by a group of women of Stuyvesant Square in New York City, headed by Mrs. John Nelson Hayward, mother-in-law of Mrs. Richard P. McCullough, Chapter member. This Flag was presented to an officer of New York State's 7th Regiment upon his return from war. Mrs. Ernest A. Bouteiller is seated at the spinning wheel.

It seemed just the time to establish the Los Gatos Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in order "to carry on, with courage and patriotism, the ideals of their forefathers," to quote the minutes of the first meeting. The little band has become an active chapter of 70 members who through the years, have given "the ideals of their forefathers" a "garment of deeds" which has enriched the lives of the members, supported the worthy projects of the National Society, originated and participated in local patriotic activities. To cite a recent instance of the latter, the Chapter presented its first Award of Merit to Col. David G. Lingle, Ret., supervisor of the U.S. Army Air Force Ground Observation Corps Post in Los Gatos. The Award was made by Mrs. Harriet Sprague, Vice Regent, and member of the Corps.

Mrs. William A. Osgood
Press Relations Chairman

Hampton (Hampton, Va.) is delving into the private life of the illustrious jurist, George Wythe. Wythe's public contribution is well known. He served as clerk and speaker of the House of Burgesses, drafted the Virginia resolutions against the Stamp Act, and signed the Declaration of Independence. He designed the state seal, served on a committee revising the laws of Virginia following independence, and attended the Virginia Convention ratifying the Constitution. He was made incumbent at the College of William and Mary of the first chair of law in an American college. His sound judicial decisions charted American jurisprudence, but even more noteworthy was his profound influence on such patriots as Thomas Jefferson, Edmund Pendleton, John Marshall and Henry Clay, his law pupils.

Little, however, is known of this great man's private life. Wythe deemed nothing in his private or domestic life worth recording and left no direct descendants. He is believed to have been born in 1726 in Elizabeth City County, Virginia (now Hampton) on land now part of the Langley Laboratory of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics. He died in 1806 and lies buried in historic St. John's Churchyard in Richmond, Virginia. Mystery also surrounds his death, alleged to have resulted from arsenic administered by his grand-nephew, principal beneficiary under his will.

Lack of information may well be the reason that no full length biography has been written and Wythe remains unsung even in his home state. His birthplace is unmarked and no bust of him has been placed in the Capitol where Virginia honors her famous sons.

Members of the Virginia Bar Association, the Hampton Exchange Club, and the Daughters of the American Revolution are attempting to bring to light additional information on Wythe's life and gain for the father of American law the recognition he deserves.

Mrs. Upshur Joyner
Chapter Chairman of
George Wythe Memorial

Franklinton (Bexley, Ohio). On Saturday afternoon, December 18th, the Franklinton Chapter of Bexley met in the Grand Lounge of Pomerene Hall, O.S.U. Campus with Mrs. James G. Kahle, Chapter Regent, presiding.

This meeting honored the Franklinton Society, C. A. R., of which Mrs. Roy L.
Yost is Senior President and Catherine Cope is Junior President. The children led the preliminary ceremonies and presented an original Christmas Skit using potatoes cleverly dressed to represent, "Hessie Tater," "Emmi Tater," "Spec Tater," "Aggie Tater," and "Dick Tater." This was concluded by the entire C. A. R. group singing, "Jingle Bells."

Among the distinguished guests were Carlton Cunningham of Galion, who is National C. A. R. Registrar and immediate past Junior State President of C. A. R., extended greetings from the National C. A. R. Society; his grandmother, Mrs. C. K. Cunningham, past regent of the Olentangy Chapter, Galion; Mrs. Guy Cook, past State Regent of North Dakota, and Mrs. James B. Patton, Honorary President General and National Chairman of National Defense, N. S. D. A. R.

Mrs. Patton spoke on the flag and told about the wonderful projects both state and national of the C. A. R. and spoke enthusiastically about the excellent program presented by these local young people. She briefly discussed the history of C.A.R. and the founding of their Society and stressed the importance of encouraging membership and participating in their national projects.

Later the message of Mrs. Gurney E. Fry, State D. A. R. Chairman of C. A. R., Senior State President and a member of the Canton Chapter, D. A. R., entitled, "Information-C. A. R." was read by Mrs. John F. Nye, Vice Regent and Program Chairman of the Franklinton Chapter, due to Mrs. Fry’s illness. It contained a complete outline of C. A. R. objectives and projects and referred to "Buckeye Briefs," the Ohio C. A. R. bi-annual publication which will be sent to Washington for competition with other State C. A. R. publications.

Mrs. James W. Whalen
Publicity Chairman

Hutchins-Grayson (Lynwood-Compton, Cal.) is concentrating on the local schools this year. Since its members are from seven different cities and it is less than four years old, this has been an uphill struggle. Most members live in Lynwood or Compton, so these two cities were chosen.

The entire school systems had to be "educated" to the idea of D. A. R. awards. The Regent met with the superintendents, principals and teachers in both communities. The three high schools were quite pleased, particularly with the awards offered in the Home Economics Departments. Junior American Citizens’ Clubs were discouraged, although several received the manual gratefully.

The worse struggle came on the elementary level. They objected to history medals at first because it would seem to put one child above another. However, after extreme perseverance on the Chapter’s part, each elementary school and the six junior highs decided to give history medals. When the public schools were cool on the idea the parochial schools were contacted and received the idea most graciously. As a consequence, the Chapter now plans to give thirty-three history medals this year, as well as three Good Citizen pins, nine D. A. R. spoons and nine D. A. R. thimbles.

When the new $440,000 natatorium in Lynwood was dedicated last fall, the Regent presented a large flag to the city for the Chapter. Governor Goodwin Knight officially dedicated the building.

Hutchins-Grayson is indeed proud that one of its members, Mrs. Ada Taylor, won the Award of Merit. She received it at Mrs. Arthur Savage’s home, when the State Regent, Mrs. Ruth Apperson Rous, was present. Mrs. Taylor, besides being an active church worker, accomplished many outstanding undertakings for the community while president of the Women’s

(Continued on page 518)
A Lesson in Socialism

As a teacher in the public schools, I find that the socialist-communist idea of taking “from each according to his ability,” and giving “to each according to his need” is now generally accepted without question by most of our pupils. In an effort to explain the fallacy in this theory, I sometimes try this approach with my pupils:

When one of the brighter or harder-working pupils makes a grade of 95 on a test, I suggest that I take away 20 points and give them to a student who has made only 55 points on his test. Thus each would contribute according to his ability and—since both would have a passing mark—each would receive according to his need. After I have juggled the grades of all the other pupils in this fashion, the result is usually a “common ownership” grade of between 75 and 80—the minimum needed for passing, or for survival. Then I speculate with the pupils as to the probable results if I actually used the socialistic theory for grading papers.

First, the highly productive pupils—and they are always a minority in school as well as in life—would soon lose all incentive for producing. Why strive to make a high grade if part of it is taken from you by “authority” and given to someone else?

Second, the less productive pupils—a majority in school as elsewhere—would, for a time, be relieved of the necessity to study or to produce. This socialist-communist system would continue until the high producers had sunk—or had been driven down—to the level of the low producers. At that point, in order for anyone to survive, the “authority” would have no alternative but to begin a system of compulsory labor and punishments against even the low producers. They, of course, would then complain bitterly, but without understanding.

Finally I return the discussion to the ideas of freedom and enterprise—the market economy—where each person has freedom of choice, and is responsible for his own decisions and welfare.

Gratifyingly enough, most of my pupils then understand what I mean when I explain that socialism—even in a democracy—will eventually result in a living-death for all except the “authorities” and a few of their favorite lackeys.


A Lesson in Socialism is a contribution from The Foundation for Economic Education, Inc. of Irvington-on-Hudson, N.Y.

National Defense

(Continued from page 408)

assume control of those powers designated by Article 10 of the Constitution reserved “to the States respectively, or to the people,” it was not until the 16th Amendment was adopted on February 25, 1913, that the Federal Government could tax the people directly.

The Federal Government is not delegated or given authority over education in any section of the Constitution. Thus under Article 10 that right is “reserved” to the States and the people. Some advocates of federal aid claim that the phrase “promote the general welfare” in the Preamble to the Constitution gives the Federal Government such power, but does such assumption of authority by a federal bureaucracy promote the general welfare?

Americans know what they want their children taught. We pay the taxes for public education and should have the right to make the decisions. Contrary to the opinion of some “experts,” the American people have good judgment and keen intelligence. We don’t need the advice of experts who have emphasized letting the child do as he pleases so he won’t have any “inhibitions.” The result of this type of progressive or modern education is shown by the tremendous growth of juvenile delinquency. Of course the parent or teacher who believes in discipline is pictured by the experts as an ogre with a stick, chastising children physically. Discipline is training in courtesy and thoughtfulness, kindness and consideration for not only your family and friends but for all people, particularly the school teacher.

(Continued on page 424)
State Activities

MASSACHUSETTS

FEBRUARY 1955 was announced as American History Month by His Excellency Christian A. Herter, Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

This proclamation was pronounced as a result of the efforts of Mrs. George C. House, State Historian of the Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution, and by whom copies of the formal proclamation were sent to all schools in Massachusetts.

Governor Herter proclaimed, in part, that a renewed and increased appreciation of the great lessons of American history will not only bring to each of us a greater spiritual strength and wisdom; it will also help to build a durable heritage of Faith, Fortitude and Righteousness for future generations.

"I urge that our citizens cooperate with the commemorative efforts of the Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution, who have done much to promote an interest in American history during the past sixty years. I also urge that our educational institutions give special attention to the study of American history."

Florence Youmans Boothe (Mrs. Charles B.), a member of the Oneonta Park Chapter, died February 10th, two months after her 101st birthday. Mrs. Boothe served as Vice President General, 1923-1926 and Honorary Vice President General from 1938 to the time of her death.

MICHIGAN

THE Michigan State room in Memorial Continental Hall has been recently re-decorated using the soft shade of Colonial yellow for the walls and woodwork with matching damask draperies.

Mrs. Ralph W. Newland, State Regent of Michigan, entertained the Honorable Clare E. Hoffman, Member of the House of Representatives from Michigan, Mrs. Hoffman, and Miss Gertrude S. Carraway, President General of the D.A.R., in the Michigan room upon its completion.

Units Overseas

Representatives of the D. A. R. Units Overseas met April 20, 1954, at the Kennedy-Warren in Washington for a luncheon and meeting during Continental Congress week, with Mrs. Raymond C. Goodfellow, National Chairman of the Committee for Units Overseas, presiding.

(Continued on page 543)
Are You Washington Bound?

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

As Continental Congress draws near, here are a few reminders...

The Junior Bazaar will be located in the corridor of Constitution Hall throughout the week of Congress. Everyone is invited to stop and shop. All proceeds of the Bazaar go toward the Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund, the national project of the Junior Membership Committee.

You will find articles made by Juniors all over the country, D. A. R. insignia stationery, other note papers and D. A. R. Kodachrome postcards.

You will also meet "Miss West Virginia" and see her complete wardrobe.

Packages containing items for sale should be clearly addressed c/o Junior Membership Bazaar, Administration Building, 1776 D Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

An informal roundtable discussion meeting is scheduled for Tuesday morning, April 19, at 8:15 in the Executive Committee Room, second floor, Red Cross Building—across D Street from D. A. R. Building and either the front or rear entrances of the main building may be used.

All Juniors, Regents and other interested in learning more about Junior Membership are urged to attend.

Just for Juniors—the annual Junior Dinner, Sunday evening, April 17, at 5 p.m. The dinner is held in the Williamsburg Room of The Mayflower and reservations must be made before April 13 with Mrs. Robert M. De Shazo, Jr., 3517 N. Nottingham St., Arlington, Va. The cost is $5.75; checks should be made payable to Junior Membership Committee and must accompany reservations.

Our President General will be at the dinner to greet the Juniors and an interesting program has been arranged for an evening of enjoyment.

We are looking forward to seeing all of you in Washington and hope you will stop by the Junior Bazaar and say hello.

National Defense
(Continued from page 422)

and classmates. Perhaps once in a great while a spank in the right place by a parent is a necessity, but no intelligent person (parent or teacher) resorts to the fear of physical violence as a weapon.

Are you spending enough time with your children? Are you setting the example by giving them love and affection and by praising your children when they are thoughtful, courteous and obedient, or do you only give them personal attention when they are rude or disobedient?

WELCOME

Eagerly we are looking forward to seeing our wonderful Daughters this month. Your letters are our inspiration. Please forgive us if we are at times a bit delinquent with our replies, because our mail is overpowering and visitors pour into our office daily, but we have one aim—to be of assistance to American patriots.

Frances B. Lucas

National Defense
(Continued from page 422)

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Dollars for Defense

Our sincere gratitude for the following contributions toward the work of this committee:

JOHN PARKE CUSTIS CHAPTER, Ala. —$10.00.
HOT SPRINGS OF ARKANSAS CHAPTER, Ark.—$5.00.
GENERAL HENRY LEE CHAPTER, Ark. —$2.20.
JOHN CAIN CHAPTER, Ark.—$3.60.
PROVINCIA de LA SAL CHAPTER, Ark. —$2.10.
WILLIAM STRONG CHAPTER, Ark.—$8.90.
MARTHA BAKER THURMAN CHAPTER, Ark.—$5.00.
ROBERT CRITTENDEN CHAPTER, Ark.—$2.80.
LOS GATOS CHAPTER, Calif.—$2.00.
PEACE PIPE CHAPTER, Col.—$5.00.
PRINCESS HIRRIHIGUA CHAPTER, Fla.—$10.00.

(Continued on page 458)
ON February 22, 1895, at the Fourth Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution held in the Church of our Father, Washington, D. C., Mrs. Harriett M. Lothrop, the Regent of the Old Concord Chapter, Massachusetts, in response to the address of the President General, Mrs. Stevenson, referred to the advisability of forming a young people's society to be called the Children of the American Revolution, who would be made ready to join the Daughters and Sons of the American Revolution. At that same Congress, Mrs. Lothrop said, "The children and youth of America have a right to demand the opportunity to secure all these rights and privileges that help forward a perception and adoption of these American principles and institutions for which their ancestors fought and died. On whom does the responsibility rest, who will see to it that the children and youth have these rights and privileges which, by reason of their youth, they cannot claim and provide for themselves? Surely the women of America are by their God-given offices of mother and sister set apart to do this work; and the Daughters of the American Revolution are again set apart from all other mothers and sisters because of their membership in this sacred cause for which the Society works. I appeal for the children and youth of America, and I add to my appeal this resolution: "Resolved, that the Society of the Children of the American Revolution shall be organized and adopted by the Daughters of the American Revolution."

Mrs. Lothrop and others had recognized their opportunity and accepted leadership of children and young people. The next year the Fifth Continental Congress made a provision to approve a Constitution and Bylaws for the C. A. R. These same founders of the D. A. R. decided that the C. A. R. should be incorporated independently and be officered by members in good standing of the D. A. R.

Mrs. Lothrop as Founder of the National Society C. A. R. chose the motto, "For God and My Country," and searched for a true historic basis for a sketch for the Charter.

Organized at Washington April 5, 1895, the National Society Children of the American Revolution was incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia April 11, 1895, and by such incorporation "The Headquarters or Chief Office of said National Society was fixed in the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia."

Reincorporation under the laws of the District of Columbia April 2, 1919, with perpetual incorporation.

The intent of the Founder, Mrs. Lothrop, was the teaching of American history in the building of citizenship. This has gone forward through the years as the C. A. R. has expanded across America.

In April 1954, the 63rd Continental Congress of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, under the leadership of Miss Gertrude S. Carraway, President General, went on record again as sponsors of the National Society Children of the American Revolution and voted to create the National Committee of the D. A. R. on C. A. R., thus, reminding members of both societies of the significance and need for closer relationship and renewed interest in the programs and activities of the young people of the Daughters and Sons of the American Revolution.

Those states which have had a C. A. R. Committee set-up will now be a part of the National Committee. It is expected that the other states will become a part through the appointment of a State Chairman and Chapter Chairman.

Mrs. Charles Carroll Haig, National President C. A. R., who has been appointed as the first National Chairman, D. A. R. National Committee on C. A. R. work, has prepared and mailed a detailed letter of suggestions of how this closer cooperation between the societies may be far reaching. Under paragraph (9) of the D. A. R. Honor Roll Requirements, credit will be given for any real C. A. R. work (Continued on page 538)
Book Reviews


Miss Katharine Anthony (no relation), who has made a notable reputation by her previous biographies of seven women, says in her preface that Susan B. Anthony has often been considered the greatest woman this country has produced. Her own purpose in writing the biography, she says, was to restore the woman behind the name; to depict her as a human being, rather than as the figure head of the feminist cause; and to portray her as “one of the most wonderfully balanced women of the world.” The author had access to the diaries, which are in the possession of a niece, so there are many quotations which show Miss Anthony’s reflections at the time.

Miss Anthony was a Life Member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Since our Society is interested in genealogy they will like to know that the author says—“There is no famous character in American history who can show a longer or more detailed ancestry than Miss Anthony. It is so lengthy and documented as to be regarded as valuable Americana, interesting for its own sake, to those who like to probe into the origins of American culture, and furthermore interesting as the specific background of the individuality, character and personality known as Susan B. Anthony.”

The biography gives accounts of the hard experiences which Miss Anthony went through in her devotion to a great cause—the right for women to vote. It is an inspiration to read this life and see how she triumphed. How she was able to triumph, the author gives in the concluding words of the book—“Better than any words can express it, her life expresses the power of faith as a practical endowment. She knew its potent secret and pure energy. A woman of action, aggressive in many ways, she harnessed its powers to the things she thought good for this world. In her long battle for humanity it was her chief weapon. The outward and visible victories of her long crusade came from the same inner light which fed her and clothed her.”

Martha Taylor Howard

D. A. R. Medical Scholarships

Three medical training scholarships were awarded February 1 by the National Board, as the first of their kind, the money coming from the Eichelberger Fund, which was bequeathed to the National Society for educational purposes.

The three recipients were Miss Betty Jean Foust, sophomore at George Washington University School of Medicine, Washington, D. C., $100; and Miss Elizabeth Laufer and Miss Nancy Rogers, who are studying medicine at the Woman’s Medical College of Pennsylvania, $50 each.

Oldest Magazine Subscriber?

Ella H. Miller of Lynchburg, Virginia, a subscriber to our D.A.R. Magazine, writes us “I am now 104, perhaps your oldest subscriber.”

While at Continental Congress

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The Towles Family was established in Virginia prior to 1664 when Henry Towles of England settled in Accomac County. A deposition made in 1684 shows him to then be thirty-two years of age, thus he was about twelve when he came to these shores.

In 1668 he married Ann Stockley (also spelled Stockly, Stokoley, Stokeley) the daughter of John Stockley and his wife Elizabeth.

This union was blessed in 1670 by the birth of a son Henry. Later Stockley, Job, and Thomas were born.

Henry became a planter and landowner. The will of Lieutenant William Kendall, 1684, leaves certain lands to his grandchildren which were part of four thousand acres he acquired in Accomac County; of these, one thousand acres were leased to Henry Towles. By deed January 30, 1689 Henry bought eight hundred acres of this land.

That he was an active member of his community is shown by his appointment as constable in 1681, and by appearing on the tax lists of Accomac County in 1690 and 1687.

Henry lived in Northampton and Middlesex Counties and in court records of Middlesex County at Saluda is a deed of Henry Towles bearing a wax seal of "a lion passant."

That Henry had two wives is apparent from a deed in Accomac County dated March 28, 1712 when Elizabeth Towles "Lawfull Wife of Henry Towles" released her dower rights in property exchanged to Colonel Custis.

The will of Henry Towles probated June 6, 1721 in Accomac County leaves his "now dwelling plantation—land to my son Kendall Towles forever only my loving wife shall have it during her natural life." To his sons Job and Thomas all the remainder of his land was bequeathed. Unto his sons Henry and Stockley he leaves one shilling each. He also had a daughter Elizabeth of whom nothing is known.

The will of Mrs. Elizabeth Stratton, formerly widow of John Stockley, leaves the larger part of her property to her grandchildren Henry and Stockley Towles, and also mentions Job and Thomas.

Henry Towles was buried in Middlesex County.

In the second generation Henry, Jr. was Sheriff of Northumberland County; of these, one thousand acres were partitioned to each of his daughters Judith, Ann, and Elizabeth Towles, born 1711, died 1765, married Elizabeth Martin.

Henry died in 1734, planter and carpenter, and was the first to be interred in the family burying ground.

His will left his plantation to his son Stockley, to each of his daughters Judith, Ann, and Elizabeth, a young Negro aged eight to ten and they were to live with their brother until married. Other Negro slaves were mentioned too.

Stockley Towles, born in Accomac 1695, married first Ann Vallott in Middlesex County October 21, 1708 and had twelve children by that marriage. His second wife, Mrs. Jane Sparks Wharton, whom he married in Orange County, 1748, and he had two children.

He made his home in Middlesex, Orange, Madison, and Culpeper Counties where he was a planter, a cotton grower in the Piedmont, and importer of goods from Liverpool, England.

He died in 1757, his will being probated December 15, 1757 in Culpeper County. He had large holdings in Middlesex County which in a deed of gift Towles to Towles, Stockley Towles of Culpeper granted to his son Oliver. In orders of Court of Middlesex County his name appears as added to the list tithable on December 2, 1706.

Stockley Towles, of the third generation, son of Henry Towles and Hannah Therriott, was born in 1711, died 1765, residing at Towles Point. He was a planter, attorney-at-law, vestryman at Christ Church, Lancaster, and supposedly Clerk of Court. He was married July 26, 1756 to Elizabeth Martin, born at "Poplar Neck" who inherited it from her father, Thomas and his wife Catherine. The marriage bond permission is recorded in Lancaster County. They had six children.

John, son of Stockley Towles and Ann Vallott, was evidently in the exodus that took place prior to the Revolution, which invaded the two Carolinas. He was killed by Tories in South Carolina during the Revolutionary War. His wife was Margaret Daniel.

Henry Towles, son of Stockley Towles and Jane Wharton, resided in Culpeper County at the
“Henry Towles Homestead.” He married Elizabeth Wetherall. He was a planter and served in the Revolutionary War as Major. He died about 1829.

Joseph, son of Stockley Towles and Jane Wharton, resided in Greene County, Kentucky. His wife was a Wetherall.

Henry, fourth generation, was a son of Stockley and Elizabeth Martin Towles. He was born 1738, died 1799 at Towles Point where he resided. He was a planter, attorney-at-law, Clerk of Court, 1794-1799, and a Colonel in the Revolutionary Army. In 1760 he married Judith Haynes. The written consents of Elizabeth Martin Towles and William Dymer, Guardian of Judith Haynes, were recorded May 15, 1760, four days before the marriage.

In 1774 he was chosen as one of the County Committee, in 1776 as a lieutenant of Captain Ball’s Company, Fifth Virginia Regiment, he was officer of the Guard in Norfolk. In 1783 he was a member of the House of Delegates, 1788 was a member of the Convention from Lancaster County, Virginia to go to Philadelphia to ratify the Constitution of the United States. In 1794 he was appointed County Lieutenant.

The property “Popular Neck” inherited by his mother, Elizabeth Martin Towles, from her father, was sold to him June 17, 1791. This plantation he willed to his son Henry.

Towles Point was the legacy of his second son Stockley.

Stockley Towles, brother of Colonel Henry, was born at Towles Point, resided in Goochland and Spotsylvania Counties. He was a planter, attorney of Superior Courts of Richmond County, Justice of the Peace, and a captain in the Revolution.

In 1773 he married Elizabeth Downman who descended from Sir Augustine Warner, daughter of Robert Downman and Elizabeth Porteus (pronounced Porteous in England, Porteous by the Towles Family in Virginia). She was the niece of the Reverend Robert Porteous from whom Queen Mother Elizabeth and Queen Elizabeth II of England are descended, and of Beilby Porteus, Queen Mother Elizabeth and Queen Elizabeth II of England are descended, and of Beilby Porteus, daughter of Senator Ambrose Hill. This Ambrose Powell Hill, 1785-1858, son of Henry Hill and Ann Powell, was captain in the Culpeper Minute Men in 1812. Later he was a member of the Virginia legislature, and in the United States Senate for twenty years. By this time the branches of the family were in Kentucky, Florida, the Carolinas, Tennessee, Louisiana, Maryland, Ohio, and what is now West Virginia.

The sixth generation has members even more scattered.

The Mexican War had as an officer a nephew of Senator Ambrose Hill. This Ambrose Powell Hill was the son of Thomas Hill and Fannie Russell Baptist of Culpeper County. He was a graduate of West Point and later became General in the Army of the Confederate States where he was killed April 2, 1865 in the Battle of Petersburg.

About twenty of this generation were also in the War Between the States. John Towles, an Episcopal clergyman, and his wife Sophronia Chowning lost three sons in this conflict.

There were six clergymen, seven doctors, several lawyers and a judge in this generation.

William Henry Towles, son of Porteus and Frances Towles, born at Towles Point 1803
married Keturah George Towles, widow of his uncle, Thomas Towles, who was killed by falling from his horse while fox hunting. Both were planters. William Henry died in 1836 leaving six children. On March 30, 1838 his widow Keturah Towles signed a receipt as having received from John Chowning, administrator for William Henry Towles, three hundred thirty-one dollars and twelve cents as part dower right and as guardian for his six “orphaned” children. This receipt is extant.

Once more the mistress of Towles Point proved herself a heroine. In the War Between the States the plantation was again raided, everything available was again confiscated including the horses and mules. The mistress of the plantation pleaded that she was a widow with children, old people and house slaves to feed, that all the men in the family were at war. That evening after dark a young Union soldier returned a pair of work animals.

By the seventh generation the family had scattered to all sections of the country and complete information on many is lacking. Professions are varied though the majority remained planters.

Thomas Larkin Thompson, son of Mary Smith Slaughter and Robert Augustine Thompson of Santa Rosa, California, was editor of the "Sonoma Democrat," a member of Congress from California, and Minister to Brazil under President Cleveland.

A brother, Frank Poulson Thompson, California State Printer, was later Superintendent of Prison Reform in Central America.

Ella Towles, daughter of John Towles and Sophronia Chowning, married Eugene Poole. They had three children, Malcolm, Ethel and Ailene. Ailene married Thomas McGinnis of Merry Point, Virginia. They have two children, Frank and Virginia Dix McGinnis, who was recently married. They reside near Irvington, Virginia.

Le Roy Towles, son of John Towles and Sophronia Chowning, was a physician residing at Accokeek, Prince George County, Maryland.

William Porteus Towles, son of William Henry and Keturah George Towles, was born at Towles Point in 1828 and died in Baltimore 1898. He married Eugenia Despeaux. He was an importer of silk and haberdashery and Admiral of the Baltimore Yacht Club. He was the father of William Henry, Charles, and Ernest Hoyle Towles, late husband of Mrs. Ernest Towles, grandson of William Hoyle Towles of Senora, Lancaster County, Virginia, who had a son William.

A daughter of William Porteus, Caroline Benson Towles, is also living at Senora. She is a graduate of Goucher College, Baltimore, where she was an instructor, a graduate of Johns Hopkins Medical School, and specialized in obstetrics in Prague, Czechoslovakia. She also was laboratory instructor of Anatomy at Johns Hopkins Medical School and pioneered in research on beri beri. For many years she was with the Baltimore Board of Health. After retirement she again lived in Europe. She had been a member of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, the Society of Patriots and Founders, the Daughters of the American Revolution and of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

James Towles, son of William Henry and Keturah George Towles, was born 1829 at Towles Point and resided in Baltimore, an importer with his brother William. He married Josephine Isabella Whittington of Maryland. He died in Baltimore, 1898. He was Commodore of the Baltimore Yacht Club.

John Towles, a brother of William and James, resided at "The Island" part of Towles Point where he was born. He was a farmer and captain in the Confederate Army.

Anna Maria Rives, daughter of Anna Maria Towles and Landon Cabell Rives of Cincinnati, Ohio, born 1822, married Joseph Longworth in 1841. They had a son, Nicholas, born in 1844 who married Susan Walker, daughter of Judge Timothy Walker of Ohio. Their son was Nicholas Longworth, a member of the House of Representatives and Speaker of the House in 1828. On February 17, 1906 he married Alice Roosevelt, daughter of Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, and Alice Hathaway Lee. They had one daughter, Pauline.

In the eighth generation Keturah Frances Towles, born 1860, was given a slave girl at birth, the last member of the family to be given one. It seems to have been a family custom to either give a child one at birth or will one. She married Daniel Martin Harmon September 19, 1882. She was the daughter of James Towles and Josephine Isabella Whittington. She died July 27, 1932. She had resided in Philadelphia.

May King Towles, daughter of James and Josephine Towles, was born in Baltimore December 12, 1866, and died there July 26, 1932. She was the wife of Henry Ewens Kirk of Philadelphia, their home was in Baltimore.

Howard McJilton Towles, a brother, was born March 16, 1870 in Baltimore and died there January 29, 1925. He was an attorney-at-law. His wife was Lydia Keilholtz whose father had been a mayor of Baltimore.

Allen Stockley Towles, the youngest child of James and Josephine Towles, was born in Baltimore in 1872. His wife was Nellie Register Mason.

A sister, Ella Josephine Towles, resided many years at Towles Point.

Clarence Spotswood Towles, son of John Chowning Towles and Zelia Ann Towles, was born November 28, 1870. He was Commonwealth Attorney for Northumberland County and Judge. He married Mary Towles of Bowena, Missouri, in 1904. Their son, Spotswood, a major in the Air Force, was killed in the Air Force just after World War II, in which he served.

A daughter of Clarence and Mary Towles, Mildred Ann Towles Wooding, and son, Mark, reside in Reedeville, Virginia.

Florence Estelle Towles, born 1875, whose parents were John and Zelia Ann Towles, married Arthur Sims Meadows January 12, 1912. They are residents of Lively, Virginia; their daughters and families live in Lively and Tappahannock, Virginia.

Frances Josephine Towles, another child of John, born 1877, died 1947, was the wife of Luther Gittings Connellee. They resided at "The Island," Towles Point. They had one son, William Towles Connellee.

William Campbell Towles, youngest son of John Chowning Towles and Zelia Ann, was born
at Towles Point. He married Frances Smith Blakemore and has one son, John Blakemore Towles, born 1922, who lives in California. Campbell lives at “The Island.”

John Henry George, son of Octavius George and Frances Ardenia Towles, married Margaret Hughlett. They had two children, Mary Emily and Octavius Hughlett George of Lively, Virginia. He married Mildred Star. They are owners of “The Grove,” Towles Point.

Two members of the family were in the Spanish War.

Edwin James, son of Sarah Elizabeth George and Alanzo James of Irvington, Virginia, was editor of the New York Times, and recently died in New York.

Elinor Towles Harmon married Clinton Gardner Dickinson and lives in Philadelphia. She is a daughter of Keturah Frances Towles and Daniel Martin Harmon.

Another daughter, Mary Esther Harmon, was born in Germantown, Philadelphia, September 8, 1891. She is married to Walter Harold Lewis and they have one daughter, Frances Harmon Lewis.

May Towles Kirk, daughter of May King Towles and Henry Ivens Kirk, was born in Baltimore May 9, 1898, died in Washington, District of Columbia in 1947. She married Paul Dotrenge Seghers of New Orleans, Louisiana in 1923. Their only child, Paul Dotrenge Seghers, Jr., born August 28, 1924, was killed in Poashan, China, during World War II. He was a second lieutenant, and is buried in Arlington National Cemetery.

Ella Josephine Towles, a sister, born 1900, married Lewis Raymond Evans. They make their home in Baltimore and Towles Point. They have one son, Lewis Raymond, Jr., who served in World War II.

The youngest child of Howard and Lydia Towles is Adele Keilholtz Towles, born 1903. She is married to John Nelson Stuart and they make their home in Washington, District of Columbia, and Towles Point, Virginia. They have one daughter, Lydia Towles Stuart, born 1927, who married Allen Cameron Brittle. They have a daughter Janet.

Eleanor Mason Towles, born 1896, daughter of Allen Stockley Towles and Nellie Register Mason, was married three times; Francis Miller of Australia, Grover Seneca Blakemore of Senora, Virginia, and Ernest Downey of New York. She outlived her husbands. She has four children and several grandchildren and lives in New York. Her son, George Downey, was in World War II.

The family spreads, in 1954, from coast to coast in its eleventh, or maybe twelfth generation. It comprises, probably, about three thousand members.

Originally there were two houses on Towles Point similar in construction, the homestead and one in the part known now as “The Grove” which housed the slaves. The latter burned when a slave ran amuck. The cattle were kept in this part of the plantation and a “corduroy” road ran through the woods connecting the houses.

In 1868 Towles Point was divided among the children of William Henry Towles. The part containing the homestead, built prior to 1711, and the tobacco barn was given to the writer’s grandfather, James Towles.

In 1948 this property was again divided among the grandchildren of James Towles, the writer receiving the part on which the ruins of the old homestead stand. She was the last person and seventh generation born in the old homestead known now affectionately as “the Old House.” The house was bisected by a tree during a storm in 1937 and now, 1954, is in ruins. It was a six-room house of the “Williamsburg” type, four rooms down and two upstairs with center halls. The original doors, hinges, and banisters have been preserved.

This study of the Towles family is far from complete. It is based on the work of the writer’s late father, Henry Ivens Kirk, done over a period of fifty years, with thanks to Mr. Walter A. Towles of Henderson, Kentucky. The branch of the family living at, or remaining owners of Towles Point has purposely been stressed for continuity of ownership.

The words of Henry Towles’ will in 1799 were prophetic and have been carried out—“I give and bequeath to my son Stockley my Plantation—the said land not in any case to be sold but always to remain an inheritance to him the said Stockley Towles and his heirs and their heirs lawfully begotten forevermore.” It has remained so 1711 to 1954.

SO BE IT

FOOTNOTES

1 Elizabeth Downman, born 1752, who married Stockley Towles was the daughter of Elizabeth Porteus and Robert Downman.
Elizabeth Porteus, born in Virginia in the early 1700's, was probably the eldest of the nineteen children of Robert Porteus.

Robert Porteus married first, Mildred Smith of "Purton" who was the granddaughter of Sir Edmund Jennings. The second wife of Robert Porteus was Elizabeth Porteus, born in Virginia in the February, 1954 issue (pp. 108-110) of the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine.

The second wife of Robert Porteus was Elizabeth Porteus, daughter of the Honorable Edmund Jennings and Frances Corbin. Edmund Jennings was Attorney General of Virginia, 1684; governor of Virginia, 1706-1710. Edmund Jennings and Frances Corbin. Edmund Jennings was Attorney General of Virginia, 1684; member of the Council, 1692; Secretary of State, 1701-1713, 1720; president of the Council and governor of Virginia, 1706-1710.

Frances Corbin was daughter of Mrs. Alice Eltonhead Burnham Corbin and Henry Corbin who was appointed to the Council of Virginia in 1663 and was acting governor.

Caroline Benson Towles, M.D., was a member of the now disbanded Old Line Chapter, Baltimore, Maryland.

Note: Mrs. Nelson Stuart, Mrs. Mildred Towles Wooding, and her mother, Mrs. Clarence Towles, who are mentioned in the paper have been members of the D.A.R. as well as Mrs. France, the writer, and Dr. Towles. There are many other Towles descendants who are and/or have been members, too.

A TRUE STORY OF THE REVOLUTION

Chauncey Judd, son of Isaac and Anna (Williams) Judd, born Salem Bridge (now Naugatuck), Conn., July 8, 1764, died Salem, Conn., Feb. 24, 1823, ae. 58; married, first, Waterbury, Conn., Sept. 15, 1785, Mabel Hotchkiss, daughter of Captain Gideon (Revolutionary soldier) and Ann (Stiles) Hotchkiss, of Prospect, Conn., Sept. 7, 1827, ae. 57; he and 2nd wife are buried in Hillside Cemetery, Naugatuck, Conn.

"During the colonial wars against the French and Indians, the first permanent settlement beyond the neighborhood of the old village appears to have been made at Judd's Meadows. This name is first used in the Indian deed of 1684-5. It came, doubtless, from Lt. Thomas Judd, who owned lands there at a very early date. It was first applied to the meadows upon the river, but afterwards the whole southern section of town was thus designated (Bronson's History of Waterbury, Conn., 1858, p. 250), and had seen some of her men march off, never to return. But until the 1770's this relatively remote region was little involved in British empire-building strategy. By the time of the Revolution, the northern part of Waterbury had a good east-and-west road leading from Hartford toward the Hudson and Albany, the southern-most highway from New England to the west and safe from British battle-ships in the Sound. Over this road through northern Waterbury, Continental soldiers moved back and forth at fairly frequent intervals. But Salem, lying several miles to the south, had few direct contacts with the army and only once, in 1777, do we hear of troops quartered here for the night at the inn established in the Portus homestead. Husbands and sons came off with any one of the Waterbury companies were equipped from home with make-shift uniforms and blankets, and usually each man had his own musket. But the families they left at home had scant notion of their men's doings unless a chance courier brought a letter or until, at the end of their enlistments, the men themselves struggled back. Salem was neither more nor less patriotic than her neighbors, and only a handful of her men, turned soldiers, served more than a few months at a stretch.

"The only dramatic local episode of the war occurred a short time after the Declaration of Independence. In 1776, Long Island and western Connecticut offered many opportunities for privation or looting expeditions which could be undertaken in the guise of punitive patriotic raids. When rumor reached Gunnstown that a Long Island merchant, suspected of smuggling property of both British and Americans, had removed a store of valuables to Bethany, young Tories here were inspired to raid his house to carry off the "stolen" property. Perhaps the expedition into Bethany and the violent, though bloodless, appropriation of that merchant's stores would have passed off successfully had the small Gunnstown band not have been thrust into the role of kidnappers. As the half-dozen young men of Salem were returning through Judd's Meadows with their loot on the night of the raid, they came face to face with young Chauncey Judd, son of a staunchly patriotic family. Sixteen-year-old Chauncey had been at a quilting bee in the neighborhood and, having squired home one of the young women at the party, had lingered on in her kitchen until a late hour. The appearance of anyone on the road at midnight in Judd's Meadows, took the raiders by surprise. The boy tried to persuade his captors that he would not raise hue and cry against them if they would let him go unmolested, but, as he had recognized the local youths, the leader of the group, professional soldier, refused to hear of so risky a course. So Chauncy was carried off. The small band spent the night in Jobamah Gunn's barn and the next day stopped at David Wooster's, where Chauncey for safe-keeping was hidden in the old well until the party was ready to move on." (History of Naugatuck, Conn., Green, 1948, pp. 45-48)

"Still another source of value in determining the location of these various families in and around Gunnstown, just three miles from Naugatuck in a westerly direction, is the 1790 Census, p. 110. But the boy's disappearance, together with the news of the robbery in Bethany, had aroused the countryside by now and vigorous pursuit began. Five days later Chauncey's brothers and other Judd's Meadows' patriots caught up with the kidnappers and the boy was returned home. Local indignation ran high and the young Woosters were heavily fined and sentenced to four years in the Newgate copper mine prison. The older men in Gunnstown, who had connived with the kidnappers, suffered sharply too. Chauncey's father sued David Wooster,
Sr. Jobamah Gunn and others for the boy's abduction and mistreatment and the damages awarded him were heavy enough to ruin the Woosters utterly. The story goes that in paying his fine to the Judd family, Jobamah Gunn clad as always in the black knee breeches and white stockings befitting a British gentleman, brought out from his house the 800 pounds in silver, carried in his beaver hat.

"Such happenings naturally inflamed the ardent of American patriots in the vicinity so that we wonder that the Gunns and other British sympathizers were able to weather through to the later years of the Revolution in Salem. Nevertheless, the Tory families did not remove and the Gunns survived as wealthy landowners for another generation."

Rev. Israel Perkins Warren, author of "Chauncey Judd" was a grandson of Millie (Jude) Perkins, sister of Chauncey Judd. The Tories of Gunntown rest in the old Gunntown Cemetery, "Each in his narrow cell forever laid, The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep."

Contributed by Myrtie J. Gillson

Mellicent Porter Chapter

Queries

Seward-Catlin-Burch—Desire all dates and inf. ch. Mary Jennings and Samuel Seward; par., Wm. H. Seward, born 5-16-1801, Florida, N. Y. What connection Orin (Sylvestor?) Seward who mar. Mehitable Livermore ab. 1808, Chenango, Broome Co., N. Y. Also wish to prove Seward relationship to Esther Catlin-Erastus Burch mar. 4-11-1823 and lived Ripley, Chautauqua Co., N. Y.


Brown-Leeds (Leads)-Hall—Des. all dates and places for Elisha Brown, prob. from Conn. or Mass. His w. was Content Leeds (Leads). Des. b., d. and mar. dates and places for her as well as dau., Esperance who was 1st w. of Nathaniel Hall, sol. from Conn. Any inf. on above names apprec. Cor. from desc. welcomed—Miss Margaret I. McKay, 310 Second Avenue, Frankfort, N. Y.


Poffenberger (Pfaffenberger) - Brunner - Middekauf - Michael - Nikirk - Schlosser - Stemple—Want. d's. of b., d., mar.; husbands' and wives' names; data on ch. for George Poffenberger (Pfaffenberger) Palatine German who landed at Phil., Pa. 9-29-1733, ship, Pink Mary, and settled in Berks Co., Pa. near Tulpehocken. Ch.: George, Jr., b. 1716; Elizabeth, b. 1722; Christiana, b. 1727; Adam, b. 1729; Valentine, b. U.S.A. after 1733.

Also want names, dates, and fam. data for ch. of Jonathan Brunner 1809/1867 and his 1st w. Sarah Middekauf (mar. 5-10-1832—Evan. Ref. Church; Frederick, Md.). One son was a Comdr. U.S.N. and served for 4 yrs. as Ambassador to Chile under Pres. Grant. Another son was in U.S. Army. Jonathan mar. 2nd (8-1-1846; Frederick Co., Md.). Mary Ann Esther Michael, dau. of Christopher 1775/1846 and Ann Catherine Stemple Grove Michael 1774/1858. Jonathan and Mary later lived in Tiffin and Bowsville, Ohio. They are bur. Ferncliff Cem., Springfield, Ohio. Also want d's. of b., d. place of bur., names of ch. for Silas A. Nikirk—b. 1815? near Boonesboro, Md.; son of John 1807/1878 and Susannah Michael Nikirk 1814/1866.

Also want d's. of b., d., mar., and names of pars. of Magdalena Schlosser 10-29-1777/7-26-1829 who mar. (around 1794 in ?) Jacob Poffenberger 10-24-1769/5-10-1812 and d. Church Hill area of Frederick Co., Md. It is said that Magdalena and pars. were b. in Pa. Were these the Schlossers of Northampton Co., Pa.?

Also want d's. and inf. on—Nicholas Stemple 1662/? and son Jacob Stemple 1692/? who came
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE  [ 433

to U.S. 9-26-1732 on ship Mary and settled on
Stemple's Ridge, Berks Co., Pa. Jacob is said to
have had sons Godfriedt, b. about 1717, mar.
Margaret Bayler; and a Washington Co. Md.
and in 1780 to Preston Co. Va.; and Johan
Friedrich, mar. Ann Catherine ?, and had son,
Lt. Friedrich Stempel 1745/1840. Johan d.
shortly after 1745.

Also want names, d's, and data for pars. of
1st. Lt. Friedrich Stempel, 1745/11-16-1794. f.
d. shortly after Friedrich's b. Mother, Ann Cath-
erine ?, was liv. in Washington Co. Ct.
Wanted list of ch. with dates, etc. for 1st and 2nd mar. of Ann Catherine ?.—Mrs.
Sara M. McLean, 101 West Maple, Bancroft,
Mich.

Faris-Cowan-Flinn-Guthrie — William Faris,
mar. Agnes or Nancy Cowan, d. in York Co.,
S. C. 1805. Md. to York from Abbeville Co.
Agnes md. to Ind. abt. 1815, with sev. of ch.;
Lawrence Co., in 1832. David, oldest son.
b. abt. 1776, came to Washington Co., Ind.
abt. 1815, then to Putnam Co., abt. 1825. Prob. d.
betw. 1830 and 1840. Need inf. on William and
David Faris.

Also william Flinn, mar. Leah Speer of Md.
was liv. in N. C. in 1793. Md. to Lee Co., Va.,
then to Ky., and to Lawrence Co., Ind. abt. 1811.
One son, Robert, prob. mar. in Lee Co., Va.,
abt. 1805. Wd. like inf. on Wm. and Robert,
and also on Daniel Guthrie, who came with them
Flinn dau. of William. Both Flinns and Guthries
were pioneers in Lawrence Co., Ind. abt. 1811.
Need inf. on both fams.—Mrs. E. A. Snyder, 1125
Atwater Ave., Bloomington, Ind.

Williams—Roger Williams of Providence, R. I.,
son, Joseph mar. Lydia Hearnden. Their dau.,
Patience, mar. Samuel Dyer, d. 1794, Johnston, R. I. Which of Patience and Sam
Dyer's dau. mar. John Waterman, Oct. 3,
1751, Providence, R. I.—Mrs. E. A. Snyder, 1008
So. 13th East, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Dean - Smith - Harrington - Ball - Burton -
Andrews-Russell—William Dean, b. 1720 R. I.
or Conn., Poss. Taunton, Mass., abt. 1740.
Hannah Smith, b. abt. 1720, liv. for a time in
Conn., as their son John Dean, b. 1740/1 Conn.
was in Rev., as 2 desc. I know joined on John
Dean. Other ch. of Wm. and Hannah: Benjamin
(my anc.) b. 1750/1 Conn. or N. Y., mar. Zilpha
Harrington of Dutchess Co., N. Y. abt. 1770/2.
Benj. d. Nov. 19, 1815 in Benton Yates Co., N. Y.,
Seth, Caleb, Ezekiel, Abigail, and poss. Sarah.
Wm. and Hannah (Smith) Dean and fam. settled
on Phillipse Patent, lot 6, April 12, 1762 and
Fredericksburg prec., 1767 in Dutchess Co., near
Carmel, now Kent. Bel. acc. to fam. trad. Ben-
jamin, and bros. Caleb, Ezekiel, and John Dean
serv. Col. Henry Ludenton, Dutchess Co. Militia,
7th Reg. enls. men (Ref: N. Y. in Rev. Vol. 1,
p. 150). My, desc: Benjamin, Zebulon, Daniel,
Harvey C., Decarah, and my m. Ethel M. Dean.
Decarah Dean, s. of Harvey C. (who had a land
warrant. No. 1618, at land office Dubuque, Iowa
dated Nov. 1855) and Eveline (Bush), was b.
at Decarah, Iowa, 1855/8, ret. to N. Y. state,
(when) where Decarah mar. Mary Ball, Nov. 10,
1881. Bel. Benjamin to have been conn. with
Weiss and Hollenbeck with per. John Shepherd,
who went first to Tioga Point, near Athens, Pa.,
to obtain packhorses, brought $500 worth of goods
of W. and H. to carry further into Indian country,
from Newtowm (now Elmira, N. Y.), to Canoga
on Cayuga Lake April 29, 1784. On May 15th,
Messrs. Leonard and Dean came by way of Seneca
River and Lake with boatload of goods from
Albany and in 2 more days 6 boats came, Ref:
("Early times on the Susquehanna"—chap. on
John Shepherd). Acc. to trad. Wm. Dean sup-
desc. of Walter Dean, who came to Dorchester,
Mass., abt. 1637-39, then to Taunton, Mass., from
South Chard, Somerset, Eng. Want proof of
w. b. 1720, and pars. of Wm. Dean and w.
Hannah Smith. Also proof of b., mar., d., of
Decorah Dean. Harvey C. Dean b. 1826, d. 1907
and Eveline Bush, his w. b. 1831, d. 1907. Wish
cor. with Deans of Dorchester Family Ass'n. Has
anyone joined D.A.R. on Wm. Dean above? Ethel
M. Dean mar. Harry Seward Burton, son of
William and Harriet (Matthews) Burton. Bel.
but no proof, Benjamin Dean to have been mem-
ber of John Sullivan's expedition to Western
N. Y.; after Rev., became Indian trader and
likely Lakes Country and emig. fr. Shepherds
Creek, Pa., a widower, in 1798 to Yates Co.
(then Ontario Co.) N. Y. Who has the Dean
family Bible?

Also, wish inf. with proof of pars. of Erastus
or (Wm. E.) Burton, b. 1800/10, Bel Prov., R. I.,
mar. abt. 1830/32 Town of Potter, Yates Co.,
N. Y. or Steuben Co.? Ruth Andrews b. 1800/10
dau. of Samuel b. 1763, d. 1847, Andrews and
Waity Briggs b. 1766, d. 1849, mar. Sep. 23, 1785
in East Greenwich, R. I., Waity, desc. of John
Briggs of Kingstown, R. I., d. 1697. Samuel
Briggs, desc. of John Andrew (Mackandrew, alias
Andrews, d. 1693). Bel. Erastus to be desc. of Wm.
Burton of Prov., R. I. d. Feb. 20, 1714. Samuel
Andrews and w., Waity Briggs came to Yates
Co., N. Y. in 1817 from E. Greenwich with fam.
Bel. Samuel Andrews or f. Benoni to have serv.
in Rev. fr. R. I., as mem. of desc. of Andrews
fam, has a sword of Rev. anc. who was with
patriot army who sur. the Hessians at Trenton
that Christmas night in midst of their festivities.
(Ref: Article in Buffalo, N. Y. Sun. Courier writ-
en 1898 by Hattie E. Briggs entit., "The
Potter Place—Yates Co. Landmark," and copied
from Courier by Walter Wolcott, Village Hist.
of Penn Yan, N. Y. 1927). Hattie (Briggs)
Hardman a D.A.R. mem.

Also Ruth (Andrews) and Erastus Burton had:
William b. 1832 mar. Harriet Matthews Louisa
b. —?, mar. —?, when? where? Ruth (An-
drews) Burton after death of Erastus in 18—?
mar. John Russell and had ch.: David, James,
Ruth A. Spencer B. and Everrett. Ruth (An-
drews) Burton Russell remov. to Bel. Kent Co.,
Mich., after death of John. Acc. to old Kent
Co. Atlas in 1845 a Joshua Briggs (who mar.
Eunice Andrews, sis. of Ruth and dau. of
Samuel) set., a mile north of Rockford, and a
Nora Briggs still lives on this homestead. Above
Joshua came fr. Yates Co. s. of Francis, gr. son
of Peleg Briggs of N. Kingstown, R. I. Wish
b., d. of Ruth Andrews and mar. to Erastus
and also b., d. of Erastus Burton. Also mar.
of Ruth Andrews Burton and John Russell.
Mrs. Fenton E. Bootes, Route 1, Middlesex, N. Y.

Stephenson (Stevenson) - Dillard - Ar- buckle-Drinkard—Need mar. and par. recs. for Dorothy Dillard who mar. Stephenson abt. 1780-1785, Va. or Ky. Also b. recs. of their 2 sons: Thomas D., b. 8-5-1786, who mar. Mary Irvine Fitch, 1813, St. Charles Co., Mo.; iro., Nicholas b. date unk., who mar. Mildred Leavell, Madison Co., Ky., 1816. Also fam. recs. say David Arbuckle came from Dumfries, Sct., with 4 sons in 1755 and settled Pr. Edward Co., Va. (was Amelia). The only son’s name men. is Samuel. I find Samuel owned 800 acres of land on Buffalo Creek. Pr. Edward Co. in 1749, 6 yrs. bef. arrival of others. Was Samuel mar. with a son Samuel, Jr.? Betw. yrs. of 1778 and 1795, Samuel Arbuckle sold over 1200 acres in sd. Co., 800 acres of it was org. Buffalo Creek land. In 1786, we find Samuel Arbuckle, desc. of David, in Lincoln and Madison Cos., Ky. He mar. Tabitha Drinkard, Jan. 2, 1794, Madison Co., Ky. Wd. like to locate his grave. He d. 1823-4, Garard Co., Ky. May be bu. in Paint Lick section with some of the Drinkard fam.—Mrs. Wesley Francis, 304 No. 16th St., Las Vegas, Nev.

Spates - Eichelberger - Gerlach—Des. mar. dates and names of pars. and gd. pars. of Thomas Spates, b. 1797 in Md., and w., Levitha, maiden name wanted. She was b. in Ky. abt. 1828. They had 4 girls and 1 boy. First ch., b. Ind. Thomas d. Apr. 18, 1864. Levitha d. 1852. Both bur. Rosehill, Iowa. Also wd. like mar. date of John Henry Gerlach and Margarette Eichelberger, his 2nd w., mar. abt. 1792.—Mrs. F. E. Garlough, 672 S. 8th Ave., Hillsboro, Ore.


Harding-Lamar-Williams—When and where did William Harding, who in 1778 took Oath of Fidelity in Montgomery Co., Md. die? He mar. Rachel Lamar there in 1784. Also need the maiden name of Mourning Williams, w. of John Williams of will of 1792, Edgecombe Co. N. C., Ch.; John, Bonj., Jesse, Drury, Lucy Bell, Mary Lancaster, Betsey, Mel- bery, Nancy.—Miss Agnes Hicks, 208 North Longworth Ave., Louisville, Ky.


Chipman—Wanted names of pars. of James Chipman who mar. Charlotte, Crockett Hutcherson, dau. of Winder Crockett in Ky. abt. 1812. Where was James C. bur.? His ch. were Eliza Jane, Joseph Venerable, John, and Betty. Also want inf. on Greenbury.—Mrs. R. E. Burcham, 303 E. Florence St., Windsor, Mo.

Willcox—Who were pars. of Henry N. Willcox, b. R. I. abt. 1795 and w., Wealthy — ? Willcox, b. Conn. abt. 1796? Had son Chester Phillips Wilcox, b. Griswold, Conn., May 31, 1816. Other ch. kn. were Nathan and Clarissa who mar. Uri Jackson. All were liv. in Smyrna, Chenango Co., N. Y. in 1861. Any inf. on this fam. app.—Mrs. B. R. Thorpe, 908 Kearney St., Manhattan, Kan.

Pierce—Want the pars. of Thomas W. Pierce and w., Mary. He was b. abt. 1804 and was in Stewart Co. in 1840. Tk. he is from Jefferson Co., Ga.—Mrs. Eugene A. Stanley, 135 East 50th St., Savannah, Ga.

Boucher-Waddell—Want Rev. War rec. of Peter Boucher (Bowshelder). B. in Loudoun Co., Va. in 1743; mar. Jane Waddell in 1763; d. in Christian Co., Ky. in 1809; ch.: James, Amos, Sally, Peter, Obed, John (Jack), Nancy and Gabriel. Also wish inf. abt. pars. of Jane Waddell who came fr. Md. to Loudoun Co. Va., and mar. Peter Boucher.—Mrs. D. L. Sollcol, 702 W. Shawnee St., Tahlequah, Okla.

Seeley-Rexford—Samuel C. Seeley of Stratford, Conn. mar. Sarah Rexford, Jan. 1, 1794. Sarah, b. in Kent, Conn. dau. of Daniel and Hannah Hope Rexford. Who are the pars. of Samuel C. Seeley? —Miss Ellen Swain, 205 Fisk Ave., Dekalb, Ill.

Hannis-Cabler (Kabler) of Va. N. C. and Tenn. Hannis and Sarah Cabler had son John D. Cabler, b. Tenn., 10-12-1814. Who were pars. of Hannis Cabler? Was his m. a Hannis? Names carried down in desc. indicates it was a fam. name. Was his m. a sis. of John Hannis listed in Wilkes Co., N. C. 1790 census or a cou.? Any Hannis data app., esp. if it connects with a Cabler.—Gladys Meier, P.O. Box 268, Browns-ville, Texas.

Ball-Swain-Green—Want the names of the pars. of the 5 orphan ch.: Thomas, Isaac, John, Nancy Bell Swain and Nellie Ball Green, who were taken by their uncles, Isaac Ball who raised them after their f. and m. passed away. Later he left prop. to them. The will, of which I have a copy, is filed in Orphan's Ct., Washington, D. C. These ch. were gd. ch. of William Ball of Va. or Md. who was abro. of Mary Ball Washington—Mrs. C. M. Winn, 815 Castro St., Norman, Okla.


Also Thomas McCrery mig. to Laurens Co., S. C. in 1765. Will dated 1790 and Thomas Brandon an executor. Mar. Lettice (Lettia-Letty) —? Serv. in Am. Rev. Brandon and McCrery names similar. Both fam. lived in Pa., N. C., S. C. Could Lettice have been a Brandon? Child: Elizabeth McCrery Young, Matthew, Thomas, Andrew McCrery, Jane McCrery Greene, Moses, George, Christopher, Catherine. Wd. like names of Lettice's pars.; also, Thomas' pars. Did they mig. from Pa.? Have photostat of his signature.

Also Willor - Willow - Kaigler (Kegler - Keighler)—Settled originally in Pa. Any inf. will be appreciated.—Miss Ellen Wheeler, Box 43—Winthrop College, Rock Hill, S. C.

Ketler (Ketler) - Stubbs - Beauchamp - Chapman - May - Bishop - Taggart (Taggart-Taggart)—Want pars. of Thomas Stubbs Ketler, b. in Va. in 1790, mar. Hetty Beauchamp, dau. of Littleton Beauchamp, in Baldwin Co., Ga., July 11, 1816; had sis., Mildred S. Ketler, who mar. Levi Eckley in Baldwin Co., Jan. 23, 1822. T. S. Ketler md. to Henry Co., Ala., in the 1820's and later to Butler Co., Ala. Was the John Ketler who was in Baldwin Co., in 1860, the John Charles Ketler who was a fifer in the First Va. Artillery? What relation was T. S. Ketler to Thomas Bay top Stubbs who was in Baldwin Co., Ga., at same time? Who was John Kettler who was in New York City 1790-1810? Were any of these related to John Ketler who was Tax Assessor in White marsh Township, Philadelphia Co., Pa., 1769-1780?

Also want pars. of William Chapman who was b. in N. C. in 1780, was liv. in Chesterfield Co., S. C., in 1800, mar. Margaret Craig there ca. 1807, md. with Thrashley Chapman to Wayne County, Miss., ca. 1817. Was he son of James Chapman of Rowan Co., N. C., who was son of John Chapman whose will, probated in 1776, is on file in Spotsylvania Co., Va.? Want pars. of Elizabeth Henrietta May, w. of Hugh Craig Chapman. She was b. Dec. 28, 1819, in Miss., and is believed to have been an orphaned only ch. at time of her mar. at the age of 14. Shortly before Civil War she received an inheritance which she and her hus. put into slaves.

Also want pars. and wives of Thomas and Esaia Bishop, b. 1778 and 1780 in Md., md. to S. C., thence to Wayne County, Miss., ca. 1819. Thomas had sons, Stannmore S. and Thomas Tillman; Esaia had sons Thomas and Rubin; sons were all born in S. C. bet. 1810 and 1819.

Also want pars. of Matilda Tagert, b. in Tenn. in 1810, who mar. Samuel Minor in Marengo Co., Ala., in 1831. Her marriage bond was signed by Jacob Tagert. Her mother's fam. name was McCarty and she may have had a sis. named Susan.—Have inf. to exc. on all these lines. Miss Elna Bishop, Park Central Apts., 1900 F St., N.W., Wash. 6, D. C.


Dawson—Wanted, pars. of Jerremiah Dawson, prob. b. N. C. Bible rec. b. date Sept. 20, 1784, w., Sarah Burns, b. 1785, said to be dau. of Samuel Burns and Annie (or Mary) Lasley Burns. Have names of their 5 ch., all of N. C. Jerremiah liv. in N. C. when s., Samuel Burns Dawson was b., 1806. Living in Haywood Co., N. C., 1838.

Pars. of William Burns Dawson, b. abt. 1811, grad. frm. Marvinville (Tenn.) College, 1845 in 1st Class. Presby. Min. Wife Sarah (Jay?), b. abt. 1821. Liv. in Greene Co., Tenn., 1850. Prob. neph. or gr. son of abv. Jerremiah Dawson. Who are desc. of Thomas Dawson, b. abt. 1815, w. younger, liv. in Haywood Co., N. C., 1840.—Mrs. Leo Schultheis, 914 Busseron St., Vincennes, Ind.


Also inf. of James B. Woods, b. 1796, near Newcastle, Pa.; mar. 1st, Rebecca Oliver, mov. to Greensville, Darke Co., O., 6 ch.; mar. 2nd, Anne Maria E. Myers abt. 1852, 3 ch. Want names of his pars. any inf. on anc. and war serv. Father said to have been Levi Woods of early Va. anc. May have lived in Md.

Also William (C.) King, b. 1790, mar. Mary Ware, dau. of John Ware, Jr., Apr. 1, 1815, Gloucester Co., N. J. Mariah King and Sam. Gantt mar. same date. Geo. King mar. 1804. Priscilla King mar. Sept. 20, 1815—all in Gloucester Co., Va. N. J. No other King listed prior. William King mov. to Brookville, Mont. Co., O. Ch.: Jesse, John, William, Mary Jane, Josiah, Jehu Ware, Mahlon, Priscilla, George and Maria. William King d. 1867. Want inf. on pars. and anc. incl. any war serv.—Mrs. Anna King Swab, 607 N. Hennepin Ave., Dixon, Ill.


Also want pars. of Lydia Waters, mar. Thomas Tobin in Pa. Thomas and Lydia Waters Tobin d. in Pa., b. Woodbridge Cem., Spring Hill Twnsp., Pa.—Mrs. A. B. Gowns, 1710 Mary Ave., Bay City, Tex.

Rutledge - Cowles - Clark—Want inf. of b., mar., and d. dates of T. J. Rutledge and w., Delilah Fred and ch. Also par., if kwn. App. dates around 1800.

Also b., mar. and d. of John Clark and w., Nancy and his pars. John Clark, b. abt. 1853, d. 1914. Nancy Clark, b. 1859, approx., d. 1921.

Also inf. on Aaron Harwood Cowles, b. 1862, mar. 1894, d. 1936. Welcome corrs.—Mrs. Geraldine C. Morgan, Box 184, San Antonio, Tex.


Also James Mason, mar. Susan Tapp in Va., and moved to Spartanburg, S. C., built home on Tyger River. Had 5 known ch.: William, b. Mar. 9, 1801 (my g. grandf.) who mar. Martha Roe-buck; Mariah, Sarah, Emily and Betty. William and Martha R. Mason had 9 ch., one of whom, Elvira, mar. Absolun Wright Scott. Want pars. of James and Susan Tapp Mason with dates.—Mrs. Ethel Snow Sapp (W. M.) 602 Valley Dr., Dalton, Ga.


Tucker—If anyone is interest. in Rev. sol., Thomas Tucker, who had among his 8 ch. a son, Enoch Tucker, wd. like to contact them. Have made exten. resear. and feel have traced him back to abt. 1669, being amg. the 1st settlers of Md.—Mrs. Lanier Gray, 107 Linden St., Alex., Va.

Landreth-Fender—Zacharias Landreth and Ellender (Nellie) Fender were mar. ca. 1856, prob. in Ind. Want d. and pl. of mar. Zach's mother's maiden name was Mary Long, prob. of N. C. What was his father's name? It is believed the f. was b. in N. C. and d. in Ind. When and where was the f. b. and when and (Continued on page 488)
THE regular meeting of the National Board of Management of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, convened in the Board Room of Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., at 9:30 a.m., on Tuesday, February 1, 1955, the President General, Miss Gertrude S. Carraway, presiding.

The First Vice President General, Mrs. Kenneth T. Trewhella, led in prayer, followed by the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States, 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. Lee, Mrs. Barrow, Mrs. Duncan, Mrs. Richards, Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. Creyke, Mrs. Trau, Mrs. Musgrave, Mrs. Pomeroy, Mrs. Groves, Mrs. Friedli, Mrs. Tynes, Mrs. Greenlaw, Mrs. Whitaker, Mrs. White, Mrs. Hale, Mrs. Stribling, Mrs. Brandon. State Regents: Mrs. MacKenzie, Mrs. Hoch, Miss Dennis, Mrs. Machlan, Mrs. Humphrey, Mrs. Hill, Miss Parsons, Mrs. Hager, Mrs. Hepburn, Mrs. Newland, Mrs. Forrest, Mrs. Baber, Mrs. Cutting, Mrs. Erb, Mrs. Kernodle, Mrs. Bixler, Mrs. Powers, Mrs. Hurdia, Mrs. Owen, Mrs. Rule, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Arnold, Mrs. Bailey, Mrs. Harris. State Vice Regent: Mrs. Rhodes.

The President General, Miss Carraway, filed her report without reading it but explained a few of its highlights.

Report of President General

Your President General has kept busy since the October Board meeting, and wishes to express her gratitude to all who have helped so valuably in forwarding the objectives and projects of our National Society along so many worthy lines.

On Thursday morning, October 14, the President General was one of those leaving on the third triennial bus tour to six of our Approved Schools in the South. A detailed account of this trip was printed in the January issue of the D. A. R. Magazine. The two buses returned to Washington on schedule time, October 22.

Mrs. James B. Patton, National Chairman of the National Defense Committee, and your President General attended meetings of National Women's Advisory Committee of the Federal Civil Defense Administration October 26 and 27 in Washington.

Mrs. W. Eugene Gary, Chairman of the Congress Platform Committee, came for a luncheon conference October 28 regarding plans for Continental Congress. That night I was the dinner guest of Mrs. James D. Skinner, Honorary State Regent, District of Columbia, at the annual D. A. R. Christmas Bazaar at the Chapter House in Washington.

On Saturday afternoon, October 30, I led the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag at a meeting and tea of the New Era Club, Mrs. Hollis Imes president, at the Headquarters of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, honoring Mrs. Fred M. Vinson, widow of the former Chief Justice, who is a Daughter of the American Revolution at Louisa, Ky.

From there I went to the District Chapter House to help receive at the Helen Pouch Memorial Scholarship Fund Silver Tea, sponsored by the District Junior Membership Committee, Mrs. Peter H. Blackwell, Jr., State Chairman.

That evening I was guest speaker at the banquet of the State Officers Club of the District of Columbia, Mrs. David L. Wells, Retiring President, presided. There were 217 District members present.

A conference with Dr. W. G. Carr, Executive Secretary of the National Education Association, was held November 1 by the President General and the National Chairman of the National Defense Committee.

On November 3 we motored to Gettysburg, Pa., for the 50th anniversary luncheon of the Gettysburg Chapter, Mrs. Chester Gitt, Regent. Besides the Chapter members a number of guests were present, including Mrs. Harper D. Sheppard, Honorary Vice President General; Mrs. Van Court Carwithen, Past Historian General; and Mrs. Henry H. Rhodes, State Vice Regent. As an anniversary gift, the Chapter presented $100 for our Investment Trust Fund.

That night I spoke on “Americanism” at a largely attended meeting of the Junior Woman’s Club of Silver Spring, Md., at which members of the Senior Woman’s Club were guests, by invitation of Mrs. Joseph M. Gallagher, First Vice President.

Next day Mrs. James B. Patton, Honorary President General, and I were speakers at a meeting of the Brigadier General Rezin Beall Chapter at the Officers’ Club at Fort Meade, Md. Others there included Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., Honorary President General; Mrs. Ross B. Hager, Maryland State Regent; Mrs. George W. S. Musgrave, Vice President General and Chapter member; and almost all the Maryland State Officers. Presiding over the meeting was the Chapter Regent, Mrs. Ernest N. Cory, Jr. An award of merit was presented by the Chapter to Judge Marbury. A tea followed. Prior to the meeting Mrs. Musgrave entertained the National and State Officers at a luncheon at her home in Laurel.

The President General was among the official guests at the 36th anniversary luncheon meeting
of the E Pluribus Unum Chapter November 6 at the District Chapter House, Miss Anna Sandt, Regent.

On the 9th I attended a luncheon honoring Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower, and during the late afternoon was a guest at the British Embassy at a reception in honor of the visiting Queen Mother Elizabeth.

Next day Mrs. Patton and I went with Mrs. James W. Butler to Cambridge, Md., as guests at a luncheon meeting of the Dorset Chapter at the home of Mrs. Milford Nathan, the Chapter Regent being Mrs. Calvin Harrington, Jr.

On Veterans Day your President General welcomed the 223 new citizens in a Naturalization Ceremony in Washington, speaking briefly on the benefits and duties of American citizenship; and then rushed to Alexandria, Va., where she was the chief speaker at a similar ceremony for 113 new citizens.

After having luncheon with a few others as guests of Mrs. Kyle Booth, Americanization Chairman for the Dr. Elisha Dick Chapter, which for many years has had charge of D. A. R. participation in naturalization programs at Alexandria, Mrs. Patton and I went with Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, Organizing Secretary General, to the Annual Antique Show sponsored by the John Alexander Chapter, of Alexandria, where it was my privilege to cut the ribbon to open the mammoth exhibition. Later Mrs. Patton and I were dinner guests of Mrs. Duncan at her home.

The following day the President General attended the regular luncheon meeting of the Susan Riviere Hetzel Chapter, of which she is an Associate Member, and paid brief tribute to Mrs. Wade H. Ellis, a member, who recently presented to the D. A. R. Museum the outstanding collection of letters by Signers of the Federal Constitution.

On the night of November 12 I was among the National and State Officers of the District of Columbia honored at a reception given at the Chapter House by the Abigail Hartman Rice Chapter, Mrs. John W. Edwards, Regent.

Next afternoon I spoke on our Approved Schools at a meeting of the Constitution Chapter, Mrs. Raymond B. Harding, Regent, held at the home of Mrs. Allen R. Wrenn, with the State Regent and other District State Officers present.

The following evening Mrs. James B. Patton and I were honor guests at a party given by Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, Organizing Secretary General, and Mr. Duncan, at Gadsby's Tavern in Alexandria, Va.

The next night I was a guest at a buffet supper and program of Spanish dances given by the Ambassador from Spain and his wife, the Countess of Motrico, at the Spanish Embassy.

On the following night your Society was honored by having its President General as a guest of the Minister of Finland and Madame Nykopp at a reception in celebration of Finland's Independence Day.

Our Executive Committee met December 7. At noon there was the special Board Meeting, followed by luncheon in the Banquet Hall at which Mrs. J. DeForest Richards, Treasurer General, was hostess.

During the early afternoon members of the National Board were taken in Marine Corps automobiles to Quantico, Va., for the presentation of our first annual award to the Marine Corps. The President General presented the military wrist watch, suitably inscribed, and spoke briefly at the auditorium exercises. Winner of the award was Lieut. William H. Haynes, Jr., USMC, who ranked highest in Leadership during the 1954 Platoon Leaders Class at the Marine Corps Schools at Quantico. We were taken on a sight-seeing tour of the Marine base at Quantico and served coffee there by Marine officers, including Lt. Gen. Gerald C. Thomas and Maj. Gen. R. O. Bare.

Mrs. Wayne M. Cory, Historian General, and I went the next morning with Mr. William Tyler Page, Jr., to the grave of his father, the author of The American's Creed, where it is hoped our National Society may erect a marker next October 12.

Mrs. Ray Clerk and Mrs. Ryland C. Bryant were hostesses at a luncheon at the Kennedy-Warren that day in honor of Miss Elva Paul, bride-elect, one of our Congress Pages and daughter of Mrs. Joseph B. Paul, Congress Program Chairman.

As the guest of Mrs. Benjamin Harrison Lingo, a Vice Chairman of our Congress Press Relations Committee, I attended an illustrated lecture on Historic Homes in America and a buffet luncheon December 9 at the Colonial Dames Club in Washington.

November 29 to attend a meeting of the North Carolina State Commission for the Restoration of Tryon Palace.

On December 1 I went to Raleigh, N. C., for three nights as the house guest of Mrs. Charles Lee Smith, Regent of the Caswell-Nash Chapter. There I attended meetings of the State Art Society, State Literary and Historical Association, and North Carolina Society for the Preservation of Antiquities, presiding over the evening session of the last-mentioned organization.

The Caswell-Nash Chapter had its Christmas meeting on December 3, and it was my privilege to be one of the speakers. Mrs. J. DeForest Richards, Treasurer General, was hostess.

Returning to Washington December 4, I attended a tea for members and guests of the Descendants of '76 Chapter given at the residence of Mrs. Clyde M. Hamblin. The Chapter Regent is Miss Anna M. McNutt.

Later that afternoon I was among the guests at a party given by Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, Organizing Secretary General, and Mr. Duncan, at Gadsby's Tavern in Alexandria, Va.

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That evening I was a guest at a meeting and musicale of the Frances Scott Chapter, Mrs. Virginia H. Lambert, Regent.

The following afternoon it was my pleasure to be hostess at a Christmas Party for the many employees of our staff at Headquarters. This was held in our Banquet Room of Memorial Continental Hall, which was attractively decorated for the occasion. Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, Chairman of the Personnel Committee, who presided over the program, and Mrs. Charles Carroll Haig, Chairman of the Buildings and Grounds Committee, who had charge of the refreshments, were co-chairmen of arrangements. Assisting with the musical features was Mrs. Marguerite Schondau.

The Army and Navy Chapter celebrated its 60th anniversary that night with a reception at the Chapter House. Your President General was in the receiving line. Mrs. John Wesley DuBose is Regent.

By invitation of Mrs. Benjamin Y. Martin, general chairman, I was among those pouring tea at the Christmas Doll exhibit and party given by the Salvation Army Auxiliary on the afternoon of December 11 at the Pan American Building.

A Christmas program and party of the Manor House Chapter was held on the night of December 15 at the Chapter House, and I was among the guests, speaking briefly at the invitation of Miss Lillian Chenoweth, Honorary Vice President General, who was Program Chairman. The Chapter Regent is Miss Minnie C. Hunt.

The next night I was a guest at a joint informal party of the Louisa Adams Chapter and the Magruder Chapter at the Chapter House. Mrs. Craig Leslie Reddish, Regent of the former Chapter, and Mrs. Ralph S. Bubb, Vice Regent of the latter Chapter, presided. A program by Mr. J. T. Gallahorn, superintendent, and pupils of the Americanization School in Washington was presented.

After watching briefly the Christmas Tree lighting ceremonies by President Eisenhower and others on the Ellipse just in front of our Headquarters, I went late Friday afternoon to a tea at the Colonial Dames Club given by Mrs. B. Harrison Lingo, Vice Chairman of our Congress Press Relations Committee, and then to a farewell party given at the French Embassy by Ambassador Henri Bonnet and Madame Bonnet, leaving this country after ten years of diplomatic service here.

While spending the Christmas season at home, I attended on December 29 a luncheon meeting of the Charles B. Aycock Memorial Commission at Goldsboro, N. C., discussing plans for the early restoration of Governor Aycock's birthplace; and on January 1, I was the dinner guest of Laurence A. Stith, Jr., National Junior President, N. S. C. A. R., for conferences on D. A. R. cooperation with C. A. R. work.

Returning to Washington January 3, I caught up with work in the office. On the next night I was a guest at a joint meeting of the Continental Dames and Judge Lynn Chapters, Mrs. Taylor O. Timberlake, Sr., and Mrs. Dora Baldwin Waters, respective Regents, held at the Chapter House.

On the 5th I went to New York City to attend the annual reception and tea of the New York City Chapter in celebration of the anniversary of George and Martha Washington's Wedding Day, held on January 6 at the Hotel Plaza. Afterwards I was the dinner guest of Mrs. William C. Newland, Chapter Regent, at the York Club, where I was her guest during the time I was in New York.

The morning of the 7th Mrs. Herbert C. Nash, of the Approved Schools Survey Committee, called for me and drove me to her home in Kew Gardens where she showed me her color moving pictures of our October bus tour to the Approved Schools. After having luncheon at her home, Mrs. Nash drove me to the station to take the train back to Washington.

Saturday, the 8th, your President General was among the guests at a luncheon given by the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs in honor of women Members of Congress. From there she went to the District Chapter House for the Distaff Day Reception of the Constitution Chapter, Mrs. Raymond B. Harding, Regent.

The President General attended the world premiere of the motion picture, "Strategic Air Command," on the night of January 10 at Loew's Capitol theatre, by invitation of the Air Force Association and Paramount Pictures.

Next day she had a luncheon conference with the National Board Dinner Committee. The following afternoon she went to a tea given by the National Education Association at which its national president, Miss Waurine Walker, was speaker.

As a guest of Mrs. Grace L. H. Brosseau, Honorary President General, she went January 13th to the luncheon of the American Coalition of Patriotic Societies, of which Mrs. Brosseau is president. That evening she was a speaker at the banquet at the 29th annual Patriotic Women's Conference on National Defense, Inc.

The Keystone Chapter celebrated its 40th anniversary at a tea at the Chapter House on January 15, and the President General was among its honor guests.

On the next afternoon I poured tea for the North Carolina Society in Washington at a reception honoring the State's Congressional delegation, held at the District D. A. R. Chapter House.

Mrs. E. E. Woollen, Congress Banquet Chair- man, had a dinner party at her new home in Baltimore on the 19th and we discussed plans for the Congress banquet.

On the 20th I was the guest of Mrs. Virginia Lambert at a party at the Capitol Hill Club, where I was able to talk to two government officials about their engagements to address our Continental Congress.

Later that evening I spoke to a joint committee meeting of the District Approved Schools and Student Loan and Scholarships committees at the Chapter House, also showing the members present the two reels of color movies taken by Mrs. Herbert C. Nash, of the Approved Schools Survey Committee, during our program in the renovated Constitution Hall last October and on our triennial bus tour to the Approved Schools.
Presiding were Miss Mabel E. Winslow, State Chairman of the Approved Schools Committee, and Mrs. Raymond W. Barry, State Chairman of the Student Loan and Scholarship Committee.

Still later that night I told about the D. A. R. and its work at a well-attended meeting of Alumnae of Woman's College of the University of North Carolina.

The Captain Joseph Magruder Chapter entertained at a luncheon meeting on the 21st at the Chapter House, at which the President General was the main speaker. An Award of Merit was presented to Judge David A. Pine by Mrs. Olive A. Cain, Chapter Regent.

That evening I attended a joint meeting of the District Chapter Librarians and Genealogical Records Chairmen held at the Chapter House, with Mrs. John G. Hawes, State Librarian, and Mrs. Thelma Lee Caylor, State Genealogical Records Chairman, in charge.

The next afternoon I went to the funeral for Mrs. Clyde H. Hamblin, a National Vice Chairman of our Credentials Committee and a member of our National Board Dinner Committee.

January 25 was another busy day, with Continental Congress plans discussed with Mrs. Sarah Corbin Robert, National Parliamentary; Mrs. G. W. S. Musgrave, Chairman of the Committee, for the Revision of Bylaws; Mrs. Joseph B. Paul, Congress Program Chairman; and Mrs. George B. Hartman, Jr., House Committee Chairman.

During the afternoon the President General, Congress Program Chairman, and Mrs. Mary Spargo, our Public Relations Director, met with a television company representative to talk over plans for televising some of our Continental Congress programs.

That evening the President General, who is an Honorary Patron of the Centennial of the St. Andrew's Society of Washington, D. C., attended the Centennial banquet held at the Mayflower Hotel on the 196th Robert Burns' Anniversary.

On the morning of the 27th I attended a meeting of the Chapter Chairmen of the Conservation Committee of the District of Columbia D. A. R. at the Chapter House, Mrs. James W. Butler, State Chairman, presiding.

From there I went to the Women's University Club for a luncheon meeting of the Victory Chapter of the District in celebration of the Chapter's 36th birthday anniversary. Mrs. Edward John Chapin, Regent, presided.

Members of the Finance Committee and the Personnel Committee met at the Administration Building on the 28th. Miss Mamie Hawkins, Honorary State Regent of the District of Columbia, met with the Personnel Committee as a new member. After Continental Congress Miss Hawkins will become the Chairman of the Personnel Committee, succeeding Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, who will continue as a committee member but finds it necessary to resign as chairman because of other pressing duties. Mrs. Duncan has rendered invaluable service, with excellent results, and given a vast amount of time to our growing personnel work.

The Executive Committee met on the 29th.

A report of the briefing for members of our National Board January 31 at the Pentagon, with luncheon there, as guests of the Department of Defense, through arrangements by Miss Margaret Bannister, of the National Organizations Branch of the Office of Public Information, Department of Defense, will be carried in an early issue of our D. A. R. MAGAZINE.

State Regents met during the afternoon with the National Parliamentary and Chairman of our Revisions Committee to discuss proposed revisions of our National Society's bylaws and other matters.

The National Board Dinner was held that night at the Mayflower Hotel, Mrs. Arthur C. Houghton, General Chairman, with members of our Advisory Committee and women now serving in Congress as honor guests.

At 9 o'clock on the morning of the 31st a new United States Flag, in honor of Miss Faustine Dennis, State Regent of the District of Columbia, was presented to the President General by the District Daughters for use in the office of the President General, replacing the faded flag which had been there for some years. The presentation was by Mrs. A. W. Weisbrod, State Chairman, Correct Use of the Flag Committee.

Since the October Board Meeting the President General has spent 71 days in Washington to attend to the Society's business. Each and every day has been crowded with duties, correspondence and other phases of our work.

The Society was signally honored when Representative William B. Widnall, of the Seventh New Jersey District, had inserted in the Congressional Record of January 20 the address which your President General made January 13 to the 29th Women's Patriotic Conference on National Defense, Inc., here in Washington.

Mrs. Thomas Henry Lee, Recording Secretary General, represented our National Society at the Herald Tribune Forum in October at New York City. Other Daughters of the American Revolution also attended.

Mrs. Charles R. Curtis, National Chairman of the American Red Cross Committee, represented our Society at the annual meetings of advisory groups for the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis during October at New York.

The historic and valuable Haviland china cup and saucer made in Limoges, France, about 1876, presented by Mrs. Gorham S. Musgrave, Vice President General, was sent by our National Society, as authorized by the National Board, to the National Museum of Korea.

Estimates for the cost of a suitable memorial at the grave of William Tyler Page, author of the American's Creed, have been obtained by the Historian General's Office, following conferences with Mr. Page's son, and the Historian General will have recommendations along this line for the National Board in April.

Mrs. Charles S. Atwell, of Fort Arthur, Texas, one of our members, sent 97 shares of Detroit Edison Company stock, the dividends to be used for three endowed scholarships at Kate Duncan Smith D. A. R. School; the sum of $1,000 for the modernization of the kitchen at Tamassee D. A. R. School; and $9,000 for a new dormitory for small boys at Crossnore School, one of our Approved Schools.

An anonymous member donated two $1,000 bonds of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and one $1,000 bond of the Southern
Pacific Railroad Company as a trust fund for the Kate Duncan Smith D. A. R. School.

As authorized by the National Board, three nursing scholarships for young Negro women were allocated: two for girls at Freedman's Hospital, Washington, D. C., and the third at Berea College, Berea, Ky.

The first Norristown award from the National Society was presented December 7 at Quantico, Va.; and the first D. A. R. award for the Air Force will be made April 8 in Washington, D. C., to the National Commander of the Arnold Air Society.

Copies of the proposed revisions to the National Society's bylaws were mailed to all Chapters during the last week in January, as drafted by the augmented Revisions Committee headed by Mrs. G. W. S. Musgrave, a Vice President General. These required much hard work on the part of Mrs. Musgrave, Mrs. Sarah Corbin Robert, our National Parliamenter, and members of the Revisions Committee throughout the year; for there has not been a general revision since 1917.

Much attention has also been given to the plans of other committees for Continental Congress, and indications now point to an outstanding Congress week.

The new offset printing machines are working wonderfully well in our fine print shop, and our three printers are turning out excellent work quickly for our large numbers of printing needs. Much time and money is thus being saved for our Society's work.

New acoustic panels have been installed on the ceiling in the corridor on the first floor of Constitution Hall just outside the rear of the platform, thus deadening the noises from the corridor previously so distracting when the stage doors were opened during Continental Congress programs.

With the successful renovation of Constitution Hall partially accomplished last Summer, it being necessary to use only $35,000 of the $60,000 from the Magazine accounts authorized by the 63rd Continental Congress, a great deal of thought has been given to possible completion of the renovations next Summer.

You will hear later a definite report of recommendations along this line. We hope to obtain approval of the National Board and the Continental Congress to enlarge the platform of Constitutional Hall; build a door at the rear of the stage, so that the center curtains may be pulled aside for symphony concerts; install a new floor to replace the worn and dirty floor which has been in use since 1929; refinish and reupholster all the seats in the auditorium; and purchase new and more comfortable chairs for the platform and boxes. We can well use the present chairs elsewhere in our buildings.

Since the Magazine now has $90,000 in its investments fund and a substantial sum in its checking account, with advertisements still coming in splendidly from the States, it is our opinion that, with the amount expected in the Reserve Fund for Maintenance by next Summer, we can well afford the needed expenditures to finish modernizing and renovating our auditorium for our own use and for its public rentals.

GERTRUDE S. CARRAWAY,
President General.
In the months of '53 the salaries were $237,722.18, while in '54 the salaries were $279,483.79, an increase of $41,761.61. The explanation for this increase is that the National Society has not paid the salaries which employees could earn in like positions in BUSINESS in the District, and not comparable to GOVERNMENT salaries. While the Society cannot pay the salaries of the government, it must pay the salaries paid by business, to get and keep efficient employees. Efforts are being made to adjust this inequity.

In '53, $77,207.71 was spent for overhead, in '54, $59,893.30, a decrease of $18,314.41.

In '53, $258,603.00 of the '54 dues were paid, in 1954, $254,265.50 of the '55 dues were paid. $100,000.00 of the 1955 dues have been invested in 91-day Treasury Certificates, as they will not be used until after March 1, 1955.

In '53 the receipts for subscriptions of the D. A. R. Magazine totaled $44,311.80 and in '54, $49,709.50, an increase of $5,397.70. The disbursements in '53 were $73,654.90, in '54, $92,750.72, an increase of $19,095.82. The advertising receipts for '53 were $43,517.27 and in '54, $54,564.13, an increase of $11,046.86. The Magazine has other receipts, cuts, reports, index booklets, binders and interest, the '53 total for this was $4,901.96 and in '54, $4,959.95, an increase of $57.99.

The rentals of Constitution Hall in the ten months of '53 totaled $66,161.35, while in '54 they were $60,954.75, a decrease of $5,206.60. The disbursements in '53 were $28,742.40 and in '54, $32,921.30, an increase of $4,178.90. The fiscal year of Constitution Hall is the same as that of the National Society, March 1 through February 28.

For tax purposes to the District of Columbia the Treasurer General files before March 1 an exempt report to the office of the Assessor, stating the character of the Society, Historical, Educational and Patriotic, as defined in the Act of Incorporation Public Number 19. Because Constitution Hall brings in income there is a Real Estate tax based on the rentals from July 1 through June 30. Reports are filed with the Federal Government, Director and Commissioner of Internal Revenue, stating employees salaries, quarterly and annually. On January 1 a report is filed, listing all Chapters organized and disbanded during the preceding year.

The Operating Fund balance December 31, 1953 was $65,801.26 and December 31, 1954 was $79,522.92, an increase of $13,721.66.

A number of generous gifts have been received: Mr. and Mrs. Charles Simpson Atwell of Port Arthur, Texas, gave 97 shares of Detroit Edison stock, the interest to be used for three work scholarships at Kate Duncan Smith D. A. R. School; also $9,000.00 to Crossnore, toward a dormitory for small boys; and $1,000.00 for the new kitchen at Tamassee D. A. R. School.

The Anonymous member gave $800.00, the interest to be given to Kate Duncan Smith D. A. R. School. This donor also gave $100.00 to the National Defense Committee.
### Recapitulation

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<th>Funds</th>
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<th>Receipts</th>
<th>Disbursements</th>
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<td>Press Relations</td>
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<td>H. V. Washington Library Fund</td>
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<td>Charles Simpson Atwell</td>
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<td>D. A. R. Museum Fund</td>
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<td>Grace C. Marshall Scholarship</td>
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<td>D. A. R. Magazine Fund</td>
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<td>Grace H. Morris Fund</td>
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<td>Eichelberger Fund</td>
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$166,795.43 $746,751.48 $573,547.25 $339,999.66

### Disposition of Funds

| National Metropolitan Bank | $337,499.66 |
| Petty Cash in Office of the Treasurer General | $2,500.00 $339,999.66 |

*Included in this balance is $16,311.50 received from Applicants who have not been admitted to membership, $254,265.50—1955 Dues, leaving an actual operating balance of $79,522.92.

### Investments

**Agnes Carpenter Mountain School Fund**
- U. S. Treasury 2¼% Bonds, December 15, 1959-62
  - $20,500.00
- U. S. Treasury 3¼% Bonds, June 15, 1978-83
  - 1,000.00
- U. S. Savings 2.76% Bonds, Series K, due 1966
  - 3,500.00
- U. S. Savings 2¼% Bond, Series G, due 1959
  - 1,000.00
- U. S. Savings 2½% Bond, Series G, due 1962
  - 500.00 $26,500.00

**Anne Rogers Minor Indian Scholarship Fund**
- U. S. Treasury 2¼% 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. 2¾% Bonds due July 1, 1986
  - 2,000.00
- U. S. Savings Bond, Series K, due 1966
  - 500.00
- U. S. Savings Bonds, Series J, due 1966 (maturity value $400.00)
  - 288.00
- U. S. Savings Bond, Series J, due 1966 (maturity value $25.00)
  - 18.00 $3,806.00
### Caroline E. Holt Educational Fund

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<td>U. S. Treasury 2 1/2% Bonds, December 15, 1964-69</td>
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<tr>
<td>U. S. Savings 2 1/2% Bond, Series K, due 1966</td>
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<tr>
<td>U. S. Savings 2 1/2% Bonds, Series G, due 1955</td>
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<td>U. S. Savings 2 1/2% Bonds, Series G, due 1956</td>
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<td>U. S. Savings 2 1/2% Bonds, Series G, due 1961</td>
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#### $ 27,200.00

### Charles Simpson Atwell Scholarship

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<td>100 Shares Texas Stock (common)</td>
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<td>97 Shares Detroit Edison (capital)</td>
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#### $ 8,975.60

### Fanny C. K. Marshall Library Fund

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<td>U. S. Savings 2 1/4% Bonds, Series G, due 1961</td>
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#### $ 16,500.00

### Golden Jubilee Endowment Fund

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<td>U. S. Treasury 2 1/4% Bonds, June 15, 1964-69</td>
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<td>U. S. Savings Bonds, Series K, due 1966</td>
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<td>U. S. Savings Bonds, Series F, due 1955 (maturity value $125.00)</td>
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<td>U. S. Savings 2 1/4% Bonds, Series G, due 1956</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 Shares International Harvester Company (common stock)</td>
<td>$ 640.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34 Shares Kansas Power &amp; Light Co. (common stock)</td>
<td>$ 663.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U. S. Certificate 1 1/4% Bond, due May 1955</td>
<td>$ 1,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U. S. Treasury 3 1/4% Bonds, due 1978-83</td>
<td>$ 4,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U. S. Savings Bond, Series J, due 1966 (maturity value $600.00)</td>
<td>$ 432.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### $ 59,227.50

### Grace H. Morris Fund

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U. S. Savings 2 1/2% Bond, Series G, due 1959</td>
<td>$ 5,000.00</td>
</tr>
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</table>

### Helen Pouch Memorial Scholarship Fund

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U. S. Savings 2 1/4% Bond, Series G, due 1956</td>
<td>$ 500.00</td>
</tr>
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### Grace C. Marshall Memorial Scholarship Fund

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U. S. Treasury 2 1/4% Bond, June 15, 1952-55</td>
<td>$ 1,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U. S. Treasury 2 1/4% Bonds, December 15, 1959-62</td>
<td>$ 3,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U. S. Treasury 3 1/4% Bond, due June 15, 1983</td>
<td>$ 500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U. S. Savings 2 1/4% Bonds, Series G, due 1959</td>
<td>$ 2,500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U. S. Savings 2 1/4% Bond, Series G, due 1962</td>
<td>$ 1,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U. S. Savings 2 7/8% Bonds, Series K, due 1966</td>
<td>$ 3,000.00</td>
</tr>
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</table>

#### $ 11,000.00

### Hillside School Endowment Fund

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<td>U. S. Savings 2 1/4% Bonds, Series G, due 1956</td>
<td>$ 700.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U. S. Savings 2 1/4% Bond, Series G, due 1957</td>
<td>$ 1,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U. S. Savings Bond, Series G, due 1959</td>
<td>$ 500.00</td>
</tr>
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#### $ 2,200.00

### Hugh Vernon Washington Library Fund

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<tr>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>U. S. Savings 2 1/4% Bonds, Series G, due 1959</td>
<td>$ 9,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U. S. Savings 2 7/8% Bond, Series K, due 1964</td>
<td>$ 500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U. S. Savings 2 7/8% Bonds, Series K, due 1966</td>
<td>$ 4,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U. S. Savings 2 1/4% Bonds, Series G, due 1962</td>
<td>$ 15,000.00</td>
</tr>
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</table>

#### $ 28,500.00

### Investment Trust Fund

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>U. S. Savings 2 1/4% Bonds, Series G, due 1955</td>
<td>$ 10,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U. S. Savings Bond, Series F, due 1957</td>
<td>$ 100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. I. du Pont de Nemour stock, 137 shares</td>
<td>$ 17,212.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standard Oil Co. 2 7/8% Bonds, due 5/15/71</td>
<td>$ 7,721.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consolidated Edison 3% Bonds, due 6/1/63</td>
<td>$ 400.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Motors Acceptance 4% Bonds, due 7/1/58</td>
<td>$ 5,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Motors Corp. stock, 22 shares</td>
<td>$ 2,075.07</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### $ 42,509.59
National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution
Washington, D. C.

We have examined the recorded cash receipts and disbursements of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution for the four months period ending December 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 December 31, 1954, nor did we confirm by direct correspondence, the amounts on deposit in savings accounts and with building and loan associations at December 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 four months period ended December 31, 1954.

F. W. LAFRENTZ AND CO.,
Certified Public Accountants
EXECUTIVE OFFICES NEW YORK CITY

Colorado Building
Washington 5, D. C.

January 25, 1955

At the request of the President General, Mrs. Richards explained the large amount of disbursements under Valley Forge being caused by the investment of $30,000 in ninety-one-day United States Treasury Notes.

Mrs. Richards stated that the Budget has been prepared by the Auditor, approved by the Finance Committee, and recommended to the Executive Committee, but that no action would be necessary until the April Board meeting.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Lee, read the report of the Finance Committee.

Report of Finance Committee

The attached vouchers from September 1, 1954 to December 31, 1954 have been examined by members of the Finance Committee and approved.

PAGE SCHWARZWEELER,
Acting Chairman.

The report of the Auditors was read by Mrs. Barrow, chairman of the Auditing Committee.

Mrs. Barrow moved that the report of the Auditors which carries with it the reports of the Treasurer General and the Finance Committee be accepted. Seconded by Mrs. Trowbella. Adopted.

Mrs. Barrow moved that the letter from the Auditors of January 25 be filed with the Treasurer General's report. Seconded by Mrs. Trowbella. Adopted.

The Registrar General, Mrs. Leonard D. Wallace, presented her report.

Report of Registrar General

I have the honor to submit the following report of the work of this office since the December meeting:

Number of applications verified, 1,865; number of supplements verified, 35; total number of
papers verified, 1,900. Papers returned unverified: Originals, 63; supplementals, 34; new records verified, 219. Permits issued for official insignia, 308; permits issued for miniature insignia, 449; permits issued for ancestral bars, 216.

Anne D. Wallace, Registrar General.

Mrs. Wallace moved that the 1,865 applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society. Seconded by Mrs. Richards. Adopted.

Mrs. Richards moved that 182 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Wallace. Adopted.


The Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, read her report.

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Your Organizing Secretary General herewith submits the following report from December 7th to February 1st:

Through their respective State Regents the following six members at large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents:

Mrs. Edna L. Brott, Barstow, California; Mrs. Doris R. Lepisto, Burbank, California; Mrs. Cornelia Welton Benninghoff, Salmon, Idaho; Mrs. Eleanor Louise Day Hughes, Jackson, Mississippi; Mrs. Ruth Hayes Pierce, Delphos, Ohio; Mrs. Bess Wilson Moorman, Pecos, Texas.

The following two organizing regencies have expired by time limitation: Mrs. Jeannette Searl Foulds, Vancouver, B.C., Canada; Mrs. Georgie Adamy Hill, Peapack, New Jersey.

The following reappointment of three Organizing Regents is requested: Mrs. Jeannette Searl Foulds, Vancouver, B.C., Canada; Mrs. Georgie Adamy Hill, Peapack, New Jersey; Mrs. Lena Hixie Allen, Kenbridge, Virginia.

The State Regent of Oregon requests reauthorization of a chapter at Tillamook.

The following chapter is presented for official disbandment; Arthur Fort, Grantville, Georgia.

The following chapter has met all requirements according to the National Bylaws and is now presented for confirmation: Northfield, East Northfield, Massachusetts.

This report would not be complete without an expression of appreciation to the National Parliamentarian and the State Regent of California for their assistance in clarifying and presenting the Bylaw regulations governing automatic disbandment due to below minimum membership to the Las Conchillas Chapter to the end that this chapter—after a year’s interval—responded to the challenge and within the past three weeks so successfully bestirred itself that not only did it avert disbandment but it now enjoys a small membership margin.

Also, special congratulations and thanks are in order to the State Regent of Kentucky for her fine cooperation in helping the Edmund Pendleton Chapter revive and reverse its decision to disband.

In conclusion, all State Regents are asked to contact their fall appointees and check the progress which is being made by them. That is important if organization of the proposed new chapters is to be realized within the year’s period.

Marion Moncure Duncan, Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Duncan moved the confirmation of six organizing regents; reappointment of three organizing regents; reauthorization of one chapter; disbandment of one chapter and confirmation of one chapter. Seconded by Mrs. Richards. Adopted.

Mrs. Duncan presented the matter of an appeal from the decision of the State Regent of Nevada under Article X, Section 2(c) of the Bylaws, following which Mrs. Creyke moved that the National Board of Management disapprove the organization of a chapter in southern Nevada at this time. Seconded by Mrs. Friedli. Adopted.

Mrs. Wayne M. Cory, Historian General, was on her way to Hawaii with her husband but filed her report and requested the President General, Miss Caraway, to call to the attention of the members of the Board the matter of marking the grave of William Tyler Page, author of “The American’s Creed.” The President General announced that voluntary contributions would be accepted and should be sent to the Historian General’s office or the office of the Treasurer General for that purpose.

Report of Historian General

As your Historian General it is an honor to present the following report:

In December, questionnaires for reporting the historical work accomplished from March 1954 to March 1955 were sent to all state historians to distribute to the chapters.

There has been a total of 1,344 Certificates of Award sold in this office during the past year to our chapters. A number report initiating our New Project in their local schools this year for the first time with excellent results. Mrs. Van Fossen, Regent of Columbus Chapter, so convinced the Board of Education in Columbus, Ohio, of sufficient merit of the proposed contest that the obstacle of not permitting organizations to use the schools for contests was overcome, thereby using three schools this year with plans to add two more schools next year.

Independence Hall Chapter in Pennsylvania is presenting a dual award of a Certificate of Award with each History Medal presented. The Regent of Fort Pontchartrain Chapter in Michigan reports four lower grade winners, each receiving a Certificate of Award and a historical book, also an invitation to attend the Chapter’s birthday luncheon on February 16th. Mr. Michael P. Kinzella, Supervisor of Education for the Chrysler Corporation, speaking on “Lincoln, Man of Decision,” On December 2nd, Saint Anthony Falls Chapter, Minnesota, presented a cash prize and two Certificates of Award for the best essays on the subject of “Thanksgiving.”

Twenty-two fifth grades of the Phoenix school system are conducting a history contest sponsored by Maricopa Chapter in Arizona. In Framingham, Massachusetts, ten classes are entering the history contest suggested by Framingham Chapter.
Fresno Chapter in California is presenting Certificates of Award to eighth grade pupils with the highest grades in American history. The Mary Clapp Wooster Chapter in Connecticut reports $18 was donated by the United States history pupils of West Haven High School toward the Old North Church Steeple Fund. A total of $504.20 has been reported to this office as having been sent to Boston for this fund by our chapters.

During the past three months many items of interest have been reported, only a few of which may be mentioned at this time. On November 2nd, the birthplace of Mrs. Dwight Eisenhower was marked by the Iowa State Society. In the State of Washington the Marcus Whitman Chapter placed a bronze plaque in December on the remaining one of four blockhouses built by Jacob Ebey, for the protection of his family in 1854 against restless Indians, also at this time dedicating a weatherproof parchment map pointing out to visitors historic spots in the vicinity. The Maine State Society was entertained by the Fort Halifax Chapter in July in observance of the 200th anniversary of Fort Halifax, at which time the re-dedication and marking was held.

The New York State historian reports over 100 chapters throughout the State participated in historical tours on Constitution Day with an approximate 1,000 in attendance.

Through the efforts of the Daughters in the States of Illinois and Ohio, Proclamations by their Governors have been issued proclaiming February as American History Month for this year.

The Mary Washington Chapter, first chapter formed in the District of Columbia, has presented a bound volume of the minutes of the first meetings covering a period from 1892 to 1896. A chapter history has been received from Major Lide Chapter in South Carolina, and from a chapter regent in the State of Connecticut a history of the awards presented since the early days of the organization of the Hannah Benedict Carter Chapter. From the Spinning Wheel Chapter in the State of Iowa has been received an original Veteran's Day program entitled “Let Freedom Sing” which, through their generosity, is now on file in the office of the Program Committee at Headquarters for rental.

A paper entitled “We Like Projects” has been received from Cincinnati Chapter in Ohio and four papers from Rebecca Motte Chapter in South Carolina entitled “The American’s Creed, Its History and Its Meaning”; “Trade in the Carolinas in Colonial Days”; “The Star-Spangled Banner”; and “When Its Springtime in Colleton.”

As your Historian General was authorized by our National Board of Management in October to accept voluntary contributions for an appropriate D. A. R. marker for the grave of William Tyler Page, author of The American’s Creed, after investigating the advisability of marking his grave, I have contacted William Tyler Page, Jr., who has consented, together with his family, to an appropriate D. A. R. marker being placed at the head of his father’s grave. Estimates and sketches are being received, one of which to be chosen by the April 1955 Board with hopes of holding the dedication in Oak Hill Cemetery, Washington, D. C., on October 12, 1955.

May I offer boundless praise and gratitude to our chapters for the splendid work they are doing in our historical department and the enthusiasm with which our New Project is being presented and accepted all over the United States.

On Monday, April 18th at 10 a.m. in the Archives Room, we shall hold a historians’ meeting. All interested in our work are cordially invited.

KATHERINE G. CORY,
Historian General.

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

Report of Librarian General

We have planned a joint meeting of the Librarians and the members of the Genealogical Records Committee to be held Monday morning, April 18, at nine o’clock in the National Board Room. The speaker will be Mrs. Philip Wallace Hiden, who has served as a member of the Boards of the Virginia State Library, William and Mary College and the Virginia Historical Society.

At eleven o’clock that morning, we are invited to the National Archives where Doctor Wayne C. Grover, Archivist of the United States will address us and conduct a viewing of the genealogical material there.

Interested members are invited to both meetings.

A most unusual and valuable gift has been presented to the Library by Miss Beatrice Virginia Smith of the Descendants of ’76 Chapter of the District of Columbia. It is the “Family Tree” of Robert Lewis of Wales, England and Gloucester County, Virginia, 1635-1935 by Stanford Bacon Lewis. The chart carries about 8,000 names legibly written. To make it really useful, there is an index.

Since the October report, I have attended all meetings of the Executive Committee and of the National Board, also those of twenty-six chapters and of nineteen State committees. I have been the speaker at four of these events.

It was a pleasure to accompany the President General to Quantico for the presentation of the first D. A. R. award to a member of the Marine Corps.

A chart identifying the flags displayed in the Library has been framed and hung near the entrance to the balcony.

Letters and questionnaires are being sent today to State Librarians.

No report of the Librarian General can be complete without a tribute to Mrs. Walsh and her staff for the efficient and helpful manner in which they carry on the work of our splendid Library.
The following 253 books, 70 pamphlets and 20 manuscripts have been received in the Library since our last report:

**BOOKS**

**ALABAMA**


Russell County in Retrospect. Anne K. Walker. 1950. From Myrtle Payne through Twickenham Town Chapter.

The Story of Seint. Walter M. Jackson. 1934. From Twickenham Town Chapter.

History of Pike County, M. P. Farmer. 1952. From Catherine Gardner through Oliver Wiley Chapter.

**ARKANSAS**


**CALIFORNIA**


**CONNECTICUT**


**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

The Berkshire Jubilee. 1845. From Massachusetts D. A. R.

Hasler Families and Where They Came From. Helen H. Dempsey. From Miss Fannie J. Matthews through Massachusetts D. A. R.


A Report of the Record Commissioners of the City of Boston, Mass. Containing Dorchester Births, Marriages and Deaths to the End of 1825. 1890.


**FLORIDA**


**GEOGRAPHY**

Blacksheariana Genealogy, History, Anecdotes. Perry L. Blackshear. 1954. From the compiler in behalf of his daughters Mrs. Elizabeth B. Flynn and Mrs. Dorothy B. Brady.


**GEORGIA**


The Mayst Family. N. B. Mavity. From Mrs. Myrtle M. Mavity through Lost River Chapter.


Following 2 books from Miss Emily Busby through Schuyler Colfax Chapter: The Thomaston Register 1904. Mitchell & Castonguay. 1904. From General Knox Chapter.


**INDIANA**


History of Litchfield, C. H. 1897. From Maine D. A. R.


Maine Forts. Henry E. Dunnack. 1924.


**IOWA**


**KANSAS**


**MAINE**


The Mayst Family. N. B. Mavity. From Mrs. Myrtle M. Mavity through Lost River Chapter.


Following 2 books from Miss Emily Busby through Schuyler Colfax Chapter: The Thomaston Register 1904. Mitchell & Castonguay. 1904. From General Knox Chapter.


**MARYLAND**


**MASSACHUSETTS**

The Berkshire Jubilee. 1845. From Massachusetts D. A. R.

Hasler Families and Where They Came From. Helen H. Dempsey. From Miss Fannie J. Matthews through Massachusetts D. A. R.
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

- From Mrs. Rufus K. Noyes.
- From Mrs. Roberta J. Nowell in name of Eunice Day Chapter.
- From Capt. Isaac Davis Chapter.
- Sketches. Consuelo Furman. From Stevens Thomson Mason Miller. From the compiler through Jean Torrence Chapter.
- 1953-54. (2 copies)
- From Hickory Tavern Chapter in honor of John White, Sr., Judge David Campbell Chapter.
- From Hickory Tavern Chapter in honor of the Regent, Mrs. William E. Gilbert.
- From Oklahoma D. A. R. through Mary Chilton Chapter.
- From North Carolina D. A. R. 1953-54. From Tennessee D. A. R.
- From Mrs. Frank E. Maddocks Mohler-Moler Genealogy. Charles C. and Lydia S. Moler.
- From Mrs. Arthur C. Ensworth.

RHODE ISLAND
- Islands of New England. Hazel Young. 1934. From Pennsylvania D. A. R.:

SOUTH CAROLINA
- Memorial and Biographical Record of Turner, Lincoln, Union and Clay Counties. 1897. From Mrs. Roy D. Burns through Mary Chilton Chapter.
- Tennessee

UTAH

TEXAS
- The History of Kenedy County. J. M. deMauro. 1940. From Texas D. A. R.

VERMONT

VIRGINIA
- This Heritage. The Story of Lutheran Beginnings in the Lower Shenandoah Valley and of Grace Church, Winchester. W. E. Eisenberg. 1954. From Virginia D. A. R.
- A History of the 1st Presbyterian Church of Lynchburg, 1815-1940. Mary E. K. Bratton. 1940. From Poplar Forest Chapter.

WASHINGTON

WEST VIRGINIA

WISCONSIN
- History of Wood County. G. O. Jones and N. S. McVean. 1923. From Shadah Wa Cam Chapter.
- The Footville Story, 1854-1954. From Mrs. Roy J. Colbert and George Reams Chapter through Footville Centennial Committee.

WYOMING


- Some Aspects of Delaware County History. From Mrs. Loren Freseman.
- History of the Hain Family. 1941. From Charles H. Werner in honor of Leah K. Hain through Berks County Chapter.

MISSISSIPPI
- Following 3 books from Mississippi D. A. R.:
- D. A. R. Mississippi Society 4th Annual State Conference. 1953-54. (2 copies)

KENTUCKY
- History of the 1st Presbyterian Church of Lynchburg, 1815-1940. Mary E. K. Bratton. 1940. From Poplar Forest Chapter.

WISCONSIN
- The Footville Story, 1854-1954. From Mrs. Roy J. Colbert and George Reams Chapter through Footville Centennial Committee.

WYOMING

- Some Aspects of Delaware County History. From Mrs. Loren Freseman.
- History of the Hain Family. 1941. From Charles H. Werner in honor of Leah K. Hain through Berks County Chapter.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ENTRY</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CALIFORNIA</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drake, Beckwith, Lord and Other Families.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compiled and presented by Martha Richards.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**


The *Martin Family*. Irene D. Gallaway. 1906. From Mr. Legare H. B. Obear through American Liberty Chapter in memory of Mrs. Virginia Butler Nicholson.


Following 2 pamphlets from Adeline Laverne Patty through Manor House Chapter in memory of her Mother and Father: *Wagaman Reunion Association. History of the McWright Clan*. 1937.

*Davidson County, Tenn. 1820 Census Reports*. Martha Lou Houston. From Mrs. Jerome A. Laker through Mary Washington Chapter. (2 copies)

**FLORIDA**

*Macon Genealogical Notes*. J. B. Nowlin. 1908. From Florida D. A. R.

**ILLINOIS**

Benjamin Landy, Pioneer Quaker Abolitionist, 1789-1839. From Illini Chapter.

Following 2 pamphlets from Illini Chapter in honor of Mrs. Harry V. Troup, State Librarian: *Dungan Ancestry, Chronicles of Family*. H. O. Folker. 1906.


*Custer-McKay Family Record*. Henry A. Mullen.

**KENTUCKY**

Following 3 pamphlets from Mrs. Mamie Williamson the compiler: *Botta Family*. 1954.


*Threlkeld Family*. 1954.


**LOUISIANA**


**MAINE**


**MARYLAND**


**MASSACHUSETTS**

Massachusetts D. A. R. Year Book. 1954-55. From Massachusetts D. A. R.


**MICHIGAN**

Following 2 pamphlets from Alice T. Miller through Jean Torrence Chapter: *Some Descendants of the Tribe of John and Johanna Turner*. The *Coffin Family*. M. C. Coble. 1907.

*Drake, Beckwith, Lord and Other Families. Compiled and presented by Martha Richards.*
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

GENEALOGICAL RECORDS COMMITTEE

BOOKS

FLORIDA


INDIANA

Index to Monroe County Marriage Records 1818-82. Edith B. Cowell. 1954.

Family Records of Jefferson County and Early Roads of Clarke and Jefferson County. 1954.

MAINE

Genealogical Notes on Families of Deer Isle and Vicinity. B. L. Noyes. Transcript of Town Meetings 1789-1853 and Register of Cattle Marks 1791-1852, Deer Isle. B. L. Noyes.

NEBRASKA

Sherman County Marriages 1873-99.

NEW JERSEY

First Episcopal Church, Madison, 1954.


Old Mills of Bergen County. Kathryn P. Dubois. 1954.

PAMPHLETS

FLORIDA

Genealogy of the Benson, Latimer, Reed, Durham and Associated Families. Mary B. Maxwell.

INDIANA

First Episcopal Church, Madison. 1954.

MASSACHUSETTS

Marriage Records of The First Church, Westfield, 1781-1835.

NEW JERSEY

History and Genealogy of Polhemus, Woolley, Totten, Clayton and Bedell Families, 1954.

Bunn Families of Bedminster & Bernards Twp., Somerset County.

MISCELLANEOUS


CHARTS

MISSISSIPPI

Chart of the Fenn Family.

ALICE PAULETT CRYEKE,
Librarian General.

In the absence of the Curator General, Mrs. Richard C. Southgate, Mrs. Lee read the first page of her report and the balance was filed.

Report of Curator General

The Museum Department has as one of its responsibilities the care of all of the oil paintings in the whole of National Headquarters. I am happy to report that we have been able to send out three important paintings for restoration recently because of the fine response to the Curator General's summer letter with reference to the sale of Grandma Moses cards.

The three paintings which are now being worked on at the National Gallery of Art are Mary Lightfoot Allen by John Wollaston which hangs in the parlor section of the Museum Gallery; the capture of Major André which hangs over the mantel in the Banquet Hall, and the picture of the Site on which Memorial Continental Hall is built which was given to the National Society by California.

Outstanding gifts which have come to the Museum recently are a silver carving fork and 2 silver carving knives from Maryland. They were part of the dowery of Mary Diggs when she married Thomas Sim Lee, the second Governor of Maryland. From the District of Columbia has come a painting by Caroline Scott Harrison, first President General of our National Society. This picture is hanging in the Museum near a case containing one of Mrs. Harrison's gowns. From New Jersey has come a pink and copper lustre pitcher which belonged to Mary Flint, wife of David Parker who fought in the Revolution. A coin silver spoon used in the homes of both John Adams and John Quincy Adams has been added to our silver collection. From Wisconsin has come a cane which belonged to the Reverend William Paine, great-great-grandfather and Revolutionary ancestor of the donor. An interesting rifle made between 1810 and 1815 has come to our Museum. It belonged to Henry Laurens, son of Henry Laurens, President of the Continental Congress.

The personal letters of the Signers of the Constitution from the Emil Hurja Collection, presented to the Museum by Mrs. Wade H. Ellis, are being copied on the new photocopy machine so that copies may be made available to visitors to examine.

The State of Tennessee has had a metal gate installed. Work has gone forward on the re-decorication of the Michigan Colonial Library. I shall give detailed report on this project in my next report.

GIFT LIST

Alabama—Art Fund: 5 Chapters: $5. Grandma Moses Cards: $50.

Arizona—1 Chapter: $1.


Colorado—6 Chapters: $33.40.


Melicent Porter Chapter: silver creamer, sugar bowl and tongs, bequest of Mrs. Alice Trowbridge.


The President General, Miss Carraway, called upon the National Parliamentary, Mrs. Sarah Corbin Robert, to explain the planned Revised Model Chapter Bylaws.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Lee, read the recommendations of the Executive Committee:

Mrs. Bixler moved the adoption of the recommendation of the Executive Committee: That the Dayton Art Bronze Corporation, 400 Cutter Street, Cincinnati 3, Ohio, be approved for the manufacture of D. A. R. markers. This firm has taken over this part of the business of the Cincinnati Metalcrafts, which for some time has had our official approval for the making of D. A. R. markers. Seconded by Mrs. Kernodle. Adopted.

Mrs. Pomeroy moved the adoption of the recommendation of the Executive Committee: That authorization from the office of Organizing Secretary General be required for purchase of 25- and 50-year membership pins from J. E. Caldwell and Company. Seconded by Mrs. Greenlaw. Adopted.

Mrs. Hager moved the adoption of the recommendation of the Executive Committee: That the National Society replace the 52 outworn State and Territorial Flags given by the National Society in 1937 to the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., at a contract cost of approximately $2,100 and that the bronze tablet erected at the time the original flags were presented (taken down with the flags some years ago) be replaced by a new one, as requested by the Academy authorities. Seconded by Mrs. Thomas. Adopted.

Mrs. Forrest moved the adoption of the recommendation of the Executive Committee: That the former bronze plaque erected by the National Society in 1937 at the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., be replaced at a cost of $160 by a new bronze tablet, retaining the original size and style and exact wording of the old tablet, with the following four lines added to the inscription:

"The Present State and Territorial Flags Presented on Armed Forces Day, May 21, 1955, by the National Society, D. A. R.

Miss Gertrude S. Carraway, President General." Seconded by Mrs. Humbley. Adopted.

Mrs. Greenlaw moved the adoption of the recommendation of the Executive Committee: That,
inasmuch as new chapter membership reinstatement cards are needed and it would be helpful and advisable to revise the wording on the present cards, new blue cards be printed, with the following revised wording: "I, a former member of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, National Number ......, believing in the basic objectives of the Society, hereby request that I be extended the privilege of reinstatement, as a member of the ......... Chapter." Seconded by Mrs. Brandon. Adopted.

Mrs. Erb moved the adoption of the recommendation of the Executive Committee: That hereafter or as soon as possible former members at large applying for reinstatement in the National Society be required to sign a reinstatement card, of same size but different color from the reinstatement cards signed by former chapter members requesting reinstatement, and that the wording be as follows: "I, a former member of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, National Number ......, believing in the basic objectives of the Society, hereby request that I be extended the privilege of reinstatement, as a Member at Large." Seconded by Mrs. Hill. Adopted.

Mrs. Rhodes moved the adoption of the recommendation of the Executive Committee: That from the Eichelberger Estate Fund we give a $100 medical scholarship to George Washington University to Miss Betty Jean Foust and two $50 medical scholarships to the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, one to Miss Elizabeth Laufer and one to Miss Nancy Rogers. Seconded by Mrs. Cutting. Adopted.

Miss Dennis moved the adoption of the recommendation of the Executive Committee: That $2,000 from the Eichelberger Estate Fund be set up as a Special Fund, the interest to be allocated annually for the aid of foreign-born students enrolled in the Americanization School, Washington, D. C. Seconded by Mrs. Hepburn. Adopted.

Mrs. Thomas moved the adoption of the recommendation of the Executive Committee: That three work scholarships be set up for Kate Duncan Smith, D. A. R. School, to be called the "Charles Simpson Atwell Scholarships." A certificate for one share of Detroit Edison stock was given by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Simpson Atwell to establish permanent endowment work scholarships for Kate Duncan Smith, the stock to be held by the National Society and dividends used to pay for said scholarships. The stock is to be appraised every ten years. If on appraisal it is thought that this ninety-seven shares of the Detroit Edison Corporation stock can be sold, and money received from same reinvested in some blue chip stock (not Government bonds) that has a better dividend paying record than the Detroit Edison (continuous dividend since 1909), we approve of selling same and using dividends from stock purchased as outlined above. Seconded by Mrs. Erb. Adopted.

Mrs. Duncan, Chairman of Personnel Committee, had no report other than to announce that the offices would open a half-hour early and remain open a half-hour late on the dates of the Board meetings.

Mrs. Earl M. Hale, Chairman, D. A. R. Magazine, read her report.

Report of D. A. R. Magazine Committee

Your D. A. R. Magazine Committee Chairman is able again to report a fine gain in subscriptions and an improved financial position. On February 1, 1954, the number of subscribers totaled 27,610, and the number as of February 1, 1955, totals approximately 31,685. Last year there was a 25% increase in subscriptions and this year there is an additional 12.5% increase.

The financial picture shows $66,929 received from subscribers and $76,427.54 from advertising. Building and Loan Association savings accounts totaled $90,000.

Prizes will again be awarded to the state in each geographical division for the largest increase in subscriptions. Each division contains some states with similar sized membership so the rivalry is keen every year.

After the statistical reports were drawn up last year, it was noted that some states had a much higher percentage of their members as subscribers.

This is particularly true of the Pacific Coast Division, and some states in the Western Division. Members from these states find it very difficult to attend our Continental Congress because of the prohibitive cost of travelling those great distances. It seems most interesting that those members realize that the Magazine is of the utmost value if they are to keep in touch with the action and stands taken by our great organization.

So it was decided that one new prize in each division would be offered this year to the State having the greatest percentage in subscriptions based on the membership.

Already some very interesting figures have come in to me which I shall keep secret until the April report when all the figures will be available.

You no doubt read in the Magazine that hereafter State conference reports up to 300 words will be printed free; with a charge of $15 for reports of 300 to 800 words.

The thanks of your Committee Chairman goes again to our President General, Miss Carraway, the power behind all our work but especially the Magazine; to our faithful Vice Chairmen, who transmit the figures each month to their State Chairmen; and to those Chapter Chairmen who after all are the ones who contact our members and keep them on our subscription lists.

MARY NELL HALE, Chairman.

Mrs. G. W. S. Musgrave, Chairman, Revision of Bylaws Committee, read her report.

Report of Revision of Bylaws Committee

The proposed bylaws have been submitted to the chapters.

As most of the members of the National Board of Management were in attendance at the open meeting last October and the reasons combining Constitution and Bylaws of the National Society are stated on the draft of proposed bylaws this need not be repeated. Following the October meeting when the tentative draft was discussed some changes were made in accordance with the sentiment expressed.
It should be understood that the committee itself did not originate any of the proposals for changes. They came from members all over the country. The Committee considered all and drafted the proposals. The drafting was supervised by the National Parliamentarian, Sarah Corbin Robert, who did much of the actual work. The Committee and the Society are deeply indebted to Mrs. Robert who went far beyond the duties of Parliamentarian to be helpful.

The content of the proposed bylaws falls roughly into three classifications.

1. That which is contained in the present Constitution and Bylaws of the National Society. The greater part of it unchanged—merely rearranged.

2. Some rules which have developed from the growth of the Society and have long been in practice but never incorporated in the Bylaws and are such rules as properly should be in bylaw form.

3. Changes which have been suggested to the Committee to promote smoother administration, clarification and better understanding of the functions of the various offices, growth of the Society, greater opportunities for service, or for other reasons acceptable or desirable.

The headnotes point out principal items. It is urgently requested that every member who expects to attend the Congress read and note carefully the proposals. The State Regents can aid especially by being able to explain any questions in their states and also much time can be saved by knowing in advance of any proposed amendment to the draft submitted which may be contemplated. It is requested that the chairman be notified promptly of any such proposal so that waste of time of the Congress may be avoided by advance correspondence with the member proposing.

So far as possible with due deliberation and fairness to all it is hoped to have the amendments presented, considered and adopted with dispatch.

ANNE S. MUSGRAVE,  
Chairman.

Mrs. Musgrave read the proposed Standing Rules for the Sixty-Fourth Continental Congress.

STANDING RULES FOR THE SIXTY-FOURTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Rule I.

a. Twelve members of the Resolutions Committee shall constitute a quorum at any meeting of the committee.

b. The Resolutions Committee shall recommend to the Continental Congress all resolutions approved by a two-thirds vote at a meeting of the committee.

c. The Resolutions Committee may report to the Continental Congress without recommendation any resolution approved at a meeting of the committee by a majority vote that is less than two-thirds.

d. By a two-thirds vote, the committee may decide not to report a resolution submitted for its consideration.

e. The Continental Congress may, by a majority vote, order the committee to report at a specified time a resolution which the committee has voted not to report.

f. Resolutions drafted by the Resolutions Committee itself may be reported or recommended to Continental Congress.

g. The Resolutions Committee shall give the proposer of a resolution an opportunity to explain its purpose and meaning to the committee, if so requested by the proposer.

h. Resolutions presented by the committee shall be read to the Continental Congress one day and voted upon the following day, with the exception of Courtesy Resolutions which may be voted upon immediately after presentation to Congress.

i. No resolution or any part of its tentative content shall be for press release until after it has been officially acted upon by the Continental Congress.

Rule II.

a. Recommendations in the reports of National Officers and National Chairmen submitted to the Continental Congress shall be referred without debate to the Resolutions Committee, which shall formulate resolutions covering these recommendations and report them to the Congress.

b. Recommendations submitted by the National Board of Management shall be presented direct to the Congress.

Rule III. Each motion offered during Continental Congress shall be in writing, signed by the maker and the seconder, and sent immediately to the Recording Secretary General. The maker of the motion shall rise and give her name and that of her Chapter and State.

Rule IV. No member shall speak more than once to the same question on the same day, or longer than three minutes at one time, without leave of the Assembly, granted by a two-thirds vote without debate.

Rule V. All reports and other material for the printed Proceedings of the Continental Congress shall be typed, ready for printing, and sent immediately to the Recording Secretary General.

Rule VI. Reports of State Regents shall be limited to two minutes each. If both State Regent and State Vice Regent are absent the report shall be filed without being read, except that in the case of a State Regent whose residence is geographically outside the United States the report may be read by a member of her State Organization.

Rule VII. Any business unfinished at the time of recess shall be resumed at the next business meeting.**

Rule VIII. There shall be no public presentation of gifts during a meeting of the Congress other than those provided for in the official program.

Rule IX. The nomination of a candidate for National Office shall be limited to one speech of two minutes. No nomination shall be seconded.

Rule X. Doors shall be kept closed during all meetings of the Congress except when ordered opened. They shall be opened briefly before each major feature on the program.

Rule XI. Registration shall close upon adjournment of the afternoon meeting on the day preceding the election of officers. (Bylaws: Article V, Section 13.) An alternate registered before the official closing of registration may be transferred.
from alternate to delegate upon compliance with the requirements of the Credentials Committee at any time during the business meetings of the Congress.

Rule XII. Election of officers shall take place on Thursday, April 21st.

a. Polls shall open at 8:00 A.M.

b. Polls shall close at 2:30 P.M.

**"The consideration of the revision of Bylaws may be interrupted at such time as other scheduled features of the program may require."

Miss Parsons moved that the standing rules as proposed be approved for submission to the 64th Continental Congress. Seconded by Miss Dennis. Adopted.

The President General, Miss Carraway, announced the planning of a Valley Forge leaflet at the request of Valley Forge authorities.

The President General announced Board meetings on June 7th, October 13th, and December 7th. She also announced that the Executive Committee has voted to entertain the S. A. R. officers on Saturday, October 8th and that the S. A. R. has invited the members of the National Board, the Honorary Presidents General, and the Honorary Vice Presidents General to a reception at their headquarters on April 16th, following the National Officers Club banquet.

Mrs. Whitaker moved that the application of the Meierjohan-Wengler Metalcraftsmen, of Cincinnati, Ohio, for permission to use the Insignia of our Society in the manufacture of bronze plaques for D. A. R. chapters or members, be approved. Seconded by Mrs. Hale. Adopted.

Mrs. Bixler moved that the Carnes Stamp Company of St. Paul, Minn., be granted permission to use the Insignia of our National Society in the manufacture of bronze plaques for D. A. R. Chapters or Members. Seconded by Mrs. Thomas. Adopted.

The Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. Barrow, brought up the matter of correct wording of bronze tablets and grave markers, which was deferred until the afternoon meeting, following a showing of hands which indicated the consensus of opinion that the Insignia should be kept intact.

Mrs. Hager announced that a pair of ottomans in the Maryland Room would be sold to a D.A.R. for a total of $150.

Mrs. Hoch announced that the carillonneur at Valley Forge would like to get copies of all State songs, in order to play them at the various State Sundays at Valley Forge.

The President General, Miss Carraway, stated that a request for the making of aluminum markers had been received but that no action would be taken at this meeting, pending investigation.

The correct name of the memorial at Valley Forge was given as The Valley Forge Memorial Bell Tower.

The meeting recessed at twelve thirty o'clock p.m. for luncheon.

The afternoon session was called to order at two 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

It is with pride and pleasure that I tell you that many, many congratulatory letters have been received commending and praising the renovation work in Constitution Hall and its new look. Over a quarter of a million persons have attended eighty-two events in Constitution Hall since the renovation has been completed, and our Manager, Mr. Maynard, reported that only a half dozen have expressed disapproval. Therefore, you can say that this work is approved by practically one hundred per cent of our patrons. The comment that has been made most of the time was that the new color scheme and the new lighting system have given the auditorium a "live appearance."

It is hoped that during the summer months we will be given enough funds to take some of the following renovations in Constitution Hall: extend the stage and put in a new maple flooring; a new auditorium proper floor—new flexachrome vinyl plastic tile has been recommended; refinish all the seats—new covering material, foam rubber in seats, tie strings, in other words a thorough reupholstering for all the seats.

Constitution Hall is beginning another great season. The month of January alone had twenty-five events. We have been privileged this season to book two very famous European orchestras making their first appearance in America. They are the Amsterdam Concertgebouw and the Berlin Philharmonic. Another unusual event making its first appearance in the United States was the Oberkirchen Choir, which was composed of children between the ages of four and eleven. They sang so beautifully, they captured the hearts of all attending the concert.

We have certainly kept busy this fall and winter season, especially doing the many little jobs that keep our maintenance men jumping all the time. Install a light here, cut a hole for a telephone connection there, replace a bulb, fix a desk. The paint in the Administration Building and Memorial Continental Hall has not been refreshed up for at least five years. Any public building that has not been painted for that length of time keeps the cleaning crew much busier than if the building were newly painted. It is hoped that some of this work can be done before Congress.

Our men have painted the men's rest room in the basement of Memorial Continental Hall Building and they have also installed six new flush valves to replace the old valves which were not working. The Superintendent's office in the basement has had a new coat of paint and the floor was painted too. This work was needed very badly.

Our steam for heating the buildings is supplied from the Government steam plant. We have been using this heat for seven years. Since this system has been installed, new regulations have been put into effect. These new regulations necessitated installing a new main valve where the line enters the building. This work has now been completed.

The print shop has increased its personnel and now has three permanent employees. For some time more space has been needed for drying and, to take care of the large amount of work done in the shop. Our men have built several shelves
and the Executive Committee has approved and authorized certain renovations of an unused rest room in the basement for use of the print shop. This work will be started at once, so the print shop can function even more efficiently. The Pennsylvania Daughters are busily engaged in raising funds to freshen up the Pennsylvania Lobby in Memorial Continental Hall. Orders have been placed for a new chandelier; mirrors on the French doors leading into the Library, and lovely new furniture. It is hoped to have the project completed by April 1956.

It was a pleasure for this Committee to arrange the annual Christmas Party for the employees of our Society. Miss Gertrude S. Carraway, our President General, was the hostess. The Banquet Hall looked lovely with Christmas decorations and a large beautifully decorated Christmas tree. Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, Organizing Secretary General and Personnel Chairman, was the Mistress of Ceremonies. Everyone enjoyed the program planned by some of the clerical staff.

The National Defense is greatly in need of five desks that can be marked with the State, Chapter or individual donor's name, at $185 each, including the name plate; one locked file cabinet at $90, including name plate; and four unlocked file cabinets at $80 each, including name plate. It would be appreciated if this office equipment could be presented by some of the states in honor or memory of some outstanding member. The marker placed on this equipment will give the name of the donor and in whose honor or memory it is given.

At the October Board meeting I was requested to secure estimates for air-conditioning this National Board Room. We have had several contractors send in bids for this work. The prices submitted were between four and five thousand dollars, which we do not recommend spending at this time. Also, if this room is air-conditioned, this work would necessitate removing a closet from one of the state rooms on the next floor and part of a rest room.

Monthly inspections of the buildings have been made by the Vice Chairmen of this Committee. These inspections have proven very helpful in keeping a close check on the maintenance of our buildings.

Arrangements have been made with the B & B Catering Company to have a snack bar and serve breakfast and luncheon during Congress week. As the schedule will be extremely tight this Congress, everyone is urged to patronize these food bars.

Rooms have been assigned for the meetings of the various National Committees at the time of Continental Congress. To meet the demands for large rooms for committee meetings, the American Red Cross and the Pan American Union have graciously given us permission to use several of their rooms.

This morning a beautiful American Flag was presented to the President General for use in her office by the Correct Use of the Flag Committee, D. C. D. A. R., in honor of the State Regent of the District of Columbia, Miss Faustine Dennis. We greatly appreciate all Mrs. A. W. Weisbrosd's fine work in taking care of procuring this Flag. During Continental Congress there has always been a great deal of noise from the voices of the people talking and the constant traffic in the corridors in the rear of Constitution Hall. Our architect, Mr. Frishman, suggested a new ceiling which would absorb quite a bit of the noise. This work was approved by the Executive Committee at its October meeting and this job has now been completed. The material used is "celotone." We intended putting new lighting fixtures in this corridor, but our maintenance men painted the old fixtures and put in new type bulbs, which saved us quite a bit of money. The ceiling really looks beautiful, and I am sure all of you will notice the difference as you walk through the corridors.

At the State Regents' meeting in October I had the state flags, used at Continental Congress, placed outside of the Assembly Room so that they could look at their flags, and advise me if they wished a new flag. We have had this set of flags for some time, and many of them are in very bad condition. I inquired to see if these flags could be cleaned, but no cleaner would guarantee the job, because of their age. A short time later I sent a letter and price list from Annin and Company, flag maker, to each State Regent regarding this matter. To date I have heard from about 9 states. Four flags have been paid for and orders have been placed.

On January 12, 1955, one of our very faithful watchmen was eighty-five years young. The Buildings and Grounds Committee had a poster made which stated "William Ferguson was making his eighty-fifth appearance at Constitution Hall on this date." To this poster we attached a little gold cloth bag which contained a small contribution from each employee—this was supposed to be a bag of gold. Each employee also signed the poster. Mr. Ferguson seemed very grateful and pleased when he reported for work at four p.m. that day.

The kitchen and dining room used by our faithful clerks is badly in need of renovation. It is hoped funds will be available soon to do this necessary work.

Deep appreciation is expressed to Mr. Harold Maynard, our most efficient Manager and to Miss Reddington, our secretary, for her splendid assistance; to Mr. Eugene Cuppett, our Super-intendent; to Mr. Bailey; to Lillian Pierce, our head maid, I say, "thank you."

Madam President General, may I say that it has been a real pleasure to serve you and the National Society.

Alice B. Haig, Chairman.

A drawing was held for seating at the 64th Continental Congress.

Distribution was made of addresses delivered on January 31, 1955, before the National Board at the Pentagon by the following:

Honorable Carter L. Burgess, Assistant Secretary of Defense; General Charles L. Bolte, Vice Chief of Staff, U. S. Army; Admiral Robert B. Carney, Chief of Naval Operations; General Thomas D. White, Vice Chief of Staff, U. S. Air Force.

Three pamphlets entitled as follows were also distributed: Proposed National Reserve Plan; The Pentagon, A Description of the World's Largest Office Building; Department of Defense, National Reserve Plan, (Proposed).
The President General, Miss Carraway, announced that there were only two rulings that could be found concerning the wording of D.A.R. markers, one of which allowed the use of a design especially made for members' graves, 1930; and then one in 1954 providing that only the official Insignia, with exact wording, be used.

Mrs. Richards moved that 3 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Wallace. Adopted.

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

Supplemental Report of Registrar General

Number of applications verified, 83.
Total number of verified papers reported to Board Meeting today: Originals, 1,948; supplements, 35; total, 1,983.

Ann D. Wallace,
Registrar General.

Mrs. Wallace moved that the 83 additional applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society, making a total of 1,948 admitted on this day. Seconded by Mrs. Richards. 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:

Through her respective State Regent the following member at large is presented for confirmation as Organizing Regent: Mrs. Goldie Palmer Brooks, St. Johns, Michigan.

The following chapter has met all requirements according to the National Bylaws and is now presented for confirmation: Potreros Verdes, Burbank, California.

Marion Moncure Duncan,
Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Duncan moved the confirmation of one organizing regent; confirmation of one chapter. Seconded by Mrs. Wallace. Adopted.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Lee, read the minutes, which were approved as read. Mrs. Robert, National Parliamentarian, explained the meaning of the basic objectives of the Society.

Adjournment was taken at 3:10 o'clock p.m., following which there was a showing of motion pictures of the Approved Schools Bus Tour.

Lucile M. Lee,
Recording Secretary General.

Dollars for Defense

(Continued from page 424)

BOCA CIEGA CHAPTER, Fla.—$10.00.
HIMMARSHEE CHAPTER, Fla.—$5.00.
PENSACOLA CHAPTER, Fla.—$5.00.
SEMINOLE CHAPTER, Fla.—$2.00.
SAVANNAH CHAPTER, Ga.—$2.00.
FORT EARLY CHAPTER, Ga.—$3.00.
NINIAN EDWARDS CHAPTER, Ill.—$2.50.
SPRINGFIELD CHAPTER, Ill.—$25.00.
GENERAL JOHN STARK CHAPTER, Ill.—$2.00.
ILLINI CHAPTER, Ill.—$10.00.
IRVINGTON CHAPTER, Ind.—$5.00.
ALEXANDER HAMILTON CHAPTER, Ind.—$2.00.
FORT HARRISON CHAPTER, Ind.—$5.00.
FRANCIS VIGO CHAPTER, Ind.—$5.00.
GENERAL JAMES COX CHAPTER, Ind.—$15.00.
RICHMOND-INDIANA CHAPTER, Ind.—$10.00.
KANZA CHAPTER, Kan.—$3.00.
MINISA CHAPTER, Kan.—$30.00.
PELEG GORTON CHAPTER, Kan.—$12.00.
WYANDOTT CHAPTER, Kan.—$1.00.

Colonel George Nicholas Chapter, Ky.—$10.00.
John Fitch Chapter, Ky.—$5.00.
Quequechan Chapter, Mass.—$5.00.
Ralph Humphreys Chapter, Miss.—$10.00.
Yazoo Chapter, Miss.—$30.00.
Dr. Samuel Prescott Chapter, Minn.—$1.00.
Shining Mountain Chapter, Mont.—$3.00 in honor of Mrs. John Harvey.
Major Isaac Sadler Chapter, Neb.—$25.00.
Anna Stickney Chapter, N. H.—$3.00.
William Paterson Chapter, N. J.—$10.00.
Shrewsbury Towne Chapter, N. J.—$10.00.
Tennent Chapter, N. J.—$5.00.
Astenrogen Chapter, N. Y.—$5.00.
Colonel Aaron Ogden Chapter, N. Y.—$10.00.
Matinecock Chapter, N. Y.—$10.00.
Mary Jemison Chapter, N. Y.—$5.00.
Battle Pass Chapter, N. Y.—$10.00.
Schenectada Chapter, N. Y.—$5.00.
Dacotah Chapter, N. D.—$5.00.

(Continued on page 525)
MISS FAUSTINE DENNIS
STATE REGENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
1954 - 1956

The District of Columbia Daughters dedicates this page with pride and affection to Miss Faustine Dennis, our beloved State Regent.
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JUDGE LYNN CHAPTER, D. C., D. A. R.

Dedicates This Page To

MRS. CHARLES CARROLL HAIG

IN TRIBUTE HER
DEVOTION TO THE SOCIETY AND
SPLENDID QUALITIES OF LEADERSHIP
AND SERVICE

State Regent, D. C., D. A. R. 1936-1938
Vice President General 1938-1941
Treasurer General 1944-1947
General Chairman of Continental Congress 1941-1944
National Chairman Buildings and Grounds Committee 1941-1944
1950-1953
National President, N. S. C. A. R. 1951-1955

[463]
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F STREET AT FOURTEENTH
There was the usual uncovering of a cheat who put rosin or varnish on the point of his egg; or an even more desperate culprit, armed with a duck egg. There was egg croquet and floating empty shells on the lake. In 1890 the band played McGinty, Razzle Dazzle and Where'd You Get That Hat. In 1920 their scores changed to Margie, Whispering and The Japanese Sandman, but the same fakirs peddled the same oranges, soda, lemonade, pickles and pies. No one remembers exactly when it was the balloon seller’s wares were set adrift and he in return upset the peanut vendor’s cart, but many long-time District residents recall it as the year they rolled eggs under a canopy of balloons and everyone, even the Pennsylvania Avenue pigeons, had his fill of peanuts.

Then there was the scare in 1916, when a horse escaped from the lawn-mower and nearly broke up the rolling; or the unusual and apparently dinosaur-dimensioned egg presented to President Harding in 1921, which was decorated with the U. S. shield, Boy Scout emblem, the national eagle and other emblems.”

A long spell of wet weather in 1891 caused President Harrison to order no rolling that year. The children nevertheless gathered at the White House gates as usual on Easter Monday, only to be frightened away by the guards. So great was the ensuing barrage of protests to the President and the press, that a special rolling was held the following Saturday.

The concern for equality continued into the 20th century, as the STAR for April 16, 1906, retells the following story: The two Roosevelt boys, Archie and Quentin, played on the south portico while the egg-rolling went on below. “An old rural-looking gentleman came along with his boy and asked a policeman, ‘Is them the President’s children?’ When told they were, the boy said, ‘Pop, them ’uns look jest like we’uns.’”

The egg-rolling first took on national proportions in 1933, it was broadcast by radio with a message of welcome from Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt. Just twenty
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House Committee
(Continued on page 398)

Surely this is true, for each year more than 300 members come to Washington, from all sections of the nation, at their own expense, just to give their services on this very important and hard-working Congress Committee.

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The Daughters of the American Revolution are asked by the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Merton B. Tice, Commander-in-Chief, to cooperate in the annual observance of LOYALTY DAY, on May 1st.

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Historical Restorations

Non-Governmental Historical Restoration Projects was the subject of a talk delivered by Edward P. Alexander, director of interpretation at the Colonial Williamsburg (Virginia) restoration, during the 1954 convention of the American Historical Association in New York.

Mr. Alexander commented that during the last century the historical restoration movement has grown until there are about 1,100 projects in the country today. Some are small single houses but a score or more of large restoration villages give a three-dimensional history of the country from Plymouth down to the twentieth century.

In line with the general American tradition, individuals or voluntary groups have originated and supervised most projects, though governmental sponsorship has become more important during the last 20 years. Increased leisure and the automobile, the rise of American nationalism, and emulation of restorations such as Mount Vernon and Williamsburg have been growth factors.

Historical restorations have two chief aims: to recreate accurately a past environment and to use this setting to bring a period of history to life for a large and varied modern audience. Two main classes of problems are faced, the first of which is obtaining authenticity: architects and curators sometimes create too beautiful a picture of the past; and certain concessions must be made to meet the needs of modern visitors. Other problems involve communicating the meanings of the restoration to the traveling public of varied age and background which sometimes comes in overwhelming numbers, and also to a national and even world audience by means of publications, films, radio and television...
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AMONG OUR CONTRIBUTORS

Mr. Val Peterson delivered his remarks on the Status of Civil Defense before the National Women's Advisory Committee at its meeting in October 1954 in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Peterson is a former Governor of Nebraska, has served as Assistant Administrator to the President and from 1936-1946 published the Elgin Review.

The Hon. Theodore R. McKeldin is now serving his second term as a Republican Governor of the Free State of Maryland.

As a student at George Washington University Miss Marie Willett developed a friendship with the nearby White House—the scene of Easter egg rolling. Miss Willett's activities since securing her degree, lie in the editorial and production fields.

*One of Nature's Gems* was written by Clara Clendenin Davis, member and Press Relations Chairman of the Bland Ballard Chapter of Kentucky.

John Philemon Paca, V, an attorney of Baltimore, Maryland, is a direct descendant of William Paca. He is actively interested in historical matters, particularly revolutionary history, being an officer of the Society of Colonial Wars in Maryland, a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and is on the membership committee of the Maryland Historical Society.

Marie Tunstall Lingo (Mrs. B. Harrison) is active in the C.A.R., now as National Chairman of Press Relations and as the past Editor of the C.A.R. Magazine.

Martha Taylor Howard (Mrs. George) is a member of the Irondequoit Chapter of which Chapter Miss Anthony was also a member.

The author of *The Towles Family of Virginia*, Ella Kirk France (Mrs. C. E.) is Registrar of the Conococheague Chapter and is a ninth generation member of the Towles Family.

Mrs. Edward W. Ames of the Frances Dighton Williams Chapter prepared the story on *The Penobsot Expedition*.
## Department of the Treasurer General
### D. A. R. Membership

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<td>Cuba</td>
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<td>France</td>
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<td>Mexico</td>
<td>1</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines Islands</td>
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<td>25</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Total**                                               **177,688**       **2,232**     **179,920**

[478]
BANK OF MARYLAND  
SEAT PLEASANT, MARYLAND  

Offers  
STRENGTH—SECURITY—STABILITY  

PRESIDENT  
JAMES P. CASBARIAN  

EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT  
LEO J. NAUGHTON  

MEMBER  
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation  •  American Bankers Association  
Maryland Bankers Association  

ASSOCIATE MEMBER  
District of Columbia Bankers Association  

DEPOSITORY FOR  
United States Government  •  State of Maryland  
Prince George’s County, Maryland  

MAIN OFFICE  
Roosevelt Avenue and Toote Street  
Seat Pleasant, Maryland  

CAPITOL HEIGHTS BRANCH  
611 Central Avenue  
Capitol Heights, Maryland  

BOWIE BRANCH  
Bowie, Maryland  

SUITLAND BRANCH  
4717 Suitland Road  
Suitland, Maryland  

CENSUS BUREAU FACILITY  
Wing 4, Census Building  
Suitland, Maryland  

ANNAPOLIS ROAD BRANCH  
Lanham, Maryland  

Coral Hills Branch  
4429 Southern Avenue  
Coral Hills, Maryland
In honor of

MRS. ROSS BORING HAGER

State Regent of Maryland
Candidate for Vice President General
64th Continental Congress

and member of

Baltimore Chapter, D. A. R.

Compliments of a friend of
Baltimore Chapter, D. A. R.

Compliments of
Richard Williams
Baltimore, Md.

Compliments of
General Smallwood Chapter
Baltimore, Maryland

Greetings from
The Francis Scott Key Chapter, D. A. R.
Baltimore, Md.
Mrs. James Todd Pine, Regent

General Mordecai Gist Chapter

Greetings
Evelyn R. Nussear
17 Light Street, Baltimore 2, Md., Elington 2-7578

Pensions
Evelyn R. Nussear

50th Anniversary 1904-1954
Chamber of Commerce Bldg.
Baltimore 2, Maryland

Kennedy County, Maryland
List of Militia and Oaths of Allegiance, June, 1775
70 pages—$2.50—Order from
Miss Edith L. Shearer
Chesterstown, Md.

Maryland Ads
Under the direction of Mrs. John W. Hoffman, State Chairman of the Advertising Committee for Maryland, a total of $950.00 worth of advertisements are contained in this issue.

Of Maryland's 32 Chapters, 20 are represented in the securing of advertisements with the Conococheague Chapter of Hagerstown leading in the number and value.

Governor William Paca Chapter of Havre de Grace is second and is followed by the Major Samuel Tubburt Wright Chapter of Sudlersville.

The page which honors Maryland's State Regent, Mrs. Ross Boring Hager, also celebrates the Golden Anniversary of the Maryland State Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Vacation in Nantucket, Mass.
E. B. Spencer — 4 Harbor View Way, Nantucket, Mass. — Phone Nan. 500
Guest House Right at the Beach
For reservations before June 10th address
E. B. Spencer, 619 Tunbridge Rd.
Baltimore 12, Maryland Phone Id 5-5135

[ 480 ]
THE MARYLAND STATE SOCIETY
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
CELEBRATING ITS GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY
HONORS
MRS. ROSS BORING HAGER

STATE REGENT 1952 - 1955
[481]
When in Washington, be sure to visit beautiful Maryland. Enjoy our heritage of history, our hospitality!

**PANGBORN CORPORATION**

HAGERSTOWN, MARYLAND

---

**HOOD COLLEGE**

A four-year program for women since 1893. Bachelor degree in liberal arts, home economics, teacher education, and nursing.

FREDERICK, MARYLAND

**Four Maryland Signers**

(Continued from page 404)

Chief judge of Maryland's general court. He opposed the adoption of the Constitution without guarantees of freedom of the press. Later, he got the reputation of being a "hanging judge" and nearly was impeached.

Thomas Stone built Habre de Venture in Charles county's Port Tobacco, a thriving bay port at that time.

He was one of the first of a continuing line of lawmakers that stretch down to the present day to confer with Maryland's sister State, Virginia, over fishing rights in the Bay and the Potomac River.

After studying law at Annapolis, Stone practiced for a time in Frederick but then returned to Charles county to marry Margaret Brown and buy Port Tobacco land with her 1,000-pound dowry. He hated war and hoped that a peace might have been negotiated with Lord Howe.

Charles Carroll of Carrollton outlived all the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

The story that he added "of Carrollton" to his name on the Declaration so that George the Third wouldn't hang the wrong Charles Carroll is without foundation in fact, according to Dictionary of American Autobiography.

The Dictionary reports that Carroll began using the long signature as early as 1765 after his return from studying civil law in Paris to distinguish himself from his father and cousins.

When Carroll died in 1832 at the ripe old age of 95, the last surviving signer, he was one of the wealthiest landowners in the United States and one of the founders of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. He served in the United States Senate and as a Roman Catholic, did much to establish the freedom of worship in the new country.

(Continued on page 485)
"Hager's Fancy," (ca. 1740), Home of Jonathan Hager, Founder of Hagerstown, Maryland.

This historic fieldstone dwelling, built over two springs, has been almost completely restored during the past two years by the Washington County Historical Society. The property, donated within recent months to the City of Hagerstown, is to be incorporated within its municipal park system.
Greetings

GOVERNOR WILLIAM PACA CHAPTER, D. A. R.
Bel Air, Maryland
William Paca—1740-1799
Signer Declaration of Independence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compliments of</th>
<th>Greenfield’s Florist</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Harford Insurance Agency</td>
<td>107 South Main Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Havre de Grace, Maryland</td>
<td>Bel Air, Md.</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compliments of</th>
<th>Boyd and Fulford</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wm. N. McComas &amp; Son Insurance</td>
<td>Bel Air, Md.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Havre de Grace, Maryland</td>
<td>Druggists</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compliments of</th>
<th>Aberdeen White House</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Friendly Oil Co., Inc.</td>
<td>Overnight Guests the Year Round</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Havre de Grace, Maryland</td>
<td>U. S. Route 40 Aberdeen, Md.</td>
</tr>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compliments of</th>
<th>Pine Grove Motel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>J. Davis — Jeweler</td>
<td>Quiet, Homelike Atmosphere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>142 N. Washington Street</td>
<td>19 miles East of Baltimore Joppa, Md.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Havre de Grace, Maryland</td>
<td></td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compliments of</th>
<th>Brownies Restaurant and Motel</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lakeside Motel</td>
<td>U. S. Highway 1 Bel Air, Md.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake Fishing Swimming Pool</td>
<td>30 miles North of Baltimore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Best Stop between New York and Florida</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U. S. Route 40 Arthur Forney Joppa, Md.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compliments of</th>
<th>Edgewood Diner</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Edgewood Diner</td>
<td>Where the Public Dines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sea Food</td>
<td>Chicken Steaks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Route 40 and Edgewood Road, Edgewood, Md.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compliments of</th>
<th>Havre de Grace Banking &amp; Trust Co.</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Havre de Grace Banking &amp; Trust Co.</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compliments of</th>
<th>The First National Bank</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The First National Bank</td>
<td>of Bel Air</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bel Air, Maryland</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compliments of</th>
<th>Motor Sales Company</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Motor Sales Company</td>
<td>Bel Air, Maryland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chevrolet Oldsmobile Cadillac</td>
<td>One of the Most Modern and Best Equipped Garages in the State</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[484]
Greetings Major Samuel Turbutt Wright Chapter

MAJOR SAMUEL TURBUTT
WRIGHT CHAPTER
N. S. D. A. R.

Proudly presents

Miss Ella Roberts
Organizing Regent Feb. 7-1924

Honoring
MRS. WILLARD MOSSMAN
State D. A. R. Museum Chairman
Major Samuel Turbutt Wright Chapter

Honoring
MRS. HORACE M. MORGAN
Special Building Fund Chairman
Major Samuel Turbutt Wright Chapter

Congress Firsts!
For the first time, delegates, alternates and members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, will see Washington’s store windows blooming with displays of D.A.R. work when they attend the 64th Continental Congress.

Leading stores have promised to show D.A.R. activities with the schools, Americanization work and the preservation of historical relics through the D.A.R. Museum.

Miss Jessie D. Roach, former Regent of the Susan Riviere Hetzel Chapter, District of Columbia, has swung in to take charge of this ambitious project.

Compliments of
FRIEL LUMBER COMPANY

Lumber and Building Supplies

Queenstown, Md. Phone 2111

Seed Cleaning, Clover Seed, Fertilizer, Lime

HORACE M. MORGAN
Queen Anne — Maryland

POMPADOUR BEAUTY SALON HAIR STYLISTS
Seven Building, 30 Goldsborough St.
Easton, Md.

KENT MOTEL
One Mile East of Chesapeake Bay Bridge, Stevensville, Md.
Owner Janet Breeding, D. A. R. Member

Antiques
ANNA H. BUCK
Hand Made Lamp Shades - Glass - China
Furniture and Metals
Opposite “The Tidewater Inn” Easton, Maryland

Four Maryland Signers
(Continued on page 482)
The graves of these men who signed the Declaration of Independence for Maryland were decorated on July 4, 1954, during Independence Day ceremonies of the Maryland Society Sons of the American Revolution. Wreaths were placed on the grave of William Paca at Wye Oaks, of Charles Carroll of Carrollton at Doughregan Manor, of Thomas Stone at Port Tobacco and of Samuel Chase, in the cemetery of the Old St. Paul’s Church in Baltimore.
This is not and is under no circumstances to be construed as an offer to sell, or as an offer to buy, or as a solicitation of an offer to buy, any of the securities herein mentioned. The offering is made only by the Prospectus.

800,000 Shares

The Income Fund of Boston, Inc.

Common Stock, $1 Par Value

Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained from the undersigned.

HAYDEN, STONE & CO.

25 BROAD STREET
New York

10 POST OFFICE SQUARE
Boston
How the Western Maryland Railway helps make

**Baltimore a money-saving port**

Cost-careful ocean shippers count every penny. They know Baltimore as America’s “money-saving port.” Here’s why:

Credit appreciable savings to the longshore workers. Their efficiency is high.
Credit another hefty saving to the general level of the Port’s charges—all along the line.
Credit added savings to transfer of cargo direct from ships to cars on apron tracks.
Credit still more savings to Baltimore’s strategic location; Chesapeake Bay thrusts itself many miles deep into America’s busy industrial Mid-land. See how freight rates favorably reflect this shorter distance.

**Do you wonder that the money-saving Port of Baltimore stands No. 2 among all the Nation’s ports in export and import tonnage?**

Now see the special advantages that the Western Maryland offers you in its Port Covington Terminal:

- Modern, well-maintained merchandise piers fully equipped for speedy, low cost cargo handling.
- Complete, high capacity facilities for rapid ore, coal and grain transfer.
- Berths for 20 ocean-going ships.
- Trackroom for 2,000 cars adjacent to the piers. Radiophone-controlled traffic.

By these and other means, Western Maryland cuts ship turnaround time, speeds cargo off pier floors, contributes in substantial degree to Baltimore’s reputation as *The Money-Saving Port*.

Can the WM save money for you? Phone our foreign freight specialist in your city.

**WESTERN MARYLAND RAILWAY**

St. Paul Place, Baltimore 2, Md.

*Important link in the movement of heavy traffic, east and west.*
the modernization of our hospitals and our methods of care for the mentally sick. Maryland’s past was—to quote Tennyson—“but earnest of the things that were to be.” Her present is an extension of her glorious past—a continual movement forward “from strength to strength.” Few who have ever visited Maryland, and certainly no Marylander, would take issue with the statement of Captain John Smith, in the early 1600’s, that this part of our country “may have the prerogative over the most pleasant places known!”

Come to Maryland and see for yourself! Fine new super highways will carry you in safety and comfort anywhere in the State. Modern new hotels and motels will afford you every hospitality and convenience and with Maryland’s traditionally fine roads, will convince even the skeptic here, truly, is a “Fruitful and Delightsome Land.”

Where did he d.? Nellie was a dau. of Andrew Fender, who was b. ca. 1780, pos. in Va. or S. C. Where was he b. and what was his f.’s name?—Mrs. C. C. Miller, 3448 Aransas, Corpus Christi, Tex.


Gay—Wanted inf. and names of pars. of Thomas Gay and his w., Patience Gay of Northampton Co., N. Carolina, 1753. Will in Franklin Co., N. C., 1784.—Mrs. Emma Gay Edwards, Marion, Ala.

VanBuskirk—Reward: $10.00 for name of 1st w. of Geo. (4) VanBuskirk: (John; (3) Andries; (2) Laurens) May have mar. in N. Y., N. J. or (Continued on page 494)
GREETINGS FROM THE
Joplin Chapter
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
Established December 16th, 1904
Joplin, Missouri

The District's Greatest Newspapers
Joplin Globe
3—Joplin News Herald

The Meeker Company
Fine Leather Goods
Joplin Missouri

For Real Dining Out
Pleasure
It's
ROBERTS CAFETERIA
532 Joplin St. Joplin, Mo.

We Really Know Real Estate
We Surely Know Insurance
Phone MA 3-1880
The Hadley Tatum Company
REALTORS
114 W. Fifth Street
Joplin, Missouri

RAMSAYS
Quality Since 1890
Joplin, Missouri

The Hadley Tatum Company
REALTORS
114 W. Fifth Street
Joplin, Missouri

Handmade Jewelry
Exquisite Enamel Designs in
Jewel Colors—One of a Kind
Earrings, Bracelets, Pins—$3.50 up
Butterfields
601 Main Joplin, Mo.

Compliments of
CONNOR HOTEL
Joplin, Missouri
Headquarters for Conventions
Judd T. Sampson, Mgr.

Hunter Printing Company
Commercial Printing
805 Main Street
Joplin, Missouri
What was the “Penobscot Expedition”? The foreword of a book written by Edward Kalloch Gould, historian of the Maine Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, states, “The Expedition to the Penobscot has always been a ‘sore spot’ in the American Revolution history, to be passed over lightly with brief reference. The reason for this was that it is a crushing American defeat. The expedition was doomed to fail before it started. Instead of the 1500 men called for by the Massachusetts authorities, but a scant 900 reported for duty. To make success certain 2000 men should have been provided in the land force.”

A paper read before the Maine Historical Society in 1898 by Nathan Goold says, “The fact that the campaign was a disastrous failure has probably deterred historians from the preparation of a full history of the affair; but as it was one of the most prominent events in Maine’s Revolutionary history, it seems proper that the service, with the company rolls of the men who composed the regiments should be recorded.”

In 1779, the British had captured Castine, Maine, then called Major Bagaduce. The purpose of this occupation was to provide a refuge for British ships, with the abundant supply of ship-timber available for repairs, and to provide a place of refuge for Loyalists.

This occupation naturally caused great concern among the inhabitants, who immediately appealed to Massachusetts authorities for aid before the place could be fortified.

The Massachusetts General Court, without permission or even the information of the Federal government, directed the Board of War to engage “all state or national armed vessels that could be prepared to sail in six days.” The Board of War was also to provide necessary supplies. These, states the paper of Mr. Goold, were: “Nine tons of flour and bread, ten tons of salt beef, ten tons of rice, six hundred gallons of rum, six hundred gallons of molasses, five hundred stands of arms, fifty thousand rounds of musket cartridges with balls, two eighteen-pounders with two hundred rounds of ammunition, three nine-pounders with three hundred rounds of ammunition, four field-pieces, six barrels of gun powder, with a sufficient quantity of axes, spades, tents and utensils of all kinds.” Such huge quantities of supplies would be difficult to gather in six days, even today. Yet the stalwart patriots of Massachusetts, to meet the common foe, provided these supplies, many of them donating from their personal storehouses, loaded them onto the ships and set sail for Maine.

In charge of the expedition, so hurriedly gathered, was Commodore Dudley Saltonstall who had had no actual experience in warfare; in command of the land forces was Solomon Lovell, with General Peleg Wadsworth, second in command. (General Wadsworth was later to become the grandfather of Henry W. Longfellow.) The men who made the general troops were bolstered by 100 artillerymen under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Paul Revere.

Some years later, General Wadsworth, in reference to the expedition says, “We had less than 1,000 men, just about the number of the enemy; but they were disciplined troops and fortified. Our troops were entirely undisciplined, having never been paraded but once, on their passage down.”

The fleet consisted of 21 armed ships, with 25 unarmed vessels carrying the troops. On Saturday, July 23, 1779, it sailed for Penobscot Bay. On the morning of July 28th, the troops were landed to attack the fort which the British were building.

Writing of it in later years, General Lovell said, “When I returned to the shore, it struck me with admiration to see what a precipice we had ascended, not being able to take such a scrutinious view of it in time of battle (the day was foggy); it is at least where we landed three hundred feet high and almost perpendicular, and the men were obliged to pull themselves up by twigs and trees.”

(Continued on page 497)
In behalf of BURNT MEADOW CHAPTER, D. A. R., SABATTUS, MAINE

Photo by Bradford Bachrach

MAINE Honors our State Regent

MISS ALICE ROGERS PARSONS

She has served her Chapter as Treasurer and Regent, as State Chairman of National Defense two terms and served her State Society as State Vice Regent and State Regent.

We Proudly Dedicate This Page in Her Honor
Burnt Meadow Chapter
Daughters of the American Revolution
Sabattus, Maine
Mrs. Erich M. Geyer, Regent

Wishes to acknowledge the following sponsors through whose courtesy this page was made possible

**PORTEOUS MITCHELL & BRAUN**
Northern New England's Largest Shopping Center
Portland, Maine

*Compliments of* 
**THE HARRIS COMPANY**
and
**HARRIS OIL COMPANY**
Portland, Maine

**L. L. BEAN, INC.**
Mfgs. Hunting & Fishing Specialties
Salesroom open 24 hrs. a day
365 days a year
Freeport Maine

**STEELE'S DRUG STORE**
947 Congress Street
Portland, Maine

**HUEN'S MARKET**
Sabattus, Maine

**BLUE ROCK QUARRY**

**HAMILTON'S SERVICE STATION**

**EMIL IVERSON'S PLUMBING SHOP**

**SEAR'S ELECTRICAL SHOP**

**A FRIEND**
BURNT MEADOW CHAPTER
N. S. D. A. R., Sabattus, Maine

Wishes to acknowledge the following sponsors through whose
courtesy this page was made possible.

Past National Officers

National Officers

The Chapters of the State of Maine

State Officers and State Chairman

and Friends of the National Society.
FRANCES DIGTON WILLIAMS CHAPTER, BANGOR, MAINE

Compliments of
STRADEL THEATRE
Old Town, Maine

Compliments of Frank Comeau
Heating and Plumbing
Old Town, Maine

Compliments of A. G. AUCERILL CO.
Insurance

ANCHORAGE HOTEL
Motel—Fine Foods
Floor Show Nightly
We cater to banquets
Old Town, Maine

Compliments of Alfred E. Craig, 24 High Street
Old Town, Maine

Compliments of
Penobscot Chemical Fibre Company
Great Works, Maine

Compliments of
Page Lumber Company
27 State St., Bangor, Maine

Compliments of
Franklin Drapery Shop
Miss Ida E. Eldredge
17 Columbia St., Bangor, Maine

Ye Olde House MacLeod's
Delicious Meals in Homelike Atmosphere
21 Middle St., Bangor, Maine

Compliments of
Eastern Trust & Banking Company
Bangor—Machias, Old Town, Maine

Compliments of
The Merrill Trust Company
Bangor, Maine

Compliments of
Brewer Manufacturing Co.
High Quality Wood Products
Old Town, Maine

Compliments of
T. M. CHAPMAN'S SONS CO.
60 Center Street, Old Town, Maine
Telephone 785

Compliments of the
Moose River Shoe Company
Old Town, Maine

Compliments of
Bangor Hydro-Electric Co.
Bangor, Maine

Queries

(Continued from page 488)

Pa. Geo. VanB. was bap. Oct. 8, 1721 at Abington, Pa., son of John and Maryje (Hogeland, Hoochlandt) VanBuskirk. His 2nd w. was Anna Weiss. He liv. a no. of yrs. in Bucks Co., but bought land in Northhampton Co. in 1774 where he d. He and his 1st w. had the following ch.: John, b. 1745; Lawrence, b. 1747; Joseph; Susannah mar. Jacob Strawn (the 2nd); Sarah mar. Nicholas Johnson; Andrew; Daniel and Ann. Please send positive proof.—Mrs. R. W. Shoe-maker, 929 Winding Way, Edgewood, Anderson, Ind.

Babb-Harrison—Desire data on pars. of Thomas Babb, b. May 7, 1784, prob. Frederick Co., Va., and mar. there July 24, 1804, to Lydia Dillen. Ch.: Sampson, James, Nancy, Louisa, and Lydia Ann. Came to Clinton Co., O., before 1823. D. Sept. 24, 1835. Thomas believed to be the s. of Sampson Babb, who was s. of Peter and Mary (Malin) Babb, of Fred. Co., Va. Also inf. on James Harrison, b. Newark, N. J., 1786, d. Feb. 17, 1820, Ohio. Mar. in Ross Co., O., in 1816, to Jane Dill. They lived in Twin Township, Ross Co., O. Was James s. of John Harrison who received in March, 1800, Military Land Grant also in Twin Township. for "the seventh year as a Lieut. of the Va. Contin. Line?" Would apprec. inf. on either James or John.—Mrs. T. C. McMillen, Rt. 3, Villa Rd., Springfield, O.

Perkins—Wanted par. bpl. and birthdate of Mercy Perkins, 2nd w. of James Fuller, mar. (Continued on page 512)
TOPSHAM-BRUNSWICK CHAPTER, TOPSHAM, MAINE

Thirtieth Anniversary, 1924-1954

Honoring

CHAPTER FOUNDER

Miss Mary Pelham Hill

Past Regents
*Miss Mary P. Hill
*Mrs. Charles W. Potter
*Mrs. G. Allen Howe
   Mrs. Jessie E. Smith
*Mrs. Ernest L. Crawford
*Mrs. Edmund L. Lippincott
   Mrs. Orren C. Hormell
*Mrs. H. Failing Merriman
   Mrs. Linn S. Wells
   Mrs. Thomas H. Riley, Jr.
   Mrs. James H. Toas
   Mrs. Howard L. Sylvester
   Mrs. Edwin C. Patten

Regent
   Mrs. Harold R. Coleman

*Deceased

Est. 1856
Shaw & Tenney
Oars and Paddles
Orono, Maine

CHIEF POOLAW’S TEPEE
Penobscot Reservation
Old Town, Maine
The place to get
Baskets — Moccasins — Indian Novelties

THE ORONOKA
Orono, Maine

“Food You’ll Remember”
and modern rooms
at modest prices.

6 miles from Bangor on Route 2
Smorgasbord every Wednesday nite

Northwestern States Luncheon
The annual Northwestern States Luncheon will be held on Monday, April 18th, 12:30 p.m., at the Congressional Hotel, 300 New Jersey Avenue, S.E.

Starbird Lumber Company
Lumber and Building Supplies
Strong, Maine

Strong Wood Turning Company
Toothpicks and Flat Ware
Strong, Maine

Farmington Oil Company
Complete Heating Service
Farmington, Maine
Telephone 4855

MR. WILLARD SPEAR
A. R. WRIGHT COAL CO.
Portland, Maine

BUNKER & SAVAGE
Architects
Augusta, Maine
THE LYDIA PUTNAM CHAPTER
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
HOULTON AROOSTOOK COUNTY MAINE

Organized May 16, 1921
Stella King White, Org. Regent

Honoring
MRS. ISABELLE R. HESS MILLER
CHAPTER REGENT
State Librarian — 1951 to 1953
Chapter Regent — 1952-53 — 1954-1955

Presenting
AWARD OF MERIT CERTIFICATE
TO
FRANCIS J. GOOCH OF HOULTON, MAINE
FOR
OUTSTANDING CIVIC AND YOUTH LEADER
FOR THE YEAR

In Memoriam

Mrs. Charles A. Creighton
Maine State Regent — 1907-1909
Chapter Regent — 1904-1906

by
GENERAL KNOX CHAPTER, D.A.R.
Thomaston, Maine

Welcome to

Kittery, York, Ogunquit
on the sea-coast
York County, Maine

YOU ARE ALWAYS WELCOMED AT THE
ACHESON HOTELS

Augusta House Augusta, Maine
Hotel Elmwood Waterville, Maine
Hotel DeWitt Lewiston, Maine
Hotel Littleton Lewiston, Maine
Elm Hotel Auburn, Maine
Belgrade Hotel and Cottages Belgrade Lakes, Maine

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Penobscot Expedition
(Continued from page 490)

However, the troops reached the top, threw up a breastwork and set up a cannon. General Lovell asked Commodore Saltonstall to simultaneously attack the three British vessels in the harbor, but for some reason the naval attack never took place. While councils of war were held between the American land and sea forces, land skirmishes took place. No agreement was reached for an all-out attack, and finally ample British naval reinforcements sailed into the harbor from the other side.

In view of this reinforcement, it seemed advisable to withdraw and early in the morning of August 14, the soldiers marched to the shore and were taken on board the transports, while Commodore Saltonstall formed a protecting cover toward the British fleet, without firing a single gun.

The American fleet sailed up the Penobscot River, with the entire British force, under the very capable leadership of Sir George Collier, following. The more expe-
required to bathe in the water in bath houses built near the hotel to which the water was pumped. Mud from the sulphur wells was used for all types of skin diseases, and even used by many would-be beauties to remove wrinkles. Colonel Crabbe’s wife presided over this hotel with grace and dignity, having inherited the property from the Todds. Two of the many rose bushes she planted still bloom annually. For the first time, the water was shipped to Louisville and Cincinnati and rehandled to be sent to distant points.

Fire struck down the hopes of a continuing Drennon Springs resort in 1909 when the hotel was burned. In 1914 Colonel Crabbe sold the property to W. E. Hukill, who built another hotel which was also destroyed by fire in 1924. Since then there have been no accommodations for invalids, but seekers of health still come for the healing waters. Changing owners several times in the last three decades, it is now owned by Mrs. Matt Watson, who purchased the property about two years ago. These springs have borne the test of medicinal qualities under the scrutiny of the white man, and it is not likely that the time will ever come when they will cease to be a boon to the afflicted of the human race.

In November, 1954, Bland Ballard Chapter of Henry County, Kentucky, dedicated a Directional marker of Drennon Springs. Hon. Bayless Hardin, Secretary of the Kentucky Historical Society, made the dedicatory address, with Mrs. Horace Cleve-

land, State Chairman of Conservation, and Mrs. Horace Dale, Chapter Chairman, sharing the program with the Regent, Mrs. Caldwell Bird. Mrs. Cleveland and Mrs. Dale had worked diligently to secure the marking of these historic Springs by the State Commission on Historical Markers.

At its location on U. S. 421 where Kentucky 202 leads to the Springs, it tells briefly the story of bygone days of importance and fame. “Drennon Springs—9 miles. Discovered and used by the Indians for medicinal properties. Claimed by Mathew Bracken and Jacob Drennon, members of McAfee Company, July 7, 1773. Site of Famous Western Military Academy—1850.”

“Supplementals”

Supplementals are now being received and your attention is called to the following.

The same blanks are used for supplementals as for original application for membership in the Society.

A supplemental should bear the national number of the member. Supplemental papers are endorsed only by the Chapter Registrar.

The fee for supplemental papers is $10.00 for each record. This fee must be sent, with the papers, by the Chapter Treasurer direct to the office of the Treasurer General. This fee is now retained by the Society, whether or not the claim is accepted.

Therefore, all possible dates and references to prove the line of descent and the ancestor’s services should be obtained before a supplemental is sent in for verification.

Supplemental fees are not transferable from the record of one Revolutionary ancestor to another.
DRENNON SPRINGS, KENTUCKY

Drennon Springs, located in Henry County, Kentucky; discovered and used by Indians for medicinal purposes, claimed by Jacob Drennon and Matthew Bracken, members of the McAfee Company, July 7, 1773.

On April 1, 1785, Patrick Henry, Governor of Virginia, issued to George Rogers Clark a patent for 400 acres, including the Springs. Over this trail roamed the buffalo, deer and Indians. Later, came the white man to drink of the saline waters, establishing in time the famous Grand Hotel—followed by the Western Military Academy in 1851.

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Daughters of American Revolution
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Freedoms Foundation Honors N.S.D.A.R.

Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge has notified Miss Gertrude S. Carraway, President General, N.S.D.A.R., that the Society has received the George Washington Honor Medal as a Second Award for "An Outstanding Achievement in helping to bring about a better understanding of the American Way of Life during 1954," by its entire program of work during the past year. This is the highest award ever given the Society for its general work in Historical Appreciation, Patriotic Service and Educational Training. The award was given on the basis of the presentation printed in the March issue of the D.A.R. Magazine. It included a summary of the year's work prepared by Miss Carraway and four visual aid exhibits which will be shown during the Congress. The gold medal will be accompanied by a check for $50.
Honoring

MRS. STEPHEN T. DAVIS
REGENT, HART CHAPTER, N. S. D. A. R., WINCHESTER, KENTUCKY

The members of Hart Chapter wish to pay tribute to one who made a lasting place for herself as Chairman of Furnishings of Duncan Tavern, Historic Shrine of Kentucky Daughters, to one who served well as State Librarian, State Treasurer and State Historian, and to one who now performs efficiently her office as Regent of her Chapter.
The Home of
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House built about 1710
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Organized 1891
Mrs. Howard C. Forman, Regent

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[ 502 ]
Mountain Trail Chapter, D. A. R.
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Regent

Mrs. Clarence Wardrup

and its Charter Members
Mabel Green Condon, Organizing Regent

Hazel Rice Atchison
Maude McFadden Clark
Ruby Carter
Maggie Rice Green
Margaret Eager Green
Margaret Howard Green
Anna Mae Lewis Hallenberg
Mattie Eager Howard
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[ 503 ]
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[ 505 ]
GREETINGS
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Swainsboro, the Home of the Pine Tree Festival, and 1954 winner of the Georgia Better Home Town Contest, affectionately dedicates this page to Josibel Christopher Humphrey, in appreciation of her able leadership, loyal devotion and patriotic service.

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Open House for Historic Annapolis

Many mellow old Georgian dwellings of Annapolis—a city which contains more authentic Colonial buildings than any other American community—will open their handsome doors to visitors during the 4th Annapolis Open House on Thursday and Friday, April 14-15, 1955.

Among these will be the nationally known Rideout House, built considerably before the Revolutionary War, and containing many of the original pieces of furniture.

As in the past, the sponsor will be Historic Annapolis, Inc., the non-profit historical society of Anne Arundel County, which is working for historic education and education in that area.

Opening day will be on Wednesday, April 13, featuring a special candlelight showing of the Chase-Lloyd House, circa 1769, where Francis Scott Key was married to lovely young Mary Tayloe Lloyd on January 19, 1820. After the showing, a concert of 18th-century music, and a special program concerning the background of the Chase-Lloyd House will be presented.

Tickets for the three-day session, at $9.00 each, or single-day tickets at $3.50 each, may be obtained in advance from the sponsor. They will also be on sale at the A.A.A. tour bureaus in Washington and Baltimore.

Copying of Papers

Chapters may charge, if they wish, for the copying of application papers. This would relieve the National Society’s work along this line. The National’s charge for copying papers is $2 each.
In Memoriam

MRS. HOWARD H. McCALL (Ettie Tidwell McCall)
HONORARY VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL, N. S. D. A. R.

Who passed away May 26, 1954

This page is dedicated to her memory, our beloved and most distinguished member, by

ATLANTA CHAPTER, D. A. R.

And her Sister

MRS. GEORGE S. OBear, JR.

[509]
In Memoriam

MRS. VIRGINIA RAMSEY SIMMONS
Charter Member
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[ 510 ]
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| Queries | (Continued from page 494) |
| May 22, 1729, accord. to Plympton, Mass. records. | |
| Also data on ch. if any or other relatives.—Mrs. Edgar Fuller, 213 - 14th St., Santa Monica, Calif. | |
| Greenhalgh-Matthews—Wish to know name of par., bpl., etc. of John Greenhalgh, b. 4/2/1770, mar., 1794, Ann ---, b. 6-21-1766, their ch.: John, b. 3-14-1799; Nancy, b. 10-30-1800; John Gersham, b. 1-31-1803; Betsy, b. 12-28-1804; Ellen, b. 1-28-1807; Thomas, b. 11-3-1808, liv. in Ky. in 1807. | |
| Also Ellen Greenhalgh mar. 1824 to Wm. Matthews, b. 2-20-1804 Rutherford Co., Tenn., son of Dudley Matthews, d. 1814, Rutherford Co., Tenn., who mar. 1803, Milley Newman, b. 12-25-1786. Wish to know par., bpl., etc. of Dudley Matthews. Ch. of Dudley and Milley Newman Matthews: William, b. 2-20-1804; Anderson, b. 1-20-1807; John, b. 2-9-1809; Susan Ann, b. 1-20-1811; Joseph, b. 7-16-1813.—Mrs. Richard Fowler, 1414 W. Main St., Jefferson City, Mo. Eib (Eip - Eippe) - Clayton - Brake - Hyre | |
| —Peter Eib (Eippe) of Lancaster and York Co., Pa., b. in Germany, 1785. Mar. Barbara Heistand. Son, Jacob, b. July 7, 1758, d. in Harrison Co., (Continued on page 529) | |
Honoring

MRS. SAMUEL WEBB
Organizing Regent

CLEARWATER CHAPTER
Clearwater, Florida
Organized April 18, 1932

Honored by

Miss Louise W. Cook
Present Regent

and

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Mrs. Arthur S. Kitchen
Mrs. Frederick K. Woodring
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Past Regents

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Board Dinner

An outstanding program was presented for the National Board Dinner Monday night, January 31, in the East Room of the Mayflower Hotel, under the general chairmanship of Mrs. Arthur C. Houghton, almost 100 members and guests attended. Women members of Congress were invited, and eight of the 17 were able to attend. Six of the 17 are Daughters of the American Revolution, these being Senator Margaret Chase Smith; and five members of Congress: Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers, Mrs. Frances P. Bolton, Mrs. Katharine St. George, Mrs. Cecil M. Harden, and Mrs. Elizabeth Kee.

Mrs. St. George spoke on behalf of the Congresswomen.

Four of the seven members of the Advisory Committee of the National Society were also present, accompanied by their wives. Each spoke briefly. These were Representative Graham A. Barden, Representative Charles R. Jonas, Dr. Edward L. R. Elson and Mr. William H. Pouch.

Laurence A. Stith, Jr., National President of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution, spoke on the work of the C. A. R., asking redoubled interest on the part of the D. A. R.

The President General, Miss Gertrude S. Carraway, presided and introduced the officials and guests, including four Honorary Presidents General: Mrs. Lowell F. Hobart, Mrs. H. M. Robert, Jr., Mrs. W. H. Pouch and Mrs. James B. Patton. Solos were sung by Miss Lee Meredith, accompanied on the piano by Mrs. Wommack.

Assisting Mrs. Houghton with arrangements were members of her committees: Mrs. S. Dolan Donohoe, Mrs. Catherine Birney Strong and Mrs. John A. Massey.

Tribute was paid by Miss Carraway to the fifth member of this committee, the late Mrs. Clyde M. Hamblin, who passed away a short time before the dinner but who had completed for it before her death the attractive Spring flower place cards and decoration plans. A huge display of red tulips in her memory was sent for the head table by Hoyt's Flower Gallery.
Congratulations to
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Honoring

MRS. WILLIAM EDWARD HICKS
State Regent of Louisiana
1954-1957

PELICAN CHAPTER proudly and affectionately dedicates this page to Mrs. William Edward Hicks for her sincerity and devoted loyalty to her Chapter and to the Louisiana Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.
Bon Chasse Chapter, D. A. R., Mansfield, Louisiana

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Greetings
ST. DENIS CHAPTER
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Compliments
Acme Poster Advertising Co.
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CALCASIEU CHAPTER
Daughters of the American Revolution
Lake Charles, Louisiana

Greetings
CADDY CHAPTER, D. A. R.
Shreveport, Louisiana

With the Chapters
(Continued from page 421)
Club last year. Also, she was eighty-three
Christmas Day and never misses a D. A. R.
meeting.

Mrs. John E. Weaver, Regent

(Left to right): Mrs. John E. Weaver, Regent,
Hutchins-Grayson Chapter; Mrs. Ruth Apperson
Rous, California State Regent; Mrs. Ada Taylor,
recipient of Award of Merit.

[ 518 ]
Shreveport Chapter, D.A.R.
Shreveport, La.

Honors

ADILEA HENDERSON JORDAN (Mrs. Thomas Alexander), the only living Charter Member of Shreveport Chapter, organized October 7, 1908. She served the Chapter as 1st Vice Regent (1908), State Chairman of Revolutionary Relics for Memorial Continental Hall (1926-1927).

Honoring

TALLULAH CHAPTER
D.A.R.

YERGER BROS., INC.
Growers of Certified Seed
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DELTA BUTANE CO., INC.
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BEWLEY FURNITURE COMPANY

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SHREVEPORT, LA.
Greetings from the

Colonel John Alston Chapter, D. A. R.

Valdese, North Carolina

Compliments of

Pilot Full Fashion Mills, Inc.

Valdese, North Carolina
ELIZABETH MONTFORT ASHE CHAPTER, N.S.D.A.R.
Halifax, North Carolina

In Memory of and Honoring our
Organizing Regent, MRS. URSULA DANIEL MOORE
and Complimenting her neice and namesake.

OUR REGENT, MISS URSULA MARSHALL

"CONSTITUTION HOUSE"

In this building the Constitution of North Carolina was drafted. Adopted by the General Assembly, December 18, 1776. This was the first Constitution in the United States.

The house was restored by the Chapter and given to the National Society, retaining the right of use as the Chapter House.

It is decorated in Colonial Williamsburg colors and furnished with authentic antiques.
Quiz Program
1. Which State is named for an ancient province of France?
2. What State is named for Queen Henrietta Marie?
3. Where is the motto found?
   Climb High, Climb Far, Your Aim, The Sky; Your Goal, The Star.
4. In what year was the D. A. R. Manual for Citizenship authorized and first published?
5. How many D. A. R. Manuals for Citizenship were distributed this past year?
6. When was the reward of $1,000 presented to William Tyler Page for the writing of the American's Creed?
7. What is an excellent recipe for a good speech?
8. What State Flag is the only one required to include a Cross?
9. For what does the date, April 17, 1905, stand in the annals of the N. S. D. A. R.?
10. Who said, “There will be Weather This Week tho’ I say nothing about it?”

ANSWERS
1. Maine, from a province in France so called and owned by Queen Henrietta Maria of England, wife of King Charles I.
2. Maryland.
3. On a gate at Williams College in Massachusetts.
4. April 1920—34,902 were distributed the first year.
5. 63,641 in four languages: English, French, German and Spanish.
6. April 3, 1918, by James H. Preston, Mayor of Baltimore, Maryland.
7. Good beginning—fine ending—short space between.
8. Maryland. See article of Maryland.
9. Dedication of the completed portion of Memorial Continental Hall and the holding of the 14th Continental Congress within its walls.

VISIT THE JUNIOR BAZAAR . . .
Meet
“Miss West Virginia”
FROM Michigan down to Texas, from Washington, D. C., to Washington state, and in many countries abroad, Daughters of the American Revolution, through their patriotism and leadership, are helping to preserve our country’s cherished traditions.

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Cozard Chapter
Cozard
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West Point
Elizabeth Montague Chapter
Beatrice
Jonathan Cass Chapter
Weeping Water
St. Leger Cowley Chapter
Lincoln
Mary Katherine Goddard Chapter
Omaha
Nancy Gary Chapter
Norfolk
Otoe Chapter
Nebraska City
Nikumi Chapter
Blair
Stephen Bennett Chapter
Fairmont

Sioux Lookout Chapter
North Platte
Republican Valley Chapter
Alma
Ann Froissart Chapter
Auburn
Twin Cottonwoods Chapter
Aurora
Captain Christopher Robinson Chapter
Crawford
Quivira Chapter
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Council Cottonwood Chapter
Lincoln
Lone Willow Chapter
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Shelton Chapter
Shelton and Gibbon
Elijah Gove Chapter
Stronsburg
Kitkiihakt Chapter
Superior
Butler-Johnson Chapter
Sutton

Douglas King Chapter
Wayne
Honoring

MRS. ERNEST L. SIBERT
Regent of Omaha Chapter
Omaha, Nebraska, 1954-56

Mrs. E. R. Clayton
Mrs. W. G. Firth
Mrs. J. C. Suttie
Mrs. Ray C. Wagner
Miss Grace Grant

In Memory of the Inspiration and Friendly Enthusiasm for both Daughters of American Revolution and Children of American Revolution of our late member Miss Ethel Rogers by Omaha Chapter, Omaha, Nebraska

Greetings from
37TH STAR CHAPTER
McCook, Nebraska

Compliments of
SAND HILLS CHAPTER
Hyannis, Nebraska

Dollars for Defense (Continued from page 458)

PIERRE VERENDRYE CHAPTER, N. D.—$5.00.
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DINING ROOM

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ROCKTON, ILLINOIS

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Beloit, Wisconsin
Organized 1898
Greetings from Packerland
Green Bay, Wisconsin

Honoring Our Regent
Miss Elizabeth Hood, world traveler, educator, and civic worker.

RACINE CHAPTER—Racine, Wis.
Greetings from
FORT ATKINSON CHAPTER D.A.R.
Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin

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D. A. R. MAGAZINE
1776 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.
Eau Claire Chapter

Honors

MRS. EARL MELVIN HALE
Vice-President General
National Chairman D. A. R. Magazine Committee

Since February 1926, Mrs. Hale has been a member of Eau Claire Chapter and served the society loyally as Vice Regent 1931-33, Regent 1933-36, Wisconsin First Vice Regent 1948-50, Wisconsin Building Fund Chairman for the N.S.D.A.R. addition to Constitution Hall, Wisconsin State Regent 1950-53.
DACOTAH CHAPTER
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HAGGART’S SERVICE, INC.
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Est. 1880 4th Generation

CASSELTON REPORTER
Potter and Potter Printers
North Dakota’s Oldest Weekly

Greetings
MANDAN CHAPTER
Mandan, North Dakota
Honoring Mrs. A. C. Thorkelson, Regent
SA KAKAWEA CHAPTER, D. A. R., Valley City, N. Dak.
First Chapter in the State, 1912

In Memoriam
Colonel Alexander Harrington Lord
and Nellie Todd Porter Lord
Whose untiring efforts were instrumental in the organization of
MARY VINING CHAPTER
Seaford, Delaware

Compliments of
CAPTAIN WILLIAM McKEENAN CHAPTER, D. A. R.
Hockessin, Delaware

Greetings from
CAESAR RODNEY CHAPTER
Wilmington, Delaware

AURORA CHAPTER, D. A. R.
Aurora, Illinois

Greetings from
MARY LITTLE DEERE CHAPTER
Moline, Illinois

Greetings from
Mildred Warner Washington Chapter, D.A.R.
Monmouth, Illinois

The Fifield Nursing Home,
Mrs. S. G. Fifield, Warner, N. H.
Member, Mercy Hathaway White Chapter

A Memorial to
Helen E. Buell and
Ethel V. Truell
MARY BUTLER CHAP., Laconia, N. H.

Mistress Mary Williams Chapter,
D. A. R.
East Orange, N. J.
Wishes to Honor
Florence Sanford, Our Organizing Regent

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Sleep Where Life Is Safe
It’s Fireproof “FOLKS”
Air Conditioned — Free Parking Lot

HOTEL COMO
Mrs. Al A. Reynolds, Resident-Manager
Hot Springs National Park, Ark.

Ads from District of Columbia
The District of Columbia Daughters did an outstanding job in sending in over $2,675 worth of advertisements for this issue under the direction of Mrs. Benjamin Y. Martin, State D.A.R. Magazine Advertising Chairman. Miss Faustine Dennis is State Regent. The District of Columbia Chapters participated 100%.

Susan Riviere Hetzel Chapter led with $527.50 worth of advertising. Next came the Continental Dames Chapter with $402.50 with the Army and Navy Chapter following with $165.00 in advertisements.

States Believe in D. A. R. Advertising
This issue contains advertisements from forty States and the District of Columbia. This is the largest number of States to be represented in any single issue of the D.A.R. Magazine.
**Queries**

*(Continued from page 512)*

West Va., 1832. Wife, Catherine —. Wanted documentary prf. of sonship of Jacob.


Also Jacob Brace, b. about 1746 in Germany. Sol. in Rev.; mar. Mary Slaughter; d. at Buckhannon, W. Va., 1831. Parentage of w. wanted.

Also Leonard Hyre, Jr., b. Dec. 25, 1727, in Switzerland. Came to America abt. 1737 with par., Leonard, Sr. and w., Clara Lutzler Hyre.

---

**Views of 12 Counties from Atop the Alleghenies**

Activities for All—Send for Folder

---

**Patronize Our Advertisers**

---

**Queries**

In the October 1954 issue, page 1065, in the Lee-Woodburn query the date of the birth of Clempson Lee should read 1810 instead of the printed 1819.

* * *

In the February 1955 issue, page 168, in the Nixon query the new address for Mrs. Harry E. Chambers is 5400 Anaheim Road, Long Beach 15, Cal.

He was an off. in Rev. War. Who was h's w.?

Also Jacob Hyre, s. of Leonard, Jr., mar. Elizabeth Powers, dau. of Valentine Powers, a Rev. sol. of Hardy Co., W. Va. Who was Valentine's w., the m. of Elizabeth Powers, w. of Jacob Hyre?

—Mrs. Linnie Brake Cunningham, 11 Elizabeth St., Buckhannon, W. Va.

Greetings from Virginia Daughters

LOGAN'S BARN
ANTIOCHES
Salem, Va.
U.S. Routes 11 & 460 20 Years of Reliability

ANDREW LEWIS TAVERN
1 1/2 Miles West of Salem
"FAMOUS FOR STEAKS"
Sea Foods — Southern Fried Chicken — Va. Ham
Home Made Cakes and Pies
ROUTES 11 & 460 PHONE SALEM 2955
AIR CONDITIONED

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Flowers for All Occasions
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Finney's Wharf Road, Onancock, Va.
Hand Craft, Gifts—old, new and antique
Compliments of
The Eastern Shore of Virginia Chapter, D. A. R.
Honoring its Regent, Mrs. R. S. Etter,
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The South's Largest
Seed House

T.W.WOOD & SONS
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Dan Conklyn

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Please send your order together with the remittance to the Treasurer General, N.S.D.A.R.

Greeting from
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Bluemont, Virginia

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Old Dominion Appliance Co., Inc.—Leesburg, Virginia
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Hill High Orchard—Round Hill, Virginia
The Blue Ridge Herald—Purcellville, Virginia
Raflo's Ready-To-Wear Apparel—Leesburg, Virginia

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Greetings from Virginia Daughters

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Arlington, Virginia

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Pulaski, Virginia

Greetings from
Saral Church Chapter, D. A. R.
Fairfax, Virginia

EVERHART JEWELERS
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Hargrave Military Academy
Chatham, Virginia

Greetings
Nathaniel Bacon Chapter
Richmond, Virginia

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Manufacturers of Fine Furniture Finishes
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COLONEL ABRAM PENN Chapter, D. A. R.
Stuart, Virginia

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Hargrave Military Academy
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Awards D. A. R. Citizenship Medal

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Our ONE SUBJECT PLAN of Study has increased Honor Roll students 50%. Develops concentration. Fully accredited. ROTC Highest Rating. 16 Modern Bldgs. 2 beautiful gyms, pool. Excellent environment and health record. Upper School grades 8-12; Junior School 1-7. Separate bldgs., house-mothers. 57th Year. For One Subject Plan and Catalogue, write Dr. J. C. Wicker, Box 41, Fork Union, Va.

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Paoli, Indiana

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How to make CLABBER GIRL

**Party Meringue Cookies**

Here is a perfect cookie for gift boxes and Holiday entertaining. It has a party air and a party flair, a rich and delicious cookie base with a meringue topping, delightfully different in flavor. This recipe is actually a collector’s item worthy of place in your recipe files.

### PARTY MERINGUE COOKIES

**Yield:** Approximately 2½ dozen

- 1½ cups sifted all-purpose flour
- 1 teaspoon Clabber Girl Baking Powder
- ½ cup butter or margarine
- ¾ cup beet or cane sugar
- 2 eggs, separated
- ¼ teaspoon grated lemon rind
- ¼ cup finely chopped, blanched almonds
- Red hots or glace cherries, cut into pieces
- Angelica

Sift together flour and baking powder. Cream together butter or margarine and ¼ cup sugar until fluffy. Add egg yolks; beat until smooth. Add sifted dry ingredients gradually, blending in well. Roll ¼ inch thick on lightly floured board. Cut in rounds 1½ inches in diameter; place on ungreased baking sheet one inch apart. Beat egg whites until stiff. Add ½ cup sugar gradually (1 teaspoonful at a time), beating continually. Beat until quite stiff. Fold in grated lemon rind and almonds. Pile on top of cookies. Garnish with red hots or pieces of glace cherries and thin strips of angelica. Bake at 325° F. (moderate oven) for 12 to 15 minutes.

**NOTE:** Don’t let yourself forget how good your baking can be with Clabber Girl.

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A college preparatory school for boys. Grades seven through twelve.
The Academy, with its 150 acres of campus, overlooks twenty miles of beautiful Seneca Lake.
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Otsego Lake
Family Type Summer Resort
Write: Mrs. Mary H. Lybeck
Cooperstown, N. Y.

BECKERS HOTEL AND COTTAGES
On 4th Lake — Old Forge, N. Y.
An $ recommended resort.
Write: Leo D. Westfall, Prop.

Lew Wallace Chapter
sends greetings from Albuquerque, New Mexico
on the occasion of its Golden Anniversary.

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Hot Springs of Arkansas, $4.
Westchester County, New York Regent's Round Table, N. S. D. A. R.

(which includes 14 of the Hostess Chapters)

issues a cordial invitation to all members of the N. Y. State D. A. R. to attend the 59th N. Y. State Fall Conference to be held on September 28th through September 30th, 1955 at the Hotel Statler, New York City, N. Y.

and presents this page in honor of:

MRS. GEORGE U. BAYLIES, Chairman of the 1955 State Conference and Regent of the HARVEY BIRCH CHAPTER, Scarsdale, N. Y.

and

MRS. CHARLES LEE BOWMAN, Vice-Chairman of the 1955 State Conference and Regent of the LARCHMONT CHAPTER, Larchmont, N. Y.

Mrs. Erwin Stugard, Director of the Westchester Regent's Round Table and Regent of New Rochelle Chapter, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Mrs. Albert Henry Hardenbergh, Regent of Ann Hutchinson Chapter, Bronxville, N. Y.

Miss Blanche Horton, Regent of Enoch Crosby Chapter, Carmel, N. Y.

Mrs. August H. Haucke, Regent of General Jacob Odell Chapter, Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Mrs. William Weinberg, Regent of Jonas Bronck Chapter, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Mrs. Harry B. Farrar, Regent of Keskeskick Chapter, Yonkers, N. Y.

Mrs. Joseph F. Nournan, Regent of Knapp Chapter, Pelham, N. Y.

Mrs. Ray Townsend, Regent of Mohegan Chapter, Ossining, N. Y.

Mrs. Wilbur D. Lockwood, Jr., Regent of Mount Pleasant Chapter, Pleasantville, N. Y.

Mrs. Ira Mead Strang, Regent of Pierre Van Courtlandt Chapter, Peekskill, N. Y.

Mrs. William H. Shriver, Regent of Tarrytown Chapter, Tarrytown, N. Y.

Mrs. Paul L. Clugston, Regent of White Plains Chapter, White Plains, N. Y.
And the President Smiled

(Continued from page 466)

years later Americans joined the activity visually also, when it was televised.

The second World War closed the White House grounds to all visitors. It was not until 1953 that they reopened for the traditional Monday roll. At this occasion for the first time in over a generation, there were again children in the White House, as President Eisenhower’s three young grandchildren joined the fun.
Honoring

MRS. HOWARD P. ARNEST

of

Portland, Oregon

Wahkeena Chapter dedicates this page to their distinguished member—
Past Regent and Honorary State Regent

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Norman, Oklahoma

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C. A. R.

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Five dollars.

CAFFEY SMITH
Box 227
Holly Springs, Mississippi

C. A. R.
(Continued from page 425)
done. It was a new idea in 1895 that
children needed training in leadership and
citizenship, but today the world generally
agrees that the youth of today need it
more than ever, for we realize they are
the leaders of tomorrow. As in 1895, so
in 1954, the President General of the
D. A. R. has emphasized member responsi-
bility to our youth, because she, too,
recognizes the need for training through
membership in the National Society C.A.R.
As the training progressed, Senior
C. A. R. Officers encouraged C. A. R.
members to accept Junior Offices corre-
sponding to the Senior Offices. Accord-
ingly, the National C. A. R. Convention
is set up and carried forward by these
young officers with the assistance of the
Seniors.
The accomplishments of the C. A. R.
are compiled from the Senior and Junior
reports by the National President and
National Historian each year to be for-
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published annually with the D. A. R.
Report to the Smithsonian Institution as
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WHY IT’S GREAT TO BE AN AMERICAN:

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The population of the world, which today is a little over 2 billion, will be over 21 billion in 3 centuries, if present rate of increase is maintained. This is from a report of Population Reference Bureau.

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State Activities
(Continued from page 423)

Most of the overseas organizations were represented at the luncheon meeting. Reports were given, and plans made. Speaking briefly was Miss Gertrude S. Carraway, President General.

The accompanying picture shows those in attendance. In the center is Mrs. Goodfellow. Next to her, to the left, is Miss Carraway.

Another luncheon meeting of the Units Overseas will be held at the Kennedy-Warren on April 19, 1955, during the Sixty-Fourth Continental Congress.

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