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## Contents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The President General's Message</td>
<td>547</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continental Air Defense—Major General Frederic H. Smith, Jr.</td>
<td>549</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Service for the Disposal of Unserviceable Flags—Mrs. D. B. McIntyre</td>
<td>554</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Our Strongest Weapon—Miss Gertrude S. Carraway</td>
<td>555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medals Commemorative of American Heroes and History—Georgia S. Chamberlain</td>
<td>559</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Story of Memorial Day—Maryhale Woolsey</td>
<td>561</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio's Contribution to American Music—Dr. Edward G. Mead</td>
<td>563</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dolly Madison—Anne Worthington Newton</td>
<td>567</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.A.R. Reviews Service to Army Nurse Corps—Mary Spargo</td>
<td>568</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Defense—Marguerite C. Patton and Frances B. Lucas</td>
<td>569</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your Summer Work—Sarah Corbin Robert</td>
<td>573</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Activities</td>
<td>575</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With the Chapters</td>
<td>577</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genealogical Department</td>
<td>593</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado—Mrs. Roy D. Lee</td>
<td>602</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio—Miss Claire Gipson</td>
<td>653</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appealing to Juniors—Louise J. Gruber</td>
<td>667</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The D.A.R. Gets Its Charter</td>
<td>668</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registrar General's Rebinding Fund—Mrs. Leonard D. Wallace</td>
<td>668</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quiz Program</td>
<td>668</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Among Our Contributors</td>
<td>670</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Way to Peace (Poem)—Camilla Mays Frank</td>
<td>671</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aftermath (Poem)—Lulu Brunt Dawson</td>
<td>671</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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KINNIKINNIK CHAPTER SALUTES

VISIT FAMOUS . . .

SEVEN FALLS

AND SOUTH CHEYENNE CANON

—by day
—by night

Gorgeously LIGHTED

evenings during the summer and Christmas Holidays

Eighty immense flood lights and over 1,200 smaller lights create a dazzling fairyland.

A world-famed beauty spot that should be on your "must see" list. Thrill to the beauty of the Pillars of Hercules, Helen Hunt Jackson's Grave and spectacular walls of highly colored granite with curious, massive rock formations.

"The Grandest Mile of Scenery in Colorado"

OPEN YEAR 'ROUND

Colorado Springs, Colo.
The President General’s Message

“PROTECT AMERICA’S FUTURE THROUGH PATRIOTIC EDUCATION” has been announced by the National Program Committee Chairman as the theme for Chapter programs during this next year, the last year of this three-year D. A. R. Administration.

Chapters throughout the country are asked to use this theme as much as possible in planning Chapter programs for the Fall, Winter and Spring. It is splendid to note the increasing numbers of Chapters cooperating each year in adapting the Program Committee’s annual themes for their Chapter meetings and yearbooks.

For the first year of this Administration, the Program Committee emphasized our historical objective with the theme, “Perpetuate the Spirit of America.” For the past year the outstanding patriotic aims of our patriotic Society were stressed in our theme of “Foster True Patriotism.” These were used for the Continental Congress themes.

Our educational goals will be given due emphasis this year in National Society work and, we hope, in State and Chapter interests. Through them we can and must protect the future of America. This is the best hope for the preservation of our Constitutional Republic and our American Way of Life.

Our representative republic will not be lost all at once at an early date. But, there is danger that its freedoms may be chipped away little by little, if our citizens are not alert to the dangers and well informed on the trends. So, a major purpose of our educational theme for the year will be to help spread word among all our members and other Americans about the threats of infiltration or possible socialistic or communistic movements which might tend to weaken or destroy our Constitution.

The years to come will probably bring even greater dangers to our government than those which lurk behind the scenes at present. That is why it is essential to educate the younger generations in historical appreciation and patriotic service, so they will be willing to “risk their lives and fortunes” to preserve their rich heritage in this favored land of ours.

“Unto us a child is born . . . and the government shall be upon His shoulders,” reads the Bible verse from Isaiah 9:6. This reminds us that our government and its defense will in the years to come be upon the shoulders of those who are now little children.

In all our fine educational work, including the Approved Schools and many phases of citizenship training, we must strive to see to it that American History is taught and understood, that Religion and Responsibility are added to the three primary academic R’s of reading, ’riting, and ’rithmetic.

EVERY committee, EVERY Chapter and EVERY member, Juniors and Seniors, can and should have a part in helping carry out this educational objective of our Society. It means present and future education, for young as well as old. It means service TODAY for TOMORROW. It specifies our America and Americanism.

Let us all, each and every one, in her own way practice and preach the Biblical admonition: “So teach us to number our days that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom.”

President General, N. S. D. A. R.
BARWICK IMPERIAL CHENILLE is everything your heart can desire in supreme luxury carpeting as functional as it is fine... A tufted textured masterpiece created of 20% nylon 80% avisco rayon yarn... by world-famous Barwick, makers of the ultimate in man-made fiber carpeting and world's largest makers of fine cotton carpeting.

The same sturdy jute backing used for centuries in heirloom rugs preserves and protects the beauty of BARWICK IMPERIAL CHENILLE. 19 glorious stay-fresh colors (including dawn grey, gun metal, spruce green, honey beige, hunter green, valley rose, champagne, nutria, white, antique gold shown here) in seamless widths up to 12 ft. approximately $11.50 per sq. yd.

Select your heart's desire in carpeting from Barwick's famous 14 textures at better stores everywhere.
IN the past few years tremendous changes have profoundly affected our national security, as it relates to air power.

Two great oceans and a vast and untraveled polar cap have, until recently, served as great defensive aids in insuring our nation against direct attack, particularly so long as we maintained a powerful Navy.

The advent of the long-range bomber did not substantially change this picture, for the economic, manpower and supply problems incident to intercontinental air warfare, employing conventional weapons, were so tremendous as to make such an operation on a large scale prohibitive in cost.

Hiroshima and Nagasaki sounded the warning, however, that a new era in warfare had been born, and that defensive measures which had been adequate in the past would need drastic revision in the future.

A B-29 is designed to carry 20,000 pounds of bombs. The single bomb dropped on Hiroshima had the equivalent in energy of 20,000 tons of TNT.

Thus, on that day, one bomber carried the equivalent power of 2,000 B-29s carrying conventional explosives. Now, intercontinental air warfare could be made to pay off—the combination of the long-range bomber and atomic weapons would permit an enemy to conduct intercontinental air warfare, involving almost unbelievable destruction, without exhausting his own economic, material and manpower resources, and the sea and polar areas which he must cross would present problems no more difficult than are easily overcome in flights of aircraft over any other parts of the globe.

The American public, slowly—perhaps far too slowly—began to realize in the years immediately following the close of World War II that, there existed behind the Iron Curtain a fanatic ideology, bent upon imposing upon the rest of the world its doctrines and its concepts of govern-ment.

We watched Russia continue her wartime economy unabated after hostilities ceased, until on June 25, 1950, she felt strong enough, and felt us weak enough, to risk a war through launching one of her satellites against its democratic half brother in South Korea. Since that time, we have been engaged in an accelerated effort to increase our defense preparations.

If war should come, we may be certain that the Kremlin has not lost sight of the lessons of the past. In the two great global conflicts of modern times, the United States, through its great productive capacity and its mobilized manpower, has tipped the scales of victory to her side.

In both those conflicts we were allowed time to ready ourselves by the ability of hard-pressed allies to hold the enemy in check. Our great industrial machine was untouched and the will of our people to fight was not impaired by direct attack upon our civil population. Every man, woman and child in this nation must realize that in any war of the future, an aggressor will first strike at those two elements of our power.

The major threat we face today is certainly obvious, but let me reiterate the Soviet Air Force is a highly organized and versatile complex of Air Forces, armed with first class equipment and supported by a massive industrial and research structure, over which it exercises the highest priorities.

They have moved a long way in over-coming their deficiency in long-range air power. Today the Commander of the Soviet long-range air force has at his disposal more than twelve-hundred TU-4s—

the improved Soviet adaptation of our B-29.

His force is continuing to expand and it is significant that a new long-range Soviet jet bomber of original design has been observed in flight. Along with this rapid rise in long-range power, is the companion rise of Soviet atomic power.

Together, they form the most ominous threat this country has ever known.

To counter this threat requires the coordinated effort of all of us—both military and civilian. Today, wars are fought by the people as a whole—not merely by
military forces. Civil defense programs must go hand-in-hand with the military programs.

Functionally, the performance of the Air Defense mission requires the participation of many agencies.

One—the Air Force provides the basic organization, detection and interception forces.

Two—the Army provides antiaircraft units.

Three—the Navy provides Naval Forces as are required and available.

These military forces are under the control of a joint commander, and are subject to joint doctrines and procedures, approved by the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Last—but certainly not least—is the participation and cooperation of various civil agencies.

Here is the concept of operations—while the defense forces move into action to strike down as many as possible of the attacking enemy aircraft, the Strategic Air Command must make strikes at the enemy’s own Air Force-in-being, the bases from which it operates, and the aircraft on these bases. This is Air Defense—but defense both close to the chest and as far ahead as the air arm can reach.

The mission assigned the Continental Air Defense Command can be stated in very simple terms. It is to:

(1) Defend the United States against air attack.

(2) Support the emergency operations of Strategic Air Command, the Military Air Transport Service, and other unified commands.

Fundamentally, the four basic actions of any Air Defense are: detection, identification, interception and destruction. Given adequate means to accomplish these actions, effective Air Defense becomes a matter of time. The time required for identification, interception and destruction must be less than the time of detection to the time of bomb release.

Needless to say—as bomber speed increases, the time to accomplish each of the basic actions must decrease. All Air Defense efforts are directed toward the ultimate in these functions; that is, the rapid, accurate, destruction of hostile aircraft and missiles.

We shall now review the status of the means to accomplish these four basic actions.

First—detection.

As is immediately evident, detection capability in Alaska, Canada and Greenland would be of immense value to the continental United States Air Defense System, as well as for local air defense in those areas.

Alaska has some radars operating now and more are programmed. The same applies to Canada. Our Northeast Air Command has a radar net also.

The Air Defense Systems in these areas and the system here in the United States are very closely coordinated with each other.

Building radar nets is a long and costly process. From the start, budget limitations necessitated beginning the radar coverage around a few vital targets and then extending the coverage outward—and the outward extension had to be limited to the most logical routes of enemy penetration.

The U. S. permanent radar net is now fully operational. All of the radars in this net are now operating on a 24-hour per day schedule. This net gives us good high altitude coverage over a large portion of the country and its deployment was based upon many factors; including location of likely critical targets, probable enemy routes of approach, and terrain features. It does not, however, cover the entire country.

Radar are very expensive and budget limitations dictate a very careful balance between offensive and defensive expenditures.

An obvious solution is, of course, more radars—we do have some movable type radars planned to alleviate the dead space problem and to provide for some of the yet uncovered areas in the United States. But to fill all the gaps, and to give complete low altitude radar coverage in even relatively limited areas, would be tremendously expensive with present types.

Research is being vigorously pursued toward solving the low altitude approach detection problem with radar. We need a relatively cheap, small automatic radar capable of surface to medium altitude coverage within 25-40 miles. A large number would be required. Until we have
such radars developed, installed and operating, the only low altitude detection means available is the Ground Observer Corps. Even when that time comes, the Ground Observer Corps will be required on continuous duty in many areas and on an organized "alert stand-by" basis in other areas.

The Ground Observer Corps is an integral part of the existing detection system. I should like to spend a little time explaining this organization and its plan for the future since the success of the Ground Observer Corps depends most upon the cooperation of patriotic citizens and organizations.

It was about two and a half years ago that the Ground Observer Corps began a routine in various vital sectors of our country, which is almost without precedent in our Nation's history. Civilian volunteers undertook the tedious chore of 24-hour around-the-clock plane spotting and reporting as a vital augmentation of our country's radar network.

Since the beginning of "Operation Sky-watch," as the activities of the Ground Observer Corps are called, the system has expanded into about 15,000 observer stations and 49 filter centers with about 380,000 civilian volunteers enrolled in the program.

These people today provide the only means now available to permit detection of low flying aircraft, and their efficiency in this mission is in direct proportion to the manning achieved, the incentive provided to the volunteers, and the amount of training that can be given.

To meet our requirements for improved aircraft detection and identification, we are expanding the Ground Observer Corps to extend into every state in the Union. This means that we will need over a million civilian volunteer aircraft spotters.

Our Ground Observer posts will be increased from the current number to about 24,000, and the filter centers which receive and evaluate reports of aircraft movements from the observer posts, will also be upped from 49 to 73, with most of the new centers to be established in states presently without these facilities.

Normally, each filter center has approximately 200 ground observer posts located ideally eight miles apart, and requiring 12,000 civilian volunteers to man both the posts and the filter center.

Each filter center is permanently manned with a military detachment of officers and airmen having a dual operational and training mission. Mobile training teams are organized and equipped to train the supervisory personnel of the observation posts. In addition, the detachment must train from 500 to 1,000 volunteers to operate each filter center.

Although the Ground Observer Corps is active today in 36 states, sky-watching on a 24-hour basis is conducted in only 27 of these. Under the expanded program, the Ground Observer Corps will extend into every state of the Union, but certain internal areas will be on a stand-by basis only. Ground Observers in these stand-by areas will be placed on a 24-hour watch only in case of a national emergency, or for scheduled exercises.

However, a major portion of the area within the continental United States will have observer posts manned with civilian workers on duty on an around-the-clock basis.

The functions of recruiting and administering civilian volunteers for observation posts and filter centers are assumed by the various states since the Ground Observer Corps is recognized federally as an integral part of the United States Civil Defense Corps.

But the task of recruiting over a million people to give of their time and effort without tangible compensation, is a large one. The U. S. Air Force cooperates wherever possible, but much of the help comes from patriotic civic organizations that adopt the Ground Observer Corps recruiting program as a public service project.

One of our problems in recruiting civilian volunteers and keeping them in the program is to gain for them ample recognition for the time they serve without monetary reward. We have every reason in Continental Air Defense Command to appreciate these men and women—but no more than any other citizen should. We are closer to the immediate problem of air defense because it is our responsibility. But we certainly are no closer to the consequences than you are if we should fail anywhere along the line to carry out our responsibility.
In a way, we consider the Ground Observer Corps as the potential trigger of our defensive weapons system. It could well be that one or two observers would catch a low-flying group of aircraft, which had escaped our radar detection net.

We feel that the Ground Observer Corps stands at the trigger of our country's future, and their aim thus far, for a young organization, has been very good.

In view of the tremendous amount of air traffic, effective identification is probably our most difficult problem. The only effective solution at this time is strict control of air traffic in order to avoid saturation of our identification system which involves the matching of flight plans with radar tracks.

The first step in such an identification program, is the identification of aircraft penetrating the borders of the country, and certain critical interior areas. The Air Defense Command, in conjunction with the Civil Aeronautics Administration, established certain areas which are called Air Defense Identification Zones. All flights from seaward and crossing the Canadian border must have flight plans. The flights inside of internal Air Defense Identification Zones above 4,000 feet also require flight plans.

The establishment of the lower limit of 4,000 feet in internal zones, resulted from the large number of small aircraft operating at low altitudes, lack of communication facilities, and the very poor radar coverage at low altitudes. The 24-hour operation of the GOC is the major step to reduce or eliminate this critical 4,000 feet of free space.

Having briefly covered detection and identification, we now proceed to interception and destruction.

To perform the mission of interception, the Air Defense Command has been allocated some of the finest and fastest jet fighters in the Armed Forces, all-weather fighter interceptors, designed for our mission and capable of interception and destruction of the target while flying on instruments.

The Continental Air Defense Command has fighter squadrons on bases throughout the country for defense of critical areas, but we are spread thinly and there are some important areas still unprotected. The date for completion of the presently approved program now appears to be 1957.

Fighters of other Air Force Commands and of the Navy are available to the Continental Air Defense Command for emergency use. These would augment our fighter force to a considerable degree, if the demands of their primary mission and warning time will permit. Many Air National Guard units are now available to us as a combat force augmentation, though, again, we need advance warning for their effective employment.

This fighter force demands the utmost efficiency in its utilization for Air Defense. Any increase in capability of target detection, tracking and identification, will result in a directly proportional increase in the efficiency of utilization of the fighter force available.

The final phase of the four basic actions is, of course, destruction. The destruction of an enemy bomber is a function of either the armament carrier by the interceptor, or the fire from the Army Antiaircraft batteries.

In the past year the interceptor tactics changed, due to the use of aircraft with a new fire control system, and the use of aerial rockets. This change of fighter tactics, with the improved armament, gives to the fighter a greatly improved ability to destroy the bomber.

With the airborne guided missile now in development as armament, the interceptor will be able to fire from any approach, at will, out of gun or cannon range from the bomber.

The Army Antiaircraft Command supports the Continental Air Defense Command, by providing final rings of defense against any enemy aircraft penetrating the screen of fighter-interceptors which would go out to meet the attacking bombers. In short, the Army has joined with the Air Force to develop what might be likened to a defense in depth.

The antiaircraft defense of the United States against air attack is, in fact, one of the Army’s major responsibilities. Most defended zones are heavily populated or industrial areas. Many large cities do not have antiaircraft defenses at the present time. The Army—like the Air Force—can stretch a defense dollar only so far, and there simply are not enough guns and men to go around.
In this field, the development of the first operational antiaircraft guided missile, the Nike, was a great stride forward. The formation of Nike battalions and the movement of these battalions to on-site locations in the United States is progressing steadily. For use against planes flying at low and medium altitudes, the antiaircraft troops have a new cannon—the Sky-sweeper. It is electronically controlled and tracks the target automatically while firing 75mm shells at a rapid rate. These two new weapons supplement the old standbys of antiaircraft artillery, the 90mm and 120mm guns.

The Navy set up a staff under the able leadership of Rear Admiral A. K. Morehouse, whose title is Commander, Naval Forces, Continental Air Defense Command. He is able to bring into the defense picture the facilities of our Navy, including aircraft, naval air stations, radar facilities, picket ships, early warning patrol planes, and the antiaircraft capabilities of the Navy ships in port.

Aircraft carriers might be used effectively, too. Although the carrier is essentially an offensive weapon, its ability to launch jet fighters far off our shores and intercept incoming raids before they can reach our borders, might prove invaluable in keeping the battle away from the continental United States itself.

Having covered briefly the means to accomplish the four basic actions, let us now turn to Operations.

The geographic subdivision of responsibilities of the Continental Air Defense Command Headquarters at Colorado Springs, breaks down the country into three regions, each the responsibility of an Air Defense Force—Joint Eastern Air Defense Force Headquarters near Newburgh, New York, at Stewart Air Force Base; Joint Central at Grandview, Missouri; and Joint Western at Hamilton Air Force Base, just north of San Francisco. Each region is divided into sectors, the responsibility of an Air Defense Division, which has direct operational control of all surveillance units and weapons allotted to the sector.

From these supervisory and direction echelons we proceed down to the basic organizations: Radar squadrons, fighter squadrons and service units.

At present, this all adds up to approximately 76,000 personnel in the Air Defense Command. Add to this the thousands in the Army Antiaircraft Command and the Naval Forces—and the 380,000 civilians in the Ground Observer Corps—and you have an idea of the magnitude of the organization which is welded into a team operating on a split-second schedule.

The Continental Air Defense Command's concept of operations is "decentralization of execution." The very nature of our assigned mission, that of providing an adequate air defense at any unknown time, dictates this policy. The time factor involved is all-important.

The use by the Continental Air Defense Command of every means within its limited resources, in a manner which will maximize the defense capability, is certainly essential to the security of this nation. This, we will continue to do to the best of our ability.

Short of some revolutionary development not now foreseeable, no nation can afford to attempt to build a completely impregnable military air defense. In air warfare, as in other types of warfare, the best defense is a strong offense, and this country must not fall into the error of expending so much of its manpower, money and material resources in an attempt to create an air Maginot line, as to prejudice its capability to carry the war to any aggressor in offensive operations. I think we all realize that in any future war, our air power must play a vital, if not a predominant role.

If it is to be successful, if war comes, it must have existed in peacetime, and it does not consist of military aircraft alone. In what is perhaps an over-simplification, true air power may be said to consist of a sound and healthy aircraft industry; a powerful military air arm equipped with modern aircraft and modern weapons; and a large, efficient and properly controlled civil air transport industry. The public must realize that all of these elements are necessary and must support them; and in addition, the public must realize full well that in war, air power will work both ways, and it must be prepared to stand the shock of serious loss of life among our civil population and the serious impairment of our productive capacity.

(Continued on page 568)
A Service for the Disposal of Unserviceable Flags

ARRANGED BY MRS. D. B. McINTYRE
Wisconsin State Chairman, Correct Use of the Flag

Chairman, Correct Use of the Flag:

MADAM REGENT, I have in my possession several unserviceable flags of our country which have been handed to me for disposal.

Regent:

Madam Chairman, Our Flag Code states that “an old, torn or soiled flag should be destroyed preferably by burning.” You may elect a detail from our members and advance with the flags to the Chaplain for their inspection.

(Chairman and detail with flags advance to the Chaplain.)

Chairman:

Madam Chaplain, we present these flags for your inspection.

Chaplain:

Madam Chairman, is the present condition of these flags the result of their usual service as the emblem of our country?

Chairman:

These flags have become faded and worn in service as an emblem of our country, in the service of memory and tribute to our honored dead and in respect to events honored by our National Holidays.

Chaplain:

You may present them to the Regent for final inspection and a fitting disposal.

(Regent and the detail advance to the Regent.)

Regent (continues):

Madam Regent, these flags have become faded and worn in the service of tribute and love. I recommend that they be fittingly destroyed.

Regent:

Daughters, we have presented here these flags of our country which have been inspected and condemned as unserviceable. They have reached their present state in proper service of tribute, memory and love.

A flag may be a flimsy bit of printed gauze or a beautiful banner of finest silk. Its intrinsic value may be trifling or great; but its real value is beyond price, for it is a precious symbol which has inspired our race for a free Nation of free men devoted to the ideals and practices of Justice and Freedom.

(The flag which has been held to the right of the Regent is now carried to the right of the fire, facing the Regent and assembly. The Chairman and detail with the unusable flags stand at the left behind the fire which is burning low.)

Regent (continues):

The Chaplain will offer prayer.

Chaplain:

Almighty God, bless and consecrate this present hour.

We thank Thee for our Country and its Flag and for the liberty for which it stands.

We thank Thee for the beauty of this symbolism which has inspired our race from generation to generation.

Bless to us its reminders of heroic sacrifices, its call to devotion and service on our part and grant that we may be true to the ideals it teaches, that in us the highest type of patriotism may be developed,

So that in reverencing our Flag we may build up within ourselves honor and justice and integrity of life.

In Thee O Lord, do we put our trust.

Bless our America we pray and make her Thine own messenger of righteousness and peace.

We ask Through Jesus Christ our Lord:

Amen.

Regent:

We will stand at attention for the burning of the Flags.

To clean and purging flames we commit these Flags. Their places are taken by bright new ones.

(Continued on page 568)
Our Strongest Weapon

Address to 29th Women’s Patriotic Conference
January 13, 1955—Washington, D. C.

BY MISS GERTRUDE S. CARRAWAY

IT IS an honor to address this Patriotic Conference. Years ago I had the privilege of attending some of your earliest meetings, when you helped blaze the trail against pacifism and communism. Then like “voices crying in the wilderness,” those warnings have been vindicated.

Now more than ever we need patriotism and patriotic gatherings. As has been said, “The only thing for evil to win is for the good to do nothing.”

This is an era of danger, tension, confusion. There are serious threats to our national security: termites from within, boring under our structure of government; and enemies from without, seeking its conquest.

Actually we are at war: a conflict of ideologies, between a doctrine which eliminates God and individualism and our moral philosophy which embraces religion and the dignity of man.

Nuclear weapons are being made which could destroy cities and residents, civilization itself. Planes can circle the globe more than twice as fast as sound. Guided missiles may be unleashed against distant pinpoint targets.

These are important for our defense. We must be adequately prepared militarily for any emergency. It is the best insurance for peace. Our foes understand the language of force.

But, material prowess is not enough to win either a hot war or a cold war of economic, industrial and political rivalry. Our strongest weapon is not the gun, plane or bomb. It is a patriotic spirit in the minds and hearts of our people, based on zeal to preserve the American Way of Life.

This dynamic morale has consistently proved its value: in exploring and settling uncharted coasts, plains and mountains; winning the Revolution and other wars; building thriving businesses; developing miracle medicines and utilities. It can remain our bulwark, if we meet the perils of this period with similar bravery, ingenuity and honor.

America has long held significant meaning as an idea and ideal, a land of opportunity, with a chance for all to get ahead, become what we make of ourselves. Immigrants have flocked to our shores to share unsurpassed benefits. Our priceless heritage has captured the imagination of many dominated peoples. It is still the hope of the world.

However, besides too many citizens who are “soft on communism,” we have here today too many who are “soft on Americanism.” Patriotism has been wrongly criticized as narrow-minded and old-fashioned. Blinded or intrigued by erroneous propaganda, illusion or delusion for the millennium, unrealistic Utopians would sell our birthright for a mess of pottage.

Stronger advocacy is needed for our individual enterprise, patriotic endeavor, religious trust. This is the safe and sane course which has made our nation so great, outranking others, with the highest standards of living in the world, and, despite mistakes and failings, the best government on earth, the freest and finest in all history.

Americanism is creed, philosophy, a Way of Life. It is faith, belief that man, with God’s help, is capable of self-rule. We must accentuate it in every way possible, become as vigorous and enthusiastic in fostering and publicizing it as our enemies are in operating against it.

Based on eternal principles of freedom, justice and mercy, it is timeless—just as essential in this age as in the past. On its preservation and extension depends the future of America.

If it is perpetuated, our own people must understand it better. How can they be active for it, if they are not aware of its advantages? Many schools fail to teach American history, the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution. Fortunately, improvement is being noticed along this line. Each of us can assist.

Our form of government is not sufficiently studied. It is unique in that it is
not a democracy but a representative republic, upheld by cooperation not coercion, the consent of the governed, the state being considered the servant, not the master, of its constituents, with rule by law rather than men, checks and balances being so contrived that none of the three separate branches can assume dictatorial control.

If we were all more familiar with its functions, it could be more efficient. There would not be so many attempts to pass unconstitutional legislation. Nor would there be so much readiness to exchange it for untried, unwise schemes.

Numerous problems are still unsolved. No government, no human, is perfect. But, it is the best yet devised. As we have surmounted previous difficulties, so we can overcome future challenges, with the same spirit.

When Washington faced apparently hopeless defeat at Valley Forge, he knelt in prayer. A year after the U. S. S. Arizona was sunk at Pearl Harbor, the United States Flag was raised proudly over its hull.

In these days when so many persons want “something for nothing,” the self-reliance and self-sacrifice of older patriarchs are necessary to sustain self-government.

Statesmen of the hardy calibre who built this nation should be emulated, abiding by principles instead of expedients, laboring for the next generation rather than the next election, for the general welfare, the greatest good to the greatest number and the least harm to the least number.

Most of all, we need more loyal citizens, girded with moral armament, who put the public weal above private interests. The strength of a republic depends on its constituents. Indeed, a republic is its constituents.

During the past quarter of a century our standard of living has risen forty per cent, a splendid gain; but our patriotic and religious advance has not kept pace. Just as we test jets and bombs, so we should pay attention to our strongest weapon of defense; practicing, teaching and preaching better Americanism. We keep our guns clean and powder dry, available for any call; likewise, we should cherish the spirit of America, in order to pass on to posterity, bright and unmarred, “Freedom’s Holy Light.”

It is imperative to be good Americans, not content to rest upon our laurels but eager to interpret them as stepping stones to further progress; to do what we can to promote better citizenship, prevent crime and delinquency; and to show, by example and precept, that, compared with foreignisms, Americanism has sounder theory and stronger appeal.

If our people are well grounded in its fundamentals, if we know how our land has become powerful, if we are grateful for our blessings and sincere in love of community and service to country, no treason or disloyalty can find soil fertile enough to take root. There would be no cause to fear the communist menace, if we build up resistance by becoming imbued with Americanism.

In addition to being thus our strongest weapon of defense, this crusading spirit can be our cardinal weapon of offense.

Too long has the United States been on the defensive. We should now assume the offensive in the cold war. An ideology may be defeated by a better ideology.

Our systems are far superior to those of the Reds. They have come through with flying colors in our own land, relying on ballots not bullets, evolution not revolution. Our case is much more valid, but it is misunderstood abroad. Not yet has it been fully presented to the world. The pen can be mightier than the sword. We must prove in word and deed the pre-eminence of free enterprise. Godless communism can be overcome by a psychological counter-offensive with our religious and political concepts.

It is late, but not too late. The situation is critical, but not hopeless.

Washington lost battles, but never lacked determination and vision, finally winning the war—and the peace. From him we can derive inspiration to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty.

Such purpose for positive action, with providential care, can bring the will to do, the courage to dare, the discipline to persevere, the stamina and integrity to triumph.

Our leaders have concentrated primarily on financial gifts and sharing our technological know-how with other countries. We can not buy international friendships.
Our nation may be “feared for its strength and courted for its money,” but its material patronage is not always judiciously used or appreciated.

Meanwhile, we have lost ideologically. Half the world has fallen to communism. It has been spread forcefully and forcibly. Only two per cent of the Poles are said to be communists; only five per cent of the Chinese. Yet, their historic areas have been pulled behind the Iron Curtain, whose fanatical conspirators have the avowed ambition to conquer the whole world, including our own United States. It is high time to halt this disastrous march.

Ruin looms if we overtax and overborrow. We can help others who are worthy to help themselves, but not spread ourselves so thin over so much outside territory that our economy will be strained, especially when so many things are needed at home. It is feasible to carry out a policy of good neighbor or partner without being lavish or becoming submerged. Our old slogan should be re-adopted: “Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute.”

America must be kept strong and solvent. Who would answer our plea, if our national safety was endangered? Even Allies cannot always be counted on in crises.

What other peoples would probably prefer to monetary bounties for their governments, some of which are communist or socialistic, is more hope for personal liberty, such as is enjoyed in America. If we want to “win friends and influence people,” we should stress that we have freedoms and they can have them, too, if they toil earnestly for them.

In our favor is one paramount point. More even than freedom from want, there is a universal hunger for freedom of speech and conscience. This innate craving, like national pride, cannot be forever repressed or suppressed by oppression.

For centuries civilization has moved forward through this spark in personalities. Those really wanting to be free have usually won, not only because in time they rise to oppose tyranny but also because as individuals they can be more successful than automatons or slaves executing despotic orders.

Human faculties form more potential might than minerals, oils and atoms. More effective than any rifle is the man behind it. If he is infused with a firm conviction in a righteous cause, he is more invincible than a mouthpiece transmitting the commands of a dictator. This is advantageous for our side, even though our opponents outnumber us eight to three, because of the inherent, indomitable desire of men to be free.

Washington predicted that a prudent use of liberty under the Constitution might “induce every nation which is yet a stranger to it” to adopt it. So long as glows our flame of freedom under God, it will shine as a magnetic beacon to all liberty-loving peoples everywhere. It can even pierce an Iron Curtain.

This is not to be construed as a prediction for the early overthrow of Soviet authority. They are too overwhelmingly intrenched and fortified, with methods which can not be easily subdued. The three per cent who are communists in Russia have subjugated vast majorities to weakness and inertia.

But men do aspire to be free agents. This yearning accounts for such valor as that of the Polish pilot who took risks and flew westward to recover the freedom lost under the Iron Heel.

An elderly immigrant from a Satellite country wrote as a main reason she was thankful to be in America: “I can go to bed every night without being afraid.”

An American journalist asked a Hungarian newspaperman if he could write what he pleased. “Yes, of course,” was the reply, “but only once.”

Soviets expect to capitalize on our divergent opinions. That is our prerogative, but they consider them our main weaknesses. Instead of so much destructive criticism, bickering, debunking, defeatism, we should utilize constructive credos, affirmative approaches in presenting a united and resolute national front.

Lenin advised his followers to “postpone operations until the moral disintegration of the enemy renders the delivery of the mortal blow easy.” Decay from within has caused the downfall of other nations. We can not let the communists achieve their aims through our decay or disunity.

Instead of promising voters so much, we should emphasize their duties, the fact that each right entails an obligation, giving as well as getting, urging incentive,
hard work and thrift instead of doles, handouts, subsidies. The Biblical injunction warns: “To whom much is given, of him much is also required.”

We must educate for good citizenship, teaching a sense of responsibility, to do what we can for ourselves, instead of the current tendency to let someone else do it or have the government do it. Abundance for all can no more be guaranteed than good health. But, liberty is more precious than security, equality of opportunity than regimentation.

Our Constitutional government will not be lost immediately. There is reason to fear that its freedoms may be chipped away little by little, so that the loss may pass almost unnoticed at the time.

The main danger is having them undermined through infiltration by Trojan horses, Fifth Columnists, fellow-travelers or impractical sympathizers. As our predecessors had to be vigilant, so do we to insure against spies, saboteurs, socialist or fascist trends and treaty powers which might circumvent the assets making our nation so outstanding.

That is why Congress should ratify an amendment to our Constitution to prevent treaties or executive agreements with unconstitutional provisions from becoming the supreme law. This would safeguard the rights of Americans and our duly-elected representatives to pass our own domestic legislation, preserving the Constitution as envisioned by its framers.

Nor should our country join any world government or partial world government. Proposals for revisions of the United Nations Charter to turn that organization into a limited world government should be opposed. We must not lose our hard-earned national sovereignty, barter away our bequest of independence, by becoming a vassal province in a world or regional state.

Likewise, the NATO Status of Forces Treaty should somehow be revised so that our Stars and Stripes may resume its time-honored duty of defending those who defend it on foreign soil.

Benjamin Franklin asserted: “They that can give up essential liberty to obtain a little temporary safety deserve neither liberty nor safety.”

Congressional investigations should be continued. They do not threaten our liberties; they try to protect them. We investigate theft and murder; why not espionage and treason? The FBI, with whose superb work we should cooperate, cannot always expose subversion as can Congressional committees.

Fifth-amendment invokers who misuse the freedoms under our Constitution should support the Constitution in its entirety. Something is awry when a witness at one hearing can hide behind the cloak of this amendment 244 times; another, 250 times. Those accorded the privilege of this safety valve should merit it.

True Americans should at all times be willing to take loyalty oaths. We often recite our religious creed. Frequently we express our love for friends. Why not for our native land?

James Russell Lowell was asked: “How long do you think the American Republic will endure?” He replied, “So long as the ideas of its Founding Fathers continue to be dominant.”

Woodrow Wilson declared, “Our whole duty for the present, at any rate, is summed up in the motto: ‘America First.’”

This is not isolationism. Some may mistakenly call it that. It is realistic and practical, enlightened self-interest. It is right to love our country best, to put its welfare foremost. It is the only one to which we pledge allegiance, the only one that protects, trains, benefits us. In turn, we owe it our protection, pride and devotion.

America is great. It is our mission to keep it so.

Our Way of Life excels all others. Let us maintain it, strongly and surely, with confidence in ourselves, trust in Divine guidance.

This spirit forms our most powerful weapon. Here, we must stimulate for it more implicit faith. Elsewhere, we should arouse for it more ardent fervor.

Americans are famed as salesmen. Let us undertake to sell, at home and abroad, our most important product. It is humanity’s best hope.

This address by Miss Carraway was printed in the Congressional Record of January 20, upon motion offered by Representative William B. Widnall, of the Seventh New Jersey District, and unanimously approved by the House of Representatives of the United States Congress.
AMERICANS love souvenirs. Instead of tawdry and meaningless mementoes obtainable at the sites of the stirring events of our history why do we not avail ourselves of the opportunity to obtain for a few dollars some of the beautiful National commemorative medals so readily available to all from the United States Mint at Philadelphia?

Congress voted gold medals to individual heroes of the Revolution, to the prominent Army and Navy figures of the War of 1812, and from time to time to other important personages and for commemoration of various great events of our history. Bronze duplicates of these are sold to the public by cash or postal money order by the United States Mint at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, with the understanding that they are not to be resold at a profit.

The first and the finest of our National Medals celebrates Washington’s recapture of Boston. It has an interesting history. Duvivier, medalist to the French king, designed the gold medal voted by Congress in March of 1776 to Washington. Duvivier took the design of the profile of our first and greatest President from the Houdon bust. The original gold medal was bought from descendants of Washington’s heirs in 1876 by some patriotic citizens of Boston who presented it to the City of Boston and it is now preserved in the Boston Public Library.

Mad Anthony Wayne, Brigadier-General Daniel Morgan, brilliant Nathaniel Greene and other heroes of the American Revolution were also awarded by vote of Congress gold medals designed by the best French medalists whose services were obtained by the intelligent efforts of Jefferson and Franklin. Another particularly fine medal of this period is the Naval medal of John Paul Jones designed by the gifted French medalist, Dupré.

The medal of the Revolutionary hero, Major Henry Lee, “Light-Horse Harry,” father of General Robert E. Lee, represents the beginning of the practice of the art of sculpture by a native American. Joseph Wright, the maker of the die for the obverse of this medal, was the son of that Patience Wright whose wax portraits, according to Lorado Taft, mark our start in the art of sculpture. Joseph Wright made oil paintings, plastic likenesses and an etching of Washington’s features which are among the most well-known and influential of the life portraits of our first President. It is said that Joseph Wright taught William Rush, wood-carver of Philadelphia, the art of sculpture. Wright was the first draftsman and die-sinker to the United States Mint.

The Army and Navy heroes of the War of 1812 were awarded gold medals engraved by Moritz Fürst. For many of the portraits Fürst used working sketches done from life by the Philadelphia artist, Thomas Sully.

General Winfield Scott received one of these, and became interested in raising the quality of the design of the medals voted by Congress. The Mexican War medals to Winfield Scott and Zachary Taylor, the
portraits modeled by Salathiel Ellis and the dies sunk by Charles Cushing Wright, are among the finest of our National series.

The medal struck on February 22, 1860 at the instigation of James Ross Snowden, then Director of the Mint, celebrating the installation of the Cabinet of Washington Medals, received tribute from General Winfield Scott in the following words: “The beautiful medal . . . is superior to anything before achieved in American numismatics. It is worthy of the Father of his Country.” Snowden’s book, “A Description of the Medals of Washington; of National and Miscellaneous Medals,” illustrated by 79 beautiful facsimile engravings was dedicated to General Scott who showed so much interest in raising the quality of our National medals.

Another whose deep interest in our National medals led to the most complete record of them is Joseph Florimond Loubat, a wealthy French-American, the benefactor of Columbia University and donor of the Loubat prizes. Through tireless research and lavish expenditure of money Loubat obtained for the United States Mint some of the lost dies, secured copies of those in the French Mint and patiently collected all available historical material on each of the medals. The dies of the Commodore Preble for Tripoli medal, by John Reich, Loubat found used as paper-weights in the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, and the dies of the Cornelius Vanderbilt he discovered in the cellar of a New York bank. At his own expense, this generous and public spirited gentleman published the sumptuously printed work, “The Medallic History of the United States of America, 1776-1876”, which illustrates all the medals to 1876 by etchings on French hand-made paper by the eminent French artist, Jules Jaquemart. The Maryland Historical Society also assisted the Mint in obtaining lost dies.

Bronze medallic portraits of all our Presidents from Washington to Eisenhower can be bought from the United States Mint at Philadelphia. John R. Sinnock and the present Chief Engraver, Mr. Gilroy Roberts, collaborated on the design of the Truman medal. The Eisenhower, a fine portrait by Mr. Roberts, was only recently made available to the public. The reverse of this medal is by Frank Gasparro.

These Presidential medals were originally made in silver for presentation to Indian chiefs as gestures of good will from the great white father in Washington, and were called Indian Peace Medals. The Indians holed them, wore them suspended from leather thongs about their necks and valued them greatly. The Jefferson medal by John Reich was presented in various sizes to Indian chiefs during the Lewis and Clarke expedition. The Secretaries of the Treasury and the Directors of the Mint are all immortalized on medals. The former Director of the Mint, Nellie Tayloe Ross, represents the only woman on our U. S. Mint Medals, a sensitive and fine portrait by John R. Sinnock.

Congress gradually became more selective in its awards and the Civil War brought only two such memorials. The one to Grant for Vicksburg by Mint Engraver Paquet is excellent, as is the one of Cornelius Vanderbilt by Salathiel Ellis. In 1928 Charles A. Lindbergh was voted a medal by Congress, designed by Laura Gardin Fraser. The Wright brothers were voted a medal on March 4, 1909. Joseph Frances, inventor of life-saving devices at sea has a handsome medal modeled by Augustus St. Gaudens from designs by Zuleima Bruff Jackson.

Congress has from time to time voted other gold medals but the above mentioned are those, bronze duplicates of which have been made available to the public.

Other miscellaneous medals which can be purchased from the Mint are the Benjamin Franklin, the Great Seal and the various Washington variants. These medals also show the growth of our native art. In them are reflected our early dependence on foreign artists and the good taste of Jefferson and Franklin in obtaining the services of only the best French artists. In the Truxtun medal we turned to Matthew Boulton of England because we were in an undeclared naval war with France. The 1812 medals were by Moritz Fürst, trained in Central Europe, who nevertheless leaned on Thomas Sully.

(Continued on page 632)
The Story of Memorial Day

BY MARYHALE WOOLEY

Flowers for our dead!
The delicate wild roses, faintly red;
The valley lily buds, as purely white
As shines their honor in the vernal light;
All blooms that be
As fragrant as their fadeless memory.
By tender hands entwined and garlanded,
Flowers for our dead!

In these lines the poet Clinton Scollard expressed the sad and sacred purpose of Memorial Day. Each May 30th, all over this great country of ours, every cemetery receives throngs of the living who come on their annual pilgrimage-bearing gifts to their lost loved ones. Individuals, families, communities, and even the nation officially—all observe the occasion. From the tiniest grave to the impressive tomb of the Unknown Soldier—at every burial place there are bestowed gifts of flowers, whose bright and fragrant presence gives evidence that although death has claimed the beloved, the love still exists, a living and beautiful influence in the lives of those who remain.

We Americans generally think of Memorial Day as a peculiarly American institution, a “holy day” of our own originating; we accept with more or less vagueness its having begun following the great Civil War, as a military observance which simply grew into a more universal significance. But this is true only so far as concerns the establishing of one designated date proclaimed a legal holiday. For the custom of bestowing flowers on the dead is practically world-wide, and as old as history. It seems that flowers, an evidence of beautiful life renewed after death—which in nature is wintertime—have always been an inspiration to mankind, strengthening his instinctive belief in immortality of his soul.

It is recorded that the ancient Greeks performed impressive rites at each new grave, which involved libations and offerings of olives and flowers; the head of the departed was crowned with a floral wreath. Later, a luxuriance of bloom springing from the grave was considered a token of the happiness of his spirit.

The Romans had an annual festival honoring their ancestors, called the Parentalia, and held from February 13th to 21st each year. During this time the temples were closed, magistrates were required to go without their insignia of their office, and on the final day, called the Feralia, the tombs were visited. Wine and honey, milk, oil, and various other foods, and the blood of cattle, pigs and black sheep were brought and offered up to the shades of the departed; and the tombs were decorated with wreaths and flowers, especially roses, violets and lilies.

The old Druids, who were believers in the transmigration of souls, celebrated a memorial festival about the first of November, in the eve of their great autumnal thanksgiving to the sun. At this time it was believed that their god Saman, the Lord of Death, would call together and judge the souls of the dead who because of their sins had been required to inhabit the bodies of animals during the year. His judgment might be softened somewhat at this time, they believed, by means of gifts and of incantations by the priests. Somewhat similar is the traditional Feast of the Lanterns, the ancient festival honoring the dead, observed for many centuries in China and Japan. Among early Christians, the old pagan rites took on a new form which developed into what is known as All Souls’ Day.

In the sixth century the Benedictine monasteries used to hold memorial services at Whitsuntide for their departed brothers. And in the year 998 A. D. the Abbot of Cluny instituted in all his monasteries the practice of saying a Mass for the dead, on the morrow of the feast of All Saints. In France the wish to express remembrance for the dead, brought about what is called the “Jour des Morts”—a festival lasting many days, during which the cemeteries become one great mass of color and moving throngs of people bearing blossoms. Not a grave is ever left undecorated; from the lowest pauper to the greatest prince, all receive tribute. Here, children are especially
encouraged to participate in the activities, to please the little dead brother or sister or playmate by making the mounds over their resting-places gay and bright-looking.

And so the records go—proving that all peoples, everywhere, have felt an essential need of expressing reverence, loyalty and love for their dead, and continued belief in life beyond death.

Now let's take a look at the beginning of Memorial Day in our own country. Here, too, we have evidence that the decorating of graves with flowers was habitual; perhaps simply an instinctive act on the part of individuals and sometimes groups of people. But the setting of a specific date came about soon after the end of the Civil War, as a result of an incident in the town of Columbus, Mississippi, reported in a New York City newspaper, The Tribune. One day in 1867, The Tribune published a little story of how women in Columbus had been strewing flowers on the graves of dead soldiers—bestowing their offerings with impartiality upon graves of Confederate and of National soldiers.

It was a simple little story, barely a paragraph; but it caught at the heartstrings of the whole North and of the nation. Orators pointed out how this touching tribute symbolized renewal of national amity and love, allaying sectional animosity and passion; how a new unity was being born out of sorrows shared in common by both North and South. Poets were inspired to write innumerable verses on the subject; many of these won places among the imperishable poetic lore of America. Among them, the anonymous “Decoration Day Hymn,” titled “Cover Them Over With Beautiful Flowers,” will never be forgotten; nor will the famous poem by Francis Miles Finch, called “The Blue and the Gray.” . . . Remember?—“From the silence of sorrowful hours The desolate mourners go, Lovingly laden with flowers Alike for the friend and the foe; Under the sod and the dew, Waiting the judgment day, Under the roses, the Blue . . . Under the lilies, the Gray.”

In the following May—1868—Adjutant-General N. P. Chipman suggested to National Commander John A. Logan of the Grand Army of the Republic, that their organization should inaugurate the custom of spreading flowers on the graves of their soldiers at some uniform time. General Logan immediately named May 30th as “Decoration Day,” with a stated hope that the custom should be kept up year after year “while a survivor of the war remains to honor the memory of the departed.”

The idea caught on; state legislatures one after another enacted laws for observance of the day. The name was later changed to “Memorial Day” as a sentiment grew that this better expressed the intended purpose of the event.

It would be inevitable, I think, that the Memorial Day idea should broaden to include memorial expression for all our dead, not merely for the soldiers—whose graves not are generally designated and honored by the placing of American flags, this ceremonial being the special concern of various military and veterans’ organizations. There is an irresistible sweetness in such a custom, which tends to prove that the bonds of human love can bridge the Vale of Shadows and endure past death . . . here is a little Memorial Day poem expressing the idea: (“Memorial Day,” by Maryhale Woolsey; published in “The Improvement Era,” copyright.)

“Here in this quiet place of sun and shade, Where spring has entered in her gentlest mood, Here where birds feel the sacred solitude And mute the songs their vibrant throats have made; Here where our loved and lost ones lie asleep, Wrapped in the last frail beauty we could give —Here we may kneel, and for a moment live With them again, though graves be still and deep.

It is no futile gesture, that we place Our fragrant gifts their hands may never touch; The love that prompts their giving, is so much Beyond the mean control of time and space

(Continued on page 670)
Ohio's Contribution to American Music

By Dr. Edward G. Mead

Ohio has contributed broadly to the development of music in America, not only through her native sons and daughters but through those musicians who have chosen Ohio for a permanent home or have lived here for a considerable length of time. Currently this contribution continues.

Over the years Ohio has sent artists like Queena Mario of Akron, Margaret Speaks of Columbus and Rose Bampton of Cleveland to the concert stage, also to the Metropolitan Opera House. Likewise the Frohman brothers, Daniel and Charles of Sandusky, have been leaders in the theatrical world of New York City.

In the orchestral field on stage and air have gone musical directors like David Stanley Smith, a native of Toledo, and Howard Barlow, from Plain City.

In the field of professional music teaching, within the public school system, in colleges and in private stage, Ohio can claim leaders like John Warren Erb from Massillon, Lewis Henry Horton from Youngstown, John A. Hoffmann, for so many years the able director of the Cincinnati Conservatory and Ethel Glenn Hier, also from Cincinnati.

Likewise to the music publishing business have gone Ohioans including the late Edward Ellsworth Hipsher who was long associated with the Theodore Presser Company, and Charles Haubiel, president of the Composers Press Inc. In the field of music criticism appearing on the pages of Ohio newspapers that are widely circulated far beyond the state boundaries, we find such names as that of Herbert Elwell of Cleveland.

Ohio has shared in the folk music of America through the activity of her folklore societies and through her own collectors of folk songs. One of the most prominent folk song collectors has been the late Ruth Crawford Seeger of East Liverpool, co-editor with her husband of "Folk Song: U.S.A." Mary Eddy, a native of Perrysville, has made a definite contribution to American folk music through her book entitled "Ballads and Songs from Ohio".

In the field of creative music in America, Ohio has played and continues to play, a prominent part. As far back as 1933, the Boston Symphony Orchestra presented Suite, Op. 53 entitled Moon Trail by Emerson Whithorne of Cleveland and in 1935 and 1939 played Epic Poem, Op. 55 and Symphony No. 4, Op. 78 by the late David Stanley Smith.

The creative musicians who have remained in Ohio or those who have come to the state have received encouragement from the fact that even from earliest times there has been an interest in music in the state. Only a few years after the first Moravian missionary arrived in Ohio from Pennsylvania in 1761, it is recorded that hymn singing was enjoyed. Bands of music, fife, drum, violin and flute, early were in demand for the occasional balls that afforded opportunity for the social mingling of soldiers and civilians. Also for the early theatres and taverns, music was desired. Psalmody had become well established in the east and so, as the pioneers moved westward, the psalm tune and the singing school moved westward also and their effect became far-reaching. Church choirs developed. The need for organs and pianos was felt and shops were opened early for the manufacture of these instruments. The early pioneer concert life of Ohio reflects high credit on its courageous participants. From the beginnings which from a distance may sometimes appear frail, there emerged a sturdy growth that early was an encouragement to musicians who had the talent for creative music writing.

Many campaign songs have centered in Ohio since the state has furnished the nation so many presidents. The negro minstrels so popular in the 19th century originated with Daniel Decatur Emmett, a native of Mount Vernon, Ohio. These received great impetus from Stephen Col-
lins Foster who lived for a time in Ohio. His songs Oh! Susannah and Old Black Joe that received nation-wide acclaim were composed while he was a resident of the state.

Music in the public schools of Ohio was established early. In 1832, four years before music was introduced into the public schools, Calvin B. Stowe, who later married Harriet Beecher, was sent to investigate music in France, England and Germany and instructed to make a report on what he found there. This report was responsible for the early adoption of music in the schools. When in 1922 an interest arose in the appointment of state supervisors of music over the country, Ohio was one of seven states to make such an appointment. As the days of educational broadcasting arrived, Ohio was a pioneer. The plan that was worked out in Cleveland for presenting music educationally over the air became the national pattern. All this became an inspiration to the creative musician.

Before 1900 there came to Ohio a great artistic awakening. Of the dozen music schools established throughout the country between 1865-1889, five were started in Ohio. Since the foundation for formal music study was set up within the states, students could now obtain instruction in this country. This situation became important to the rising composer.

Ohio early played a part in organized music groups. In 1876 the Music Teachers National Association was founded in Delaware, Ohio. Later an Ohio division of that organization was established. From the early days of the National Federation of Music Clubs, Ohio has shown a great interest in the work of the organization and has furnished many national leaders. Probably this is the reason for the interest of Ohio composers in the National Federation of Music Clubs and many of them have been the recipients of awards. Edgar Stillman Kelley was honored for his Pit and the Pendulum and C. Hugo Grimm received an award for his Erotic Poem. Of the more than one hundred young artists who have received cash awards from the Federation (and there has been over $350,000 expended for furthering the study of talented youths), Ohio can claim winners who later have become a part of the concert life of America. Currently, the pianist Jean Geis from Springfield, Ohio is the state's young artist. With the interest in state and national organizations for the promotion of music in America, came the publication of more music periodicals and the establishing of better music libraries, all of which assisted the American composer.

Encouraging also to the creative musician, was the formation of symphony orchestras and the inauguration of music festivals. These were early established in Ohio. Singing societies that were formed in Cincinnati as early as 1810 eventually merged with Theodore Thomas' orchestra to create the May Festival. In later years came the summer opera at the Cincinnati Zoo known far and wide as the one place in America where grand opera can be heard during the summer months. Elsewhere in Ohio music institutions have grown up that also focus attention on the national pattern. Prominent are the seasons of grand opera presented in Cleveland by artists from the Metropolitan Opera House; the Bach Festivals held at Berea and the Music Festivals at Wilmington with American composers providing commissioned works.

Music festivals do indeed furnish opportunity for performances of commissioned works and American composers from many parts of the country have profited by such in Ohio. Among contemporary works thus honored has been The Passion by Bernard Rogers, a native of Missouri, also a Folk Song Symphony by Roy Harris who was born in Oklahoma. Likewise from various sections of the country have been the numbers performed on the programs of symphony orchestras in various cities of Ohio. Among contemporary composers represented on such programs has been Howard Hanson, a native of Nebraska, Randall Thompson of New York and Ethel Glenn Hier, a native daughter of Ohio whose Asolo Bells was performed by the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra.

Miss Hier, now of New York City and Connecticut, is not only known as a composer but she has made a great contribution to American music through her piano teaching and her theoretical work. Out of her residence at the MacDowell Colony came the play Boyhood and Youth of Edward MacDowell that has been a means
of introducing many Americans to that noted composer. Recognizing her contribution to American music, the Ohioana Library Association bestowed upon her their 1954 citation for meritorious service in music and presented several of her compositions at the annual meeting that year. Miss Hier was a student of the late Edgar Stillman Kelley who spent several years in Ohio while he was connected with the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music and during the time that he held a resident fellowship in composition at the Western College for Women in Oxford. These years in Ohio were rich with productivity for our country’s music and included his New England Symphony composed for the Norfolk, Connecticut Music Festival.

Numbered also among Dr. Kelley’s pupils was Joseph Waddell Clokey. Like his teacher, Mr. Clokey was born outside of Ohio but spent many of his most productive years in the southern part of the state. His organ and choral compositions are nationally recognized as worthy contributions to American music. He has also composed in the larger instrumental forms.

The work of the late George Whitfield Andrews, a native of Oberlin also brought Ohio into prominence in music, especially since he was one of the founders of the American Guild of Organists. During his many years of teaching at Oberlin College, students, including William Grant Still, went out from his tutelage to receive national recognition.

Also from northern Ohio is Clare Grundman. Although he composes for orchestra and has published choral numbers, his compositions for band are especially widely known. The titles that they bear are attractive to members of high school bands.

Ruby Shaw Hollis, another composer from northern Ohio is one who is contributing to the American library of choral music. Residing in central Ohio are two other women composers, Eusebia Simpson Hunkins and Eunice Lea Kettering. Mrs. Hunkins has written several operas that are based on folk tunes that she herself has discovered in the Southern Mountains. Smoky Mountain is the title of one of these. Miss Kettering, a member of the music faculty of Ashland College, has several choral numbers to her credit and has also made a contribution to the repertoire of organ music in this country when she composed a Passacaglia for that instrument.

Among those who have gone out from their native state, probably none has contributed more to American music than did the late David Stanley Smith. Through his teaching at the Yale School of Music and during his many years as Dean of that school, he was in a position to cast his influence over many future teachers, conductors and composers. Because of his achievement in creative music, noted American soloists, choral organizations and instrumental groups have been able to greatly broaden their repertoire.

Another Ohioan contributing to American music educationally, is Edward Ballantine, for many years a member of the Music Department of Harvard. Pianists know him as the composer of the delightful variations on Mary had a Little Lamb, but orchestras recognize him for his symphonic pieces. On one occasion, the Boston Symphony Orchestra presented his Eve of St. Agnes.

Through educational lectures on American music, Charles Haubiel, a native of Delta, is contributing to the music of his country. He is also widely known for his many published compositions. Although his major works when performed reach a large number of people at one time, Mr. Haubiel’s compositions in the smaller musical forms both for voice and instruments are known to a great number of musicians who are presenting programs of American music. His Sea Songs, his four Elizabethan Songs and his Romantic Cycle are among the numbers found in the repertoire of many singers. Mr. Haubiel is only one of several Ohio composers contributing to American music through the medium of solo songs, for there have been many over the years with this interest.

As early as 1856 Benjamin R. Hanby of Rushville, gave to the world Darling Nelly Gray. Later at the turn of the century another Ohio composer to use the solo song medium was Oley Speaks, a native of Canal Winchester. His songs have been presented by famous artists of this country and Europe, augmenting further the musical contribution of his native state. The late Louise Harrison
Snodgrass of Cincinnati also contributed to the song literature of America. Although she was a teacher of piano and composed for that instrument, it is through her songs such as *Still of Evening* and *You are the Tide* that she made her greatest contribution and is best remembered.

Among contemporary song writers of Ohio, there is Herbert Elwell, music critic of the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*. His songs are widely sung, *The Road Not Taken* being one of those especially well-liked. Wintter Watts, a native of Cincinnati, has added a galaxy of songs to the library of American song literature. His song *Cycle, Vignettes of Italy*, that carry words by Sara Teasdale is among his most colorful compositions for voice. John Haussermann, also of Cincinnati, has composed some very interesting songs. Particularly pleasing is his *Chinese Song Cycle* and his *Five Singing Miniatures*. He also made for Ohio, a definite contribution to American music when he composed his Preludes for organ. Sidney Durst's numbers for two pianos; Margaret Bronson's choral pieces for men's, women's and mixed voices; Margaret McClure Stitt's *Choral Grace* for women's voices are additions to the repertoire of music published by composers of Southern Ohio.

Of the many composers who have come into Ohio and carried on their creative work, none except Edgar Stillman Kelley has contributed more to our music nationally than has the Swiss-born composer, Ernest Bloch. His symphonic works are played by the major orchestras of the country. Between 1925 and 1930 Mr. Bloch was the Director of the Institute of Music in Cleveland. His ability and high musical standards expressed through such compositions as his prize-winning symphonic poem *America*, have been recognized by the American Academy of Arts and Letters. Associated with Ernest Bloch at the Cleveland Institute of Music, was another adopted Ohioan, the late Beryl Rubinstein, a native of Athens, Georgia. Although Mr. Rubinstein added a published string quartet and an opera to the long list of music by American composers, it was in the instrumental field of piano music that he is best known. It was natural that he should compose for the piano for he was not only an artist teacher of that instrument but a concert pianist as well. He had appeared as soloist with major orchestras of this country and Europe, thus bringing the name of Ohio before a national and international audience of music lovers. One of Mr. Rubinstein's finest compositions for piano is *Definitions*, published shortly before his death in 1952.

Cleveland also welcomed another composer who pursued a noble career in that city during the years 1831-1932. This was James Hotchkiss Rogers, a native of New Haven, Connecticut. Although at the time of his death in 1940 Mr. Rogers' published compositions written in various musical forms had reached a total of over three hundred and continue to have a nation-wide usage, none are as universally known as are his songs *The Star* and *At Parting*. Another sojourner in Cleveland who has gained national fame for Ohio is Arthur Shepherd, a native of Paris, Idaho. He has many major works as well as chamber music and piano pieces. His symphonic poem *Horizons* was given an outstanding performance by the New York Philharmonic Symphony with Bruno Walter conducting. Not only through such performances of his work has Mr. Shepherd aided Ohio's contribution to American music but also as Director of the music department of Western Reserve University and as Assistant Conductor of the Cleveland Orchestra, positions which he held for many years. Pioneering for orchestra concerts for children, his work became an incentive to others even beyond the boundaries of Ohio.

Over the years many other composers have come into Ohio and currently there are many developing their talent in the state. Their teaching and their creative work will augment the future musical prestige of the state, and with the music composed by native-born Ohioans will greatly add to the literature of American music. The Martha Kinney Cooper Ohioana Library Association recognizes this situation and with its preservation of the work of Ohio authors, is also preserving the work of Ohio composers. Data concerning more than two hundred composers is on file at the Ohioana Library located in Columbus. Also in the library are

(Continued on page 632)
Dolly Madison
BY ANNE WORTHINGTON NEWTON

SHE was of Scotch and Irish Virginia ancestry, this little Quaker child born on May 20th, 1772, in North Carolina in what is now known as Guilford County. She lived in Hanover County, Virginia. Her name was Dorothea.

Too stately a name for one of such sparkling blue eyes, such riotous curls beneath her Quaker bonnet, so they called her Dolly.

But the merry little girl with hankerings after ribbons and baubles must learn sedateness. Dolly was not taught to dance. Later, she did not dance at her own Inaugural Ball.

Her mother, who had been Mary Coles, taught her housekeeping. From her father, Quaker Friend John Payne, she learned high patriotism on that day that the Revolutionary drums sounded through Virginia. The day that, Quaker though he was and always remained, he followed their call, his musket on his shoulder.

The war over, he removed his family to Philadelphia. And now, in the “Great City” fifteen-year-old Dolly yearned, indeed, for hooped taffetas, trinkets and wide-brimmed plume-laden hats.

Yet on January 7th, 1790, to please her father, she stood up in the Friend’s bare-walled Meeting House to be married to John Todd, the serious young lawyer. Afterward no music, no gaiety.

Three years later Dolly lost her husband and one of their two children in a yellow fever plague. She was a widow at twenty-five.

Philadelphia was then the seat of Government. Dolly lived with her mother who kept a select boarding-house. Aaron Burr lodged there. Among the many friends whom he told of the lovely widow Todd was Congressman Madison of Virginia.

Behold Dolly writing to Mrs. Lee:
“Dear Friend, thou must come to me. Aaron Burr says the great little Madison asked to be brought to me this evening.”

Her letter folded and sealed, she went to lay out her mulberry satin gown and the white tulle scarf she would wear when Madison made his bow before her.

Her sister, Lucy, wife of George Steptoe Washington, lived at Harewood in the Shenandoah Valley. Here, on September 15, 1794, Dolly and Madison were married. This second wedding followed by feasting, music and dancing and the bridesmaids’ merry snipping-off of Mr. Madison’s Mechlin lace ruffles as keepsakes.

And now for Dolly, as wife of the great little Madison, began a new life in Philadelphia, one of silks and brocades and furbelows. In her house with its silver and handsome furniture she breakfasted elegantly at nine of the clock. At ball and levee her fresh bright personality lent new gaiety and charm. And, loyally, everywhere she made friends for James Madison.

During the four-year term of President Adams she and her husband lived in Montpelier. Then they came to reside in Washington. President Jefferson being a widower, Mrs. Secretary of State Madison acted as hostess in the Great House. For eight years, “Queen Dolly” presided at the official dinners, receiving all officialdom in the Great House parlors.

Then, Madison elected, Dolly moved into the President’s House. On that occasion there was a grand ball therein at which, so relates a contemporary:
“She looked a queen. She had on a pale buff-colored velvet made very plain with a very long train and not the least trimming. A beautiful pearl necklace, earrings and bracelet. Her head-dress was a turban of the same colored velvet and white satin from Paris, with two superb plumes of the bird of paradise feathers. It would be impossible for anyone to behave with more propriety than she did. Unassuming dignity, sweetness, grace—such manners would disarm envy itself and conciliate even enemies.”

In her forties now, she was still young-looking. As Washington Irving relates, “A fine pretty buxom dame who had a smile and a pleasant word for everybody.”

Yet her life was not without its heartaches. One the wildness of that handsome, (Continued on page 644)
D. A. R. Reviews Service to Army Nurse Corps

BY MARY SPARGO
Public Relations Director, N.S.D.A.R.

The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, recently paid tribute to Miss Myrtle Lamb, Spanish-American War nurse, who died at Towanda, Pa., at the age of 82. She was the last Spanish-American War nurse on pension from the National Society.

"The D.A.R.," said Miss Gertrude S. Carraway, President General, "has long taken justifiable pride in its role of helping to found the Army Nurse Corps in 1901, and its record of being the first organization to get women into the Armed Forces.

"Miss Lamb volunteered for service with the Army Nurse Corps in 1898 and was ordered to Camp Cuba Libre in Florida."

"An 'Act of God' intervened to prevent her from seeing overseas service. A typhoon struck Camp Cuba Libre and scattered the whole Seventh Army. After their emergency duty during the typhoon at the Camp, the Army honorably annulled the contracts of most of the nurses because with so many men wounded, out of service, and scattered they were no longer needed.

"Miss Lamb was among the great majority of those nurses but to the day of her death she received a pension of $45 a month from the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, which had recruited her.

"Her passing marks the end of one phase of D.A.R. service to the nation. The D.A.R. is proud of Miss Lamb's willingness and anxiety to serve the nation. Like others, she rendered great service during the emergency at Cuba Libre and earned the grateful recognition of her country and of this Society."

The founder of the Army Nurse Corps was Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee, a practicing physician in Washington, and a National Officer of N.S.D.A.R.

It was she who actually wrote the nurses' section of the Army Reorganization Act, which made it a component of the United States Army fifty years ago.

So well did Dr. McGee envision the Nurse Corps and its administration that the original section was not changed until 1947 when enacted legislation gave nurses permanent commissions.

Most of the recruiting and screening of the nurses for the Army in those early days was accomplished by the Daughters of the American Revolution Hospital Corps, with Dr. McGee as General Chairman. The D.A.R. preceded the American Red Cross as the official clearing agency for members of the Army Nurse Corps.

Miss Carraway also notes that the offer made by Dr. McGee and the D.A.R. to make a roster of Approved Nurses for military service was not accepted until the United States declared war on Spain, April 21, 1898. Congress then authorized the Surgeon General to employ nurses on a contract basis.

Continental Air Defense
(Continued from page 553)

We, as a nation, must prepare ourselves during this period of unprecedented international tension to work, as a team, in civil defense, in the support of our military strength, and in our determination that personal sacrifice now is a small price to pay for the insurance of freedom for our children and grandchildren.

Disposal of Flags
(Continued from page 554)

(Chairman places unusable flags on the fire.

Music during the burning: National Anthem, Stars and Stripes Forever, America The Beautiful, America.)

Regent:
We are adjourned.

[ 568 ]
National Defense

By Marguerite C. (Mrs. James B.) Patton
National Chairman
And Frances B. (Mrs. James C.) Lucas
Executive Secretary

NATIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE

NATIONALISM

When former President Herbert Hoover was in Germany last Fall he made a number of speeches, and one clearly showed the Hoover philosophy.

"One of the real foundations of peace," said Mr. Hoover, "is the rise of what is sometimes derisively called 'Nationalism.' There are those who with the organization of the United Nations had further dreams of some sort of world government where the independence of nations would be curtailed or abolished. They denounce nationalism as a sin against peace and progress and as a wicked force."

Mr. Hoover went on to say, "Nationalism rises from our national sacrifices. Every nation has laid its dead upon the altar of its country. These died with their national flag before their eyes and their national hymns upon their lips. National pride has swollen from their suffering and sacrifice. Within free nations these emotions, added to their religious faith, is their spiritual strength. It sustains their resolution to defend themselves against aggression and domination."

LOYALTY BOARD OF THE REDS

Louis F. Budenz, former Communist Party official and one-time editor of the Daily Worker, has testified that in 1945 the Communist Party had its own loyalty review board.

He stated that at the same meeting in which the former U. S. Communist leader, Earl Browder, was ousted for a policy of "class collaboration," a secretariat of four men was set up in his place and the national committee appointed an "extraordinary cadre and review commission."

Mr. Budenz, who broke with the Reds in 1946 and is now a Fordham University professor, gave this testimony at the Philadelphia trial of nine alleged Communists accused of conspiracy against the United States.

COMMUNISTS MUST REVEAL SELVES

A recent Appeals Court decision in Washington upholding the McCarran Act has dealt the Communist international conspiracy a setback of major proportions.

The court has ruled that the Communist Party is very definitely a proved tool and an active instrument of a potential enemy power. This conspiracy, as we well know, has its headquarters in Moscow and is dedicated to the overthrow of the capitalistic system throughout the world and the overthrow of the present United States form of government, by violence if necessary.

It is gratifying to note that the court further held that the Communist conspiracy "is a clear and present danger" to the government of the United States and therefore it is the duty of our officials to see that all sections of the law as enacted by Congress are diligently enforced.

The record clearly reveals that until the McCarran Act was passed by Congress, the U. S. Department of Justice was greatly handicapped by inadequate tools to combat the Red conspiracy within our country.

Now, fortunately, under the act as sustained by the court, the Communist Party is compelled to register with the proper authorities, thereby revealing itself for what it really is. In the event it does not do so, all members of the party will be subject to prosecution.

It is highly reassuring to see that the act is now effective law by judicial decision. It clearly labels Communism as a criminal enterprise, and conclusively demonstrates from a strictly legal view-
point that every member is a collaborator in the crime to overthrow our government and to substitute a tyranny subservient to the Moscow overlords.

The nation has every reason to be thankful that the court has upheld the act which enables the Justice Department to do a better job in getting at the root of the Communist conspiracy.

YALE LAW STUDENTS FORM NEW SOCIETY

At Yale a group of third-year law students have formed a new organization, the Conservative Society of Yale Law School.

John Belding Wirt, chairman of the society, explains, "The Conservative Society of Yale Law School is a newly formed student organization which seeks to generate a sense of inquisitiveness for what it is the word 'conservative' stands . . .

"At a time when words such as 'conservative' and 'liberal' are employed to signify a great deal, both pro and con, it becomes increasingly disappointing to discover them meaning less and less. Vagueness in the use of words invariably leads to slovenliness in thought. Words become labels, and labeling serves only to stifle the urge to analyze and criticize."

Mr. Wirt adds, "This group was disturbed over the ignorance of conservative principles displayed even by those sympathetic to conservatism. We were also disappointed to find a dearth of guest speakers at the university who were espousing those principles, and we were forced to the conclusion that if anything were to be done to restore balance to this situation, we would have to do it."

EUROPEAN PROSPERITY

In an issue of "Human Events" we found an interesting and revealing paragraph concerning the prosperity of some European countries, as follows:

"The Research Department of the State Chambers of Commerce now comes up with statistical data which raises this question: why did Congress during the last two years hand more billions to assist her economic recovery? . . .

"The data furnished by the State Chambers shows:

(1) The year indexes of gross national products showed that 12 NATO countries plus West Germany progressed from an average of 84% to 102%. For the United States the advance was from 82% to 102%. Thus, on the average, our NATO allies went ahead as much as we did. . . .

(2) Four of the European countries actually made more progress. The German index rose to 104%; that of Greece to 106%; that of Italy and that of Turkey to 103%.

GREAT BRITAIN

Several years ago the British decided to recognize the communist government of Red China and appointed an envoy from the Queen of England to Peiping. There are six additional British on the Embassy Staff at Peiping and one at Tansui.

In 1954 a group of British businessmen closed a $20 million sale of textile machinery to Russia. The contract, the biggest single order placed by the Soviet Union with the British since the war, will keep Yorkshire and Lancashire factories busy for two years.

Said a spokesman for the British businessmen: "We are very pleased our negotiations have ended successfully in accordance with the views expressed by the two governments to see an increase in East-West trade."

Altogether since June, 1952, over two billion dollars' worth of goods passed between Russia and her satellites and France and England.

Marguerite C. Patton

COMMENDATIONS

To the City of Seattle, County of King, Washington: "I, W. C. Thomas, Comptroller and City Clerk of the City of Seattle, do hereby certify that within and foregoing is a true and correct copy of Ordinance No. 81315 of the City of Seattle, being . . . an ORDINANCE
relating to the Civic Auditorium and prohibiting the use thereof of any ‘subversive organization’ or member of such organization ... as appears on file, and of record in this Department.” Drawn up by the City Attorney at the request of Mrs. F. F. Powell, City Councilman.

Now that the Communist Party in the United States has been designated as under the control of the Soviet Union promoting the destruction of our Republic “by force and violence if necessary,” are subversive organizations and members of such permitted the use of the public auditoriums in your cities? The above would be an American project in which you could enlist the interest of other groups in your community—civic, patriotic, veterans and church organizations.

FEDERAL HIGHWAYS

Senator Harry Byrd is apprehensive over the federal financing of highways through issuing unsecured bonds outside the public debt. As a former Governor of Virginia the Senator built a national reputation building roads on a pay-as-you-go plan. Should not money be left in the community to be spent on the roads by the taxpayers and their duly elected local representatives?

Federal aid evolves into federal control which preempts the powers delegated to the people and the States under Article 10, Constitution of the United States: “The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively or to the people.”

FOREIGN PENSIONS PAID WITH AMERICAN TAXES

Senator John J. Williams, who has exerted every effort to expose corruption and waste of American taxes, discovered that the Federal Government is paying pensions to citizens in other countries all over the world. Due to a strange interpretation of the Civil Service Retirement law, citizens of foreign nations who were employed by the United States Government in their own countries are being given full United States pension benefits.

Quote: “Senator Williams said a careful study of the law convinced him it was never the intention of the Congress to extend pension benefits to anyone not an American citizen, but that a loophole of the 1942 revised law had been used to pay off superannuated foreigners all over the universe. Making it all the more unbelievable, these pensions contain survivorship benefits. Senator Williams said this even applies in countries where they practice polygamy,” reports a California news column.

ECONOMY

“I place economy among the first and most important of republican virtues, and public debt as the greatest of dangers to be feared.”—Thomas Jefferson.

CO-EXISTENCE

Forgetfulness is a boon to the mind when sorrow or tragedy are thoughtfully buried in the past for the benefit of our friends, but forgetfulness and casual acceptance of the prisoners of war still held by the Red Chinese is a betrayal of their sacrifice. Brave officers who served in the Korean War have estimated the number as high as almost 900 still known to be in the hands of the Communists. An “armistice” was signed. This agreement stated that each would return all nationals. As is their policy, the Communists consider this armistice merely a “scrap of paper,” for stories from those who have returned expose the fact that Americans are still imprisoned. This agreement also stated that Red China would cease war preparations in North Korea. A recent newspaper reports that she has doubled her airfields since the armistice. And some talk of co-existence.

Remember the report on the two Army Chaplains who were beaten to death in December, 1953, for holding Christmas services in a part of the world where religion has been held contrary to policy. The baseness of such bestiality is beyond the comprehension of civilized man, yet some talk of co-existence and of allowing Red China a seat in the United Nations. Think it over.

NOW LOOK, MR. PIGOTT!

Mr. William Pigott of Northwood, Middlesex, England, who, according to a
New York newspaper, has just completed his fifty-second visit to the United States, made a report on North American natives which fills us with envy. In the London "Recorder" Mr. Pigott says the average American keeps forty suits in his closet, has forty pairs of shoes and four hundred neckties.

The man in our family recently purchased a new suit because the woman of the family threw the old one away. Ties are a sentimentality, with worn spots where the knot goes, and must be smuggled out after dark into the trash can, from which they are at times retrieved and worn with defiance at breakfast. The only way to get rid of that pair of "basic black" shoes is to put them in a bundle for the Salvation Army.

Come, Mr. Pigott, we’re pretty much an average North American native family and we can’t afford ten suits, let alone forty.

THE FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES

In "Matthew Calbraith Perry: A Typical American Naval Officer," by William E. Griffis, is this stirring description of Old Glory by the author: "In the American Flag are happily blended the symbols of the old and the new, of history and prophecy, of conservation and progress, of the stability of the unchanging past with the promise and potency of the future."

SAUDI ARABIA

Saudi Arabia has informed the United States that foreign aid to that country must be terminated. The Foreign Operations Administration, Harold Stassen, Chairman, is preparing to withdraw the thirty-man commission which has been operating in Arabia since 1952.

Reports have been issued that the countries which needed aid immediately after the war are more solvent and prosperous than these United States. It is to be ardently hoped that the independence of the Arabs to manage their own affairs will be an example to the others. Yet we understand that the world government proponents, both in government and out, feel that foreign aid will help promote their plans and will insist that foreign countries accept our “charity.” No nation can be bought. Such a fallacious plan is an insult to their intelligence.

Frances B. Lucas

Dollars for Defense

With deepest gratitude to the American Patriots who have the preservation of our Republic in their hearts.

DON JOSE VERDUGO CHAPTER, Cal.—$5.00.
JOHN RUTLEDGE CHAPTER, Cal.—$2.00.
MILLY BARRETT CHAPTER, Cal.—$2.00.
MR. C. M. GOETHE, Cal.—$40.00.
CACHE LA POUldre CHAPTER, Col.—$2.00.
KINNIKINNIK CHAPTER, Col.—$5.00.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CHAPTERS (gift for National Defense office furniture.)—$100.00.
PHILIP PERRY CHAPTER, Fla.—$2.00.
DOROTHY WALTON CHAPTER, Ga.—$3.00.
GOVERNOR EDWARD COLES CHAPTER, Ill.—$5.00.
PETER MEYER CHAPTER, Ill.—$1.00.
SAMUEL HUNTINGTON CHAPTER, Ind.—$2.00.
ASHLEY CHAPTER, Iowa—$3.00.
ABIGAIL ADAMS CHAPTER, Iowa—$25.00.
FRANCIS SHAW CHAPTER, Iowa—$5.00.
HANNAH CALDWELL CHAPTER, Iowa—$3.00.
IOWA FALLS CHAPTER, Iowa—$1.00.
LYDIA ALDEN CHAPTER, Iowa—$5.00.
MARY BALL WASHINGTON CHAPTER, Iowa—$5.00.
MAYFLOWER CHAPTER, Iowa—$1.00.
NEW CASTLE CHAPTER, Iowa—$2.00.
OKAMANPADO CHAPTER, Iowa—$1.00.
ONAWA CHAPTER, Iowa—$1.00.
PILOT ROCK CHAPTER, Iowa—$1.00.
PRISCILLA ALDEN CHAPTER, Iowa—$1.00.
NEWTON CHAPTER, Kan.—$2.00.
GENERAL KNOX CHAPTER, Maine—$5.00.
CAPTAIN JEREMIAH BAKER CHAPTER, Md.—$1.00.

(Continued on page 624)
WITHIN the next few weeks most of our Chapters will discontinue their meetings for the Summer holiday. This long recess does not mean that effort should cease, for oftentimes the success of the next season’s work depends upon the way that the Chapter uses the Summer months.

It may come as something of a surprise that this article even suggests Summer work. Until recently I had intended to supply a bit of light reading with a parliamentary slant for July and August. It has been pleasant to have members say that they have enjoyed reading the articles. If I have been able to present a few basic principles as well as some technical details agreeably, I am gratified. Lately, however, I have come to feel that, if the articles are to be regarded only as enjoyable reading, they fall short of their purpose.

In this connection I am reminded of the tot who proudly showed his scribbles to his grandmother saying, “Look, Grandma, see my writin’.”

“Yes, I see it,” said grandma, “but I can’t read it.”

“Taint readin’,” he answered, “It’s writin’.”

Like the child, I say of these articles, “Taint readin’; it’s rightin’.” Their real purpose is to chart a course of right management, procedure, and methods of operation within the Chapter with the basic purpose of avoiding disappointment or trouble rather than of stopping it after it has begun.

Like any good business a Chapter must take annual inventory and clear away unwanted stocks in the dull season. This need justifies suggestions for Summer work.

This Spring, either at its May or June Meeting, every Chapter should authorize the appointment of a committee to harmonize its bylaws with the revision of the National Society’s bylaws adopted at the 64th Continental Congress. With the help to be provided by the National Society the task should not be difficult. In all but the largest Chapters a committee of three should be sufficient—but they must be members familiar with the current operation, the needs and the history of the Chapter. The President General, Miss Carraway, has made it possible for a revised model for Chapter bylaws to be printed in the July issue of the Magazine, the earliest number that can be reached after the Congress.

The necessary revision can be comfortably completed in July and August. Chapters whose regular season opens in October may find it advisable to have a special meeting this year in September in order to interfere as little as possible with the usual features of the Winter season. Note carefully that all requirements for amending your present Chapter bylaws must be met in carrying these proposed revisions through to adoption. According to most of the Chapter bylaws, a good bit of time in two meetings will be needed. The Program Committee of the recent Congress had to modify the usual program considerably to give time for revision of bylaws. The Chapter Program Committee will need to give this same cooperation to the Chapter's Revision of Bylaws Committee. This is the first time in twenty-eight years that such an extensive and concerted effort has been needed.

The Honor Roll is a year-round responsibility. Particularly in the increase of membership, there can be no Summer holiday. Because this article is written in February, exact dates and requirements for the 1955-1956 Honor Roll are not known, though they will likely be the same as for the past two years; but for Magazine subscriptions and advertisements, the Summer sometimes produces better results than the crowded Fall months. Summer may also be the best time to make sure of the new Junior member. In a few cases last year, Chapters that might otherwise have attained honor standing had overlooked the point to be gained through even one new Junior.

A very large percentage of the Chapters elect officers in Spring. The Summer is the ideal time for becoming acquainted
with the duties of the office and for coordinating the next season’s effort. Oftentimes the first step should be an inventory and a house-cleaning. New officers are often appalled at the size and weight of the carton of papers left on their doorstep.

Usually about once in three years, a Chapter should authorize a committee of about three responsible and experienced members to survey the papers of every office, in the presence of the officer, with the purpose of disposing of all that have no value for the permanent historical record of the Chapter. No one officer should be called upon to decide what to keep and what to destroy. She should, however, know that there is likely to be no historical value to a bundle of notes beginning “Thank you for the lovely corsage.” It is equally ridiculous for a Chapter to hold in the Treasurer’s files such a letter as, “Enclosed are my application papers together with my check for . . .” after the applicant has been admitted to membership and her signed paper returned to the Chapter.

Each retiring officer should immediately turn over the papers of her office to her successor. Provision for auditing the Treasurer’s accounts in advance of the election should be made so that there need be no delay in transferring the books to the new Treasurer. An officer is only the agent of the Chapter. The records and instructions of any office belong to the Chapter and not to the individual officer. Distinct injury has sometimes resulted from a retiring officer’s going on vacation leaving the necessary books and papers for the new officer locked in her home.

Perhaps the first step toward progress in a new administration is an officers’ workshop—not a formal one with a panel, but a friendly conference on the side porch on a Summer morning. And right now a retiring Regent can be of great service in checking what officers have among their supplies a copy of the bylaws of the National Society, the State Organization, and a copy of the Handbook. If more are needed, order now in order that the work of the new administration may not be needlessly delayed.

Previous to the meeting the new Regent asks each officer to outline her duties as found in the bylaws and as explained in the Handbook. At the meeting questions as to these duties should come first. Then comes the most important part, the coordination of individual duties into the unified program of local, state and national operation. Which Chapter officers must report to the corresponding State or National officer? What and when to report? Which may need to pass on information received from the State organization or the National Society to other Chapter officers? When must two officers work together, and when does promptness by one officer affect the accomplishment of another one? In the process of admitting members, for example, the Chapter Registrar and Treasurer must work in close cooperation. It will be well for them to list every step in admission and for each to check the steps for which she is responsible. The advantage of such a meeting is that each officer comes to know the whole picture of Chapter management and to see how her own duties fit into that picture.

Great benefit will come from such coordination if each officer will record her own job-analysis in a form to pass on to her successor. A future article will suggest ways for building up and maintaining a continuity in Chapter operation and management.

Next after the gathering of officers comes a meeting of the chairmen of committees. Officers too should attend this meeting, but largely as listeners. Perhaps no factor will contribute more to the well-being of the year’s business than to prepare in advance a careful calendar of committee reports. It deadens morale and interest to sit in a Chapter meeting and hear one chairman after another say, “There is no report.” This succession of negatives does not mean that committees are not doing their work. The activities of some of them are seasonal, or center around one program or effort. For such a committee one or two reports a year will therefore serve adequately. In working out a calendar of reports, there must always be an understanding between the regent and the chairman that, if necessity for more time arises, the chairman will ask for it well in advance of the business meeting.

In a word, well planned Summer preparation has been found to pay off in a happier and more satisfying year of Chapter activity.
HER MAJESTY QUEEN ELIZABETH, the Queen Mother, of Great Britain, attended by her Lady in Waiting, Lady Jean Rankin, took tea at the American Women's Club, La Queen's Gate, London, on April 29, 1954, when the hostess was Mrs. Theodore W. Luling, State Regent of England and Chapter Regent of the Walter Hines Page Chapter, N.S.D.A.R., and also President of the Club.

Her Majesty was met at the street entrance by Mrs. Luling and conducted with the Lady in Waiting to the Club entrance. There they were met by Mrs. Winthrop Aldrich, wife of the American Ambassador, Honorary President of the Club; Mrs. John J. Coutant, First Vice President; and Mrs. Warren Pearl, C. B. E., Second Vice President.

In the Reception Room Honorary Vice-Presidents, the Hon. Lady Ward, C. B. E., members of the Board of Directors, former Presidents and the Managing Secretary were first presented to the Queen Mother. These included Viscountess Nancy Astor, C. H., an Honorary Vice President.

From there the distinguished guest of honor proceeded to the Drawing Room where a bouquet was presented by Primrose Lawson-Johnston, daughter of the Hon. Mrs. Hugh Lawson-Johnston. The accompanying picture shows this presentation. Mrs. Luling is at the left; in the background is Mrs. Aldrich; to the right are the Queen Mother and little Miss Lawson-Johnston.

Her majesty was then served tea in the large Drawing Room overlooking Kensington Gardens. Many members of the Club and its staff were presented to her, to all of whom she spoke with her usual graciousness and charm, which won all hearts.

A few words of welcome were given by Mrs. Luling.

At the table with Her Majesty were Mrs. Luling, Mrs. Aldrich, two Vice Presidents, two Honorary Vice Presidents, Lady Rankin and Mrs. W. Walton Butterworth, wife of the United States Charge d'Affaires.
Her Majesty later circulated among the members and inspected the Club. At the conclusion of her visit, she was escorted downstairs and to her car by Mrs. Luling.

Mrs. Raymond C. Goodfellow
National Chairman, Units Overseas

MARYLAND

THE Maryland State Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, on September 30, 1954, dedicated an historic spot near Prince Frederick in Calvert County. Appropriately enough, the dedication took place as part of the Tercentenary Celebration of the county.

As part of the dedication ceremony Captain de la Houssaye, past President General of the Sons of the American Revolution, spoke on "The Wilkinsons in Louisiana"; and Mr. Hugh Wilkinson summarized the history of the persons buried there and the career of his great-great grandfather, General James Wilkinson, Revolutionary War figure and later Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Army.

Mrs. Julia Loving, State Chaplain of the Louisiana Daughters of the American Revolution and cousin of Mr. Wilkinson, placed a wreath on the graves. The Reverend William M. Plummer, Jr., rector of St. Paul and Christ Protestant Episcopal churches, gave the invocation and benediction. The Color Guard of the American Legion was in charge of Paul Moffett, Past Commander of Calvert Post No. 85.

With the memoirs of General James Wilkinson as a guide, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Wilkinson of New Orleans, Louisiana, located the family burying ground on the tobacco farm of Mr. and Mrs. J. Dorman Hall. The farm is about five miles northwest of the county seat of Prince Frederick on the banks of Hunting Creek. Despite changes in ownership during the years the burying ground was in excellent condition.

Maryland D.A.R. marks burial place of General James Wilkinson, Revolutionary War figure and later Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army.

The tombstones indicate those buried there. Joseph Wilkinson, died May 10, 1764; his widow, Betty Heighe Wilkinson, died October 2, 1802; their eldest son, General Joseph Wilkinson, soldier and political leader in Maryland during Revolutionary times, died June 28, 1820; his widow, Barbara Wilkinson, died in 1822; and an Eliza Wilkinson, died in 1865.

Mr. Hugh Wilkinson has purchased the area on which the graves are located and is enclosing the spot with concrete coping and a bronze rail.

The D.A.R. marker will also indicate that General James Wilkinson was born there in 1757. The General died in Mexico in 1825 and is buried in the cemetery of the Church of the Archangel San Miguel.

Esther Mitchell
(Mrs. Ross Boring) Hager
State Regent

COLORADO

THE Fifty Second Annual State Conference of the Colorado State Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, was held February 17-19 at the Broadmoor Hotel in Colorado Springs, Colorado, by invitation of District Number Four. Mrs. Arthur L. Allen, State Regent, presiding.

Colorado was honored by the presence of the President General, Miss Gertrude S. Carraway. Other National Officers pres-

(Continued on page 634)
With the Chapters

**Fort Lewis (Salem, Va.).** The Fort Lewis Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Salem, Virginia, fulfilled a project of their Chapter recently—that of preserving records of their community.

A committee composed of Mrs. L. E. Dawson, Mrs. Furman Whitescarver and Mrs. Reginald Wood went to West Hill Cemetery and listed the names and information concerning those people buried in this cemetery who were born prior to 1850. The oldest grave in West Hill is that of William Bryan, born in 1685 and deceased in 1786. Bryan’s son, who is also buried there, gave the town of Salem its name.

The list of names and information has been dispatched to the State D.A.R. Genealogical Records office in Richmond, where the names will be recorded for posterity. The list will also be sent to the Virginia State Archives and later to the national D.A.R. office in Washington.

Miss Mary Duncan, Regent of the Fort Lewis Chapter, conceived this project. In addition to securing the records, the committee also asked the town to put the grounds in good repair with which request the town has complied.

Mrs. Reginald Wood
*Press Chairman*

**St. Joseph (St. Joseph, Mo.).** The development of interest in local history was the theme of programs of the St. Joseph Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, with Mrs. A. J. Loutch, Regent.

The culture and life of the Indians of Northwest Missouri was discussed by Mr. Roy Coy, supervising director of the St. Joseph Museum. He was a student of Miss Orrel M. Andrews, who with the students of the Jr. College Natural Science Club she organized, founded this museum. She also founded the St. Joseph Creative Writers’ Club which sponsors an annual poetry contest in our private and public high schools.

The life of Miss Mary Alicia Owens, who became internationally famous because of her Indian and negro legends of local interest, was ably reviewed by Mrs. Edwin B. Wright.

Students of history and government and the public were invited to witness an elaborate program to receive naturalized American citizens. This Chapter contributed its share in a welcome talk and individual presentation of an American flag.

A certificate of merit was awarded the principal of our Opportunity school, Miss Myrtle Miller, in recognition of her unique work. Three high school girls received citizenship pins. Two, three and five dollar awards were won by three of the twenty-two high school contestants for the best historical essay.

Recognition for achievements were received by Mrs. Eleanor Baur, Mrs. Esther M. Morgan, Mrs. J. Wes McCauley, Miss Orrel M. Andrews and Mrs. Lloyd Bankers.

The money for three books on history was presented to the Bookmobile of our public library. A large box of clothing and money were sent to the School of the Ozarks.

(Miss) Orrel M. Andrews
*Press Reporter*

**Manhattan (New York, N. Y.).** The American Indians Committee on December 20th announced that the Committee’s Appeal mailed to all members of the Chapter for contributions toward providing a $200.00 Scholarship to Bacone College, the D.A.R. Approved Indian School, had been one hundred per cent successful. A certified check for $200.00 was presented to the Regent together with a beautiful illuminated hand-lettered Honor Roll Scroll, designed by the well-known illustrator Mr. Francis J. Rigney, on which were inscribed the names of all those including the Committee who had subscribed and donated to the Scholarship Fund. An additional check of $20.00 was sent to the Chairman by the New York State Chairman of American Indians, Mrs. Benjamin A. Tracy, as a contribution to this scholarship.

The Committee also reported that during the past year 150 pounds of clothing had been collected and shipped to the Good
Shepherd Mission, Fort Defiance, Arizona, and to Bacone College. The estimated value of the clothing was put at minimum $350.00. Also $47.00 in contributions were received from members with which to defray shipping expenses, postage and supplies for carrying on the work.

Mrs. Alexander Markoff
Chairman, American Indians

Comfort Tyler (Syracuse, N. Y.).

Guest night was observed by Comfort Tyler Chapter when they met in the Syracuse Museum of Fine Arts, Tuesday evening, February 1st.

Highlighting the program was a pageant, “Born in February,” which depicted the lives and achievements of some lesser known notables whose natal days were in February. Mrs. Charles Whalen, one of the younger members of the Chapter, is the author. Her flare for conversation gives rise to interesting dialogue between Uncle Sam and each of the twelve characters, and is evidence of serious research.

Also on the program was the presentation of an American Flag to the Senior Girl Scout Troop, “Mariner’s Ship.” Mrs. Barber L. Waters, Flag Chairman, made the presentation and Miss Susanne Hourigan, Troop president, accepted the emblem.

Mrs. Frederick W. Howland, Regent, welcomed the guests and after a short business session, refreshments were served by the hostess committee of which Mrs. Merrill Negus was Chairman with Mrs. Homer Tizzard as co-Chairman. Miss Editha Parsons, Professor Emeritus of the School of Speech at Syracuse University, and Mrs. Elmer E. Price, Past Chapter Regent, poured at a table which was uniquely decorated with gold and red cherry trees and miniature American Flags, surrounded by a tempting buffet lunch.

Mrs. John E. Lee
Press Relations Chairman and Second Vice Regent

Francois Vallé (Potosi, Mo.). On Monday afternoon November 29, 1954, newly approved members, the State Regent, three officers of the Missouri State Society, and eligible applicants gathered at the Potosi Library to organize the Francois Vallé Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Miss Jenna Elsie Logan, Organizing Regent, presided. The State Regent, Mrs. John Franklin Baber, and Mrs. A. T. Stirrat, Honorary State Regent, participated in the organization ceremonies and installation of officers. Miss Valle Higginbotham, who assisted Miss Logan in organizing the new Chapter, gave a sketch of the historical background surrounding the illustrious name of the new chapter.

The name “Francois Vallé” is prominently identified with the first permanent white settlement west of the Mississippi at Ste. Genevieve in 1735. It is reminiscent of French settlers, Spanish Grants, and the early mining industry of Washington County. Francois Vallé, “Pere” (Father), one of the original settlers, served as civil authority under the French, and as Commandant of the Post of Ste. Genevieve when the vast territory of “Upper Louisiana” became a Spanish possession. Francois Vallé “Fils” (Son) second Spanish Commandant, was serving at the time of the Louisiana Purchase in 1803. Francois Vallé, III, served as a Colonel in the
American Army during the War of 1812. The Vallé family held huge grants of mining land in this area and left many descendants in Washington and adjoining counties who are members of the Chapter. The (2nd) Commandant’s daughter, Catherine, lived in Potosi, as did several of his grandsons.

It was a happy day, because it marked the realization of a goal long anticipated. There are twenty Organizing Charter members, with some twenty additional papers in process of completion. It is hoped that before the time expires, Francois Vallé Chapter will have forty Charter members.

Maude Bryan Jannuzzo
Secretary Pro Tern


Mrs. J. J. Mann, Americanism Chairman, presented the flags to the principal at a special assembly. Mr. Paul Keller, in accepting the flags, thanked the Chapter for the gift and then spoke to the students about the work the Daughters of the American Revolution have done through the years to keep the United States of America strong, always working quietly and effectively.

The flags were then handed to the Color Guard who placed them in standards outlining the auditorium stage. The Pledge of Allegiance to the flag of the United States of America was said in unison and the Star-Spangled Banner sung with the school band accompanying. The reading of the 23rd Psalm concluded this beautifully colorful and inspiring ceremony.

The Major Thomas Wickes Chapter has also supplied the local Girl Scout Troops with flags and five schools with beautiful posters obtained from the National Defense Committee.

Mrs. Wilbur C. Elliott, Regent

San Francisco (San Francisco, Cal.) On Monday evening December 20, 1954 the sound of Santa’s Jingle Bells rang through the Tubercular Ward of the United States Public Health Hospital in the Presidio of San Francisco.

Mrs. O. George Cook, State Vice Regent, California Society Daughters of the American Revolution, was in the driver’s seat, with Mrs. Philip Usinger, State Vice Chairman, “Work With the Immigrants on the Pacific Coast,” as assistant. Hospital service carts were employed as Santa’s sleigh with the Misses Mary Elizabeth Jones, Dorothy Palmer; Mesdames Julian Rice, Ralph Deming, Byron Brown and Andrew Ross, serving as Santa’s reindeer.

Beautifully wrapped packages which came from Chapters from the State of California, were heaped high on the sleigh. The sleigh stopped at each bed in the ward, and each patient was given a gift and one can of home-made cookies which were packed in one-pound coffee tins and covered with Christmas paper. There were all sorts of gifts: playing cards, games, scrap books of short stories and cartoons, razor blades, chewing gum, cigarettes, shaving kits, socks, handkerchiefs, etc.

This project is peculiarly California’s and is administered under the committee, “Work With the Immigrants on the Pacific Coast.”

Mrs. O. George Cook, State Vice Regent, California Society, D.A.R. (left) and Mrs. Philip Usinger, State Vice Chairman, “Work with the Immigrants on the Pacific Coast,” deliver Christmas packages in the Tubercular Ward of the U.S. Public Health Hospital in the Presidio of San Francisco.

The joy and gladness which lit up each patient’s face as the bountiously laden sleigh came down the corridor truly was a heart-warming experience for all who participated.

Aileen Ross, Publicity Chairman

Ocoee (Cleveland, Tenn.) celebrated its forty-fifth anniversary at the November meeting in the Indian Room at the Cherokee Hotel with Mrs. M. L. Harris and Mrs. W. P. Kirby, hostesses.
Mrs. Elmer D. Rule, Chattanooga, State Regent, was guest of honor and speaker.

Miss Elizabeth Fillauer, Regent, gave a brief history of Ocoee Chapter, which she had prepared, including highlights of each regency from its organization December 4, 1909 through October 1954. The late Mrs. Cooksey Harris Hardwick was the Organizing Regent and served from 1909 to 1919. Others who have served as Regent are, Mesdames John W. Taylor, who served twice; C. A. Mee, John Milne, E. F. Campbell, S. N. Varnell, O. A. Knox, L. T. Hall, L. D. Donaldson, George Westerberg, W. H. Fillauer, J. B. Taylor and Richard Barry.

Charter members present at the meeting were Mrs. O. A. Knox, Mrs. M. L. Harris and Miss Elizabeth Sheddan.

The state banner won for the most gain in membership during Mrs. Knox's regency and the scrapbook kept through the forty-five years of the Chapter's history were displayed.

Thomas Isbell, C.A.R., was organized February 14, 1930 and Mrs. O. A. Knox, Mrs. John L. Brewer, Mrs. E. F. Campbell and Miss Elizabeth Fillauer have served as Senior State Presidents.

We sponsor three Good Citizens each year in Bradley, Polk and Charleston high schools and they make the annual pilgrimage to Nashville.

D.A.R. Good Citizenship medals are awarded at special programs in five grammar schools and History medals are awarded in two high schools each year.

Memorial books are placed in the Cleveland Public Library in memory of our deceased members.

Our membership is informed with five-minute reports on National Defense at every meeting. The D.A.R. “Award of Merit” was presented last Spring to Principal E. L. Ross, Arnold Memorial Grammar School.

We were a Silver Honor Roll chapter last year.

(Miss) Elizabeth Fillauer, Regent

**Colorado** (Denver, Colo.) Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, held its 50th Anniversary tea on Monday, May 23, 1954 at the home of Mrs. Alfred Barnes Bell.

After a brief business meeting Mrs. Arthur Allen, State Regent, gave an account of the 63rd Continental Congress of the National Society of the D. A. R. Mrs. Allen’s personal impressions and her little anecdotes of incidents during her stay were most interesting. “Highlights of Colorado Chapter” compiled by the Chapter Historian were read.

Then the beautiful birthday cake was cut and tea and coffee served by the hostesses. Colorado Chapter’s only living charter member, Mrs. William Sweet, was asked to cut the cake, but much to everyone’s regret was unable to attend.

It was a warm, friendly gathering of members and guests. Mrs. Bell’s charming old home was beautifully decorated with spring flowers and she and her hostesses made every one feel most welcome and at ease.

Among the guests were several Colorado State Officers of the D. A. R. and the Regents of Peace Pipe, Columbine, and Denver Chapters.

Colorado Chapter’s 50th Birthday Anniversary was an occasion that will be remembered and cherished through the years to come.

Florence Griffith, Historian

**Marquis-de-Lafayette** (Montpelier, Vt.). Ten members of the Marquis-de-Lafayette Chapter gathered in the cemetery at South Woodbury on Saturday afternoon, October 9th, 1954 to witness the setting
of a marker on the grave of Joseph Blanchard, a Revolutionary War soldier, who died on February 19th, 1839 at the age of 77 years. The marker was sent by direct descendants of Mr. Blanchard who reside in Washington, D. C.

A service of dedication was conducted by the Regent, Miss Ruth Cummings, the Vice-Regent, Miss Hildren Benway, the Chaplain, Mrs. D. K. Richardson and Mrs. H. G. Woodruff.

Others from the Chapter attending the service were Mrs. F. E. Everett, Mrs. Robert Wilkinson, Miss Carrie Hollister, Miss Edith Hollister, Miss Emma Foster and Miss Carrie Williams.

Miss Ruth Cummings, Regent

Las Flores (South Pasadena, Cal.) celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary last week and honored its charter members with a silver tea. The affair was held at the home of one of the charter members, Mrs. Leslie J. Cooper, 1826 Oak St., South Pasadena. Members of the executive board, dressed in Colonial costumes, assisted the hostess. Minutes of the first meeting were read and members recalled incidents leading up to the organizing of the Chapter.

A group of women eligible for membership in the D.A.R. met in 1926 at the home of the late Mrs. Charles Browning. Since there were not enough members to form a Chapter, occasional meetings were held in order to organize as soon as new members became eligible. On Dec. 28, 1929 a meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Fred C. Delano and the new Chapter was organized. Mrs. Browning, a member of the Oneonta Chapter in South Pasadena, was adviser and sponsor. She presented the Chapter with a silk flag and standard and was made an honorary member.

The name Las Flores (the flowers) was chosen, after the Las Flores adobe in South Pasadena, a historical landmark where General John C. Fremont signed a treaty with the Mexican government.

Mrs. Delano was Organizing Regent. Of the twenty-nine original members, only eight remain. They are: Mmes. Leslie J. and Carl Cooper, Joy Goodsell, A. B. Kirk, Eli Kuykendall, Edward MacDonald, Edward Davies and Mary Hampson, of England.

Mrs. Lester R. Rogers

Press Chairman

Susquehanna (Clearfield, Pa.). A pin, emblematic of 50 years' continuous membership in the Susquehanna Chapter was presented at the January meeting to Mrs. Frederick B. Kerr of Clearfield.

The 50-year membership pin is the first awarded in the Chapter under the newly adopted D.A.R. program of honoring such long-time membership. The presentation was made by Mrs. Reuben Nevling. Mrs. Kerr joined the Susquehanna Chapter January 7, 1901 and was the 33rd member of the Chapter and has served as Vice Regent and in other offices.

The fifty-year membership pin is given to Mrs. Frederick B. Kerr by Mrs. Reuben Nevling.

Attorney Richard A. Bell discussed the subject, “Americanism—Those Principles and Concepts on which Our Country Was Founded.”

A memorial to Mrs. Carrie Black Work was read by Miss Eleanor Martz and the death of Mrs. Joseph O. Clark was reported by Mrs. Joseph F. Bartell.

The election of delegates to the Continental Congress was held at this meeting.

Esther T. Bartell, Regent

Fort Sullivan (Charleston, S. C.) presented an interesting and unusual program at their meeting for new members in January.

The theme “Sharing Our Treasures” was presented by members of the chapter who displayed old family heirlooms and each gave a little of its historical data. Several of the items were an 18th century silver and ivory carving set; a satin embroidered map of the United States dated 1795; an old family Bible dated London 1770; a purse presented by Lafayette when he visited in Charleston; a hand-painted skirt worn to the court of France about 1776;
an antique spoon with the date 1657 imprinted on the back; a whale oil lamp—the predecessor of the kerosene lamp; a heirloom bedspread made by one of the lineal grandmothers on a spinning wheel between 1792 and 1864. Also many other interesting pieces such as watches, clocks, eyeglasses, books and guns.

Shown in the picture is Mrs. Harold C. Zeigler (center) who is Regent of the Chapter, flanked on her right by Mrs. J. Carlton Fox—former Treasurer, and on her left, Mrs. W. Harvey Smith, the present Treasurer. Mrs. Fox is holding a bedspread made from the flax spun on a spinning wheel by one of Mrs. Zeigler's lineal grandmothers. Mrs. Zeigler is holding a clock passed down through her family since 1846, and Mrs. Smith holds a red and white Bohemian decanter and "pepper pot" gun belonging to her family.

The program received such enthusiastic attention that the Chapter would like to repeat it in the future.

Maude La Roche Bailey
Press Relations Chairman

Victory (Washington, D. C.). For its thirty-sixth birthday luncheon on January 27, 1955, the Chapter had the great pleasure of welcoming as guests Miss Gertrude S. Carraway, President General, and Miss Faustine Dennis, State Regent for the District of Columbia, who responded with words of encouragement and graciousness.

The feature of this year's celebration was to honor the five members who had been with the Chapter as much as 25 years, all of whom were present except Dr. May D. Baker, Rutledge, Pa.

The Regent, Mrs. Edward J. Chapin, presented the other four, one by one, giving a brief sketch of her service, and receiving meaningful acknowledgment in response.

Two of these, Mrs. Horace K. Fulton and Mrs. William C. Ruediger, are Charter members as well. Mrs. Fulton is known to Junior American Citizens as the "Cookie Lady," from the treats she has so faithfully provided them. Her mother was also a charter member, and two nieces are members. Mrs. Ruediger, now retired from the post of supervising director in the public schools, has been helpful all along in committee work. Mrs. James W. Crabtree is an artist. She recalled serving with the Correct Use of the American Flag Committee, and how they presented a very beautiful flag to the Y. W. C. A. Mrs. William H. Harper has been active all along the line, serving in nearly every office from Regent down.

After a strain of "Happy Birthday," to all of us, she read a history of the Chapter in a nutshell, from its christening as VICTORY, in remembrance of the ship, Le Victoire, which brought Lafayette to the aid of the Colonists.

The luncheon was held at the Women's University Club, which provided a delicious birthday cake, cut by Mrs. Fulton for the 38 guests.

Mary E. Lazenby
Press Relations Chairman

King's Highway (Sikeston, Mo.) Chapter was hostess in October 1954 to the Southeast District Chapters for the dual purpose of conducting the 15th annual meeting and to dedicate a bronze marker at the grave of Joseph Hunter.

The meeting was primarily a school of instruction for the Chapters.

Climaxing the meeting, members placed a bronze marker on the grave of Joseph Hunter, native of Virginia who settled on a tract of land in Big Prairie (now Sikeston) in 1812.

The Dedication service in the family burial lot on the farm, which has been in the Hunter family ever since, was a public ceremony.

Hunter served in George Washington's Army and was with General George Rogers Clark in his conquest of the Northwest. He was appointed a member of the territorial council in 1812, by the United States President, when the Missouri Territory was organized.

There are eleven descendants of Joseph Hunter in the King's Highway Chapter.

His life story, compiled by Miss Audrey Chaney of Sikeston a great-great-granddaughter through his daughter, Hannah Hunter Stallcup, was read by Mrs. Kenneth H. Smitten, a great-great-great-granddaughter, at the dedication.

Mrs. Charles Barnett
Press Chairman

Kinnikinnik (Colo. Springs, Colo.). Kinnikinnik is the Indian name for the mountain shrub having glossy leaves and scarlet berries. Kinnikinnik D. A. R., a gold Honor Roll Chapter, has 125 members working in 16 National Committees.

Cragmor Sanitorium at Colorado Springs is under United States government contract for care and scientific treatment for a changing group of 80 to 100 tubercular Indians. Nearly all are ambulant cases flown here from the Navaho Reservation near Shiprock and Window Rock, given treatment and instruction in sanitation and nutrition until they are able to return home, under reservation hospital supervision. For the past two years Kinnikinnik has had the privilege of directly helping these patients.

The December meeting was held at the ultramodern home of a Junior committee member on Mesa Road near the Garden of the Gods, facing Pikes Peak. Three Navaho patients, the head nurse and occupational therapist were guests. They sold Navaho jewelry, beadwork, weaving, and handmade authentic Navaho dolls. Members gave Christmas gifts for the patients, $26.00 cash, materials for handcrafts, and clothing for Navaho families.

Navaho women originated the presently fashionable “squaw dress.” The picture is centered by eight-year-old smiling Lena Bazardi, who was very ill, but now is recovering and is an eager, intelligent pupil in the Sanitorium school.
own clothes, excels in sewing, cooking, all handcrafts.

The dignity of Navaho women is exemplary. Cragmor staff and patients are friendly and appreciative.

Miss Dorothy Buren
American Indians Committee

John Davis (Abilene, Texas). The Chapter observed its fortieth anniversary at a breakfast in the Abilene Woman's Clubhouse in October. Arrangements of golden chrysanthemums centered the tables. Miss Bobbie Clack, Program Chairman, introduced the Organizing Regent, Mrs. Dallas Scarborough, who was honor guest. The Regent, Mrs. Cecil M. Roberts presided.

Jewel Davis Scarborough (Mrs. Dallas), Organizing Regent of the John Davis Chapter.

The highlight of the occasion was a talk by Mrs. Scarborough in which she told of the Chapter's history and achievements. In the six years of her regency (1914-1920) with only seven active local members, she entered enthusiastically into the war work of the D.A.R., all of which resulted in an amazing record for this small new Chapter. Her interest in history, especially that of West Texas, brought about the erection of two markers on a historic road in this section, the old "Butterfield Trail." In 1929, she served as State Chairman of the D.A.R. National Old Trails Committee.

Since she was also interested in genealogy, Mrs. Scarborough collected a large library on this subject, and in 1953 donated this library to McMurry College. After considerable research concerning the name of Taylor County, an act of the Legislature was secured by the U. S. Daughters of 1812, officially naming the county for Edward, James and George Taylor, who died at the Alamo during the Texas Revolution. And now a monument is being erected on the courthouse lawn to their memory.

Mrs. E. L. Harwell
Press Relations Chairman


The Daughters sat in a body in the jury box where they had a close, unobstructed view of the Judge and the new citizens.

After the benediction Mrs. Albert J. Lyons, Regent of James White Chapter and Chairman of the Regents Council, made a short speech of welcome to the 20 new American citizens from 13 different countries. At the conclusion she presented a small American flag to each citizen and extended an invitation to each and their families to come to the American Red Cross Chapter House just back of the Federal Building for a get-acquainted period while partaking of coffee and cookies.

The Chapters which keep the Federal Court supplied with copies of the D.A.R. Manual for Citizenship for prospective new citizens, are the Admiral David Farragut, the Bonny Kate, the James Dawson, the James White, the Samuel Frazier, and the Simon Harris.

Ann E. Smith
Regent, Bonny Kate Chapter and Secretary-Treasurer of the Regents' Council

Collinsville (Collinsville, Ill.). The organizational meeting of this new Illinois D.A.R. Chapter was privileged to have Mrs. Ferdinand J. Friedli, Vice President General, Belleville, and Mrs. Harry B. Dietrich, Director of the Sixth Division, East St. Louis, as installing officers for
the new members of the Collinsville Chapter. The meeting was held November 16, 1954 at the residence of the organizing Regent, Mrs. Earl G. Clem.

The following are the organizing members and the offices they hold: Mrs. Earl G. Clem, Regent; Mrs. Emory Windsor, Vice Regent; Mrs. Dwight Hedgcock, Corresponding Secretary and Chairman of Bylaws Committee; Miss Mae McCormick, Registrar; Miss Mildred McCormick, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Ruth McCormick, Treasurer; Mrs. Charles Miller, Historian; Miss Roberta Baldridge, Librarian; Mrs. Irving Dilliard, Chaplain; Mrs. Stephen Wright, Chairman of Social Committee; Miss Eva Renfro; Mrs. Robert Raymond; Miss Mary Louden.

Additional members admitted after the Chapter was confirmed December 7, 1954, are Mrs. Vernon M. Stowe and Mrs. Paul B. Rothband.

On December 9, 1954, the members gave a dinner party honoring their Regent, Mrs. Earl G. Clem, whose work and efforts made the Collinsville Chapter a reality.

Meetings are held the third Thursday of each month at the respective members' homes. From the enthusiasm of the members and the inspiration they receive from their Regent, the Collinsville Chapter hopes to put forth every effort to help with the diversified program of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mary A. Rothband

Kate Barry (Spartanburg, S. C.). Mrs. James T. Owen of Elloree, State Regent of the South Carolina Daughters of the American Revolution, was guest speaker at the January Chapter meeting which was held at the home of Mrs. A. M. Jamison with Mrs. B. W. Isom, co-hostess.

The meeting was called to order by the Regent, Mrs. C. E. Webber, after which the opening ritual was led by the Chaplain, Mrs. J. K. Robertson. The minutes were read by the Secretary, Miss Julia Webber, followed by the report of the Treasurer, Mrs. Isom. Mrs. Paul Foster gave excerpts from Mrs. James B. Patton’s National Defense article in the January issue of the D.A.R. Magazine.

Mrs. D. L. Stoddard, State Historian and Past Regent of the Chapter, introduced the speaker as one widely known throughout the State in music, garden, civic clubs and historical societies.

Mrs. Owen spoke on “Patriotism.” She asserted, “Freedom cannot be handed on in perpetuity. Each generation must earn and preserve it . . . Love and serve and and keep the land by preserving the home, the flag, and the place of prayer.” An ardent supporter of Tamassee, of our owned and operated D.A.R. schools, Mrs. Owen talked of the needs of the school and the plans which are underway for the remodeling of the kitchen.

The State Regent was presented with a copy of Landrum’s History of Spartanburg County by Mrs. Stoddard at the request of Mrs. Webber, Chapter Regent.

In 1952, during the regency of Mrs. R. A. Shores, the Chapter celebrated its golden anniversary with a program held at historic Nazareth. This is a Presbyterian Church, established in 1772 and attended by the Revolutionary heroine, Kate Barry.

Sara Hart Webber (Mrs. C. E.)

Chapter Regent

Fort Oswego (Oswego, N. Y.). To commemorate the founding of our Chapter fifty years ago, Headquarters House, Historical Society, was the scene recently of a gala gathering which would have aroused many pleasant memories of by-gone days in the lovely old mansion.

A delicious buffet dinner was served in the dining room, where guests were seated at small tables lighted by gold tapers in mounds of gilded leaves. Gold horns of plenty overflowing with golden fruit graced a large table and candles shed a soft light over all. A three-tiered anniversary cake
decorated with gilded leaves was cut by the first Regent and served to the guests. The decorations were arranged by Mrs. J. E. Hawley, co-chairman of the celebration.

Seated at the speakers' table were Mrs. Harold Erb, State Regent, Miss Alice McBride, State Treasurer, Mrs. Fred Aeby, State Recording Secretary, Mrs. Carl Crittenden, State Historian, Mrs. Ivan Johnston, State Consulting Registrar, Mrs. Richard Reilly, State Chairman of radio and television, Mrs. James Riggs, three times Regent of Fort Oswego, Mrs. Harry Stacy, Regent of local Chapter, and Mrs. Luther Mott, first Regent and Chairman of the celebration.

After a delightful program of music by a stringed orchestra, the Regent introduced Mrs. Luther Mott, Sr., first Regent of Fort Oswego, who gave a most interesting paper on the Founding and History of the Chapter.

Highlighting the occasion was a talk by Mrs. Harold Erb, New York State Regent. Mrs. Erb gave a most forceful and convincing message and presented many facts in the fight against communism that is being waged by D. A. R. She also described a recent tour of schools supported by D. A. R.

You who read this may be interested in the old family names represented: There were Bartow, Ennis, Tilbury, Taplin, Meredith, Swartwood, Yothers, Truman, Rawley, Hetherington, Stevens and many others.

The tickets were small replicas of old-fashioned hat boxes. The speaker, Mr. Kenneth I. VanCott, Binghamton jeweler, talked on the origin and value of silver down through the ages, and showed modern pieces of silverware, which are copies of originals at the Metropolitan Museum.

Members exhibited coin silver spoons, with the impressed silversmith's mark; a journeyman's sample doll-size Hepplewhite opalescent-knobbled, four-drawer bureau; a Staffordshire trinket box; tin candle molds, into which had been run tallow from the sheep first pastured in clearings along the Susquehanna River; a pair of homespun sheets with the dower marks in tiny cross-stitch; a "bird on the vine" quilt; a collection of copper luster, a pair of clear Sandwich candlesticks from the Probasco family, Paisley shawls, a Jenny Lind doll; a collection of Chinese Lowestoft, brought to Owego by the Talcotts; a brown-sprigged tea set, a huge silver punch ladle, a pure silver teapot, a tilt top pearl-inlaid papier-mâché table and many other interesting heirlooms.

As these things were viewed, "I remember when—," "Why, I have one of those!" and similar comments were heard.

More than one hundred members and guests gathered at the tea table, which was set with old silver and centered with an arrangement of spruce and red geraniums. Mrs. Samuel S. DeWitt, a charter member, in her white satin wedding gown of 1900, and Mrs. William E. Comstock, in black taffeta with a Honiton lace collar, presided at the tea table.

Mrs. Ervin K. Allen, Regent

Margaret Whetten (Washington, D. C.). On December 11, 1954, at the home of Miss Ruth Bennett with Mrs. L. F. Borland as co-hostess, pages of history were turned back as the roll was called by the Regent, Miss Helen Towson. Answers were made by discussing Colonial Christmas Customs and Events.

The members heard an account of Christmas at "Wakefield, Virginia." How after breakfast the family attended Popes
Creek Church where George Washington was baptized. The church had been decorated with holly, cedar and crowfoot. The great prayer books had been carried on ahead. The ladies had their feet warmed in the unheated church with heated soap stones. On returning home they were warmed with hot toddy.

They heard how Washington chose Christmas night in 1776 as the time for the attack on Trenton because he knew that good Hessians celebrated Christmas as a day of orgies. Included in the story of early Moravian celebrations in Pennsylvania was a reference to Purnell Houston, a Revolutionary ancestor of one of the members who fought in the battle of Trenton. This was followed by Christmas at Valley Forge in 1777. The weather was cold and his men poorly clad and undernourished. On Christmas Day his company of men sat down to a table on which were small quantities of mutton, potatoes, cabbage, but no tea, coffee nor milk. To Washington's right sat the Marquis de Lafayette, honor guest. The group included Major General Baron de Kalb, Brigadier General John P. Patterson and other notables.

Discussions of other customs included the Dutch customs that were carried to New York, and the celebration of “The Pastorelas” in California and in a Mexican village. These various customs brought to mind Phillips Brooks' inspiring Christmas poem, “Everywhere, Everywhere, Christmas Tonight.”

Miss Alice Helen Moore  
Vice Regent

Lima (Lima, Ohio). “Minute Man of the Revolution” says the bronze plaque, dedicated on November 7, 1954, by the Lima Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. It marks the site of Lima's first cemetery and burial place of Elijah Stites, 1758-1843, Revolutionary War soldier.

In unveiling the plaque, Mrs. Marshall H. Bixler, Ohio State Regent, of Fremont, Ohio, said, “We should always appreciate the sacrifices of the early settlers of our nation. We particularly owe a debt of gratitude to the soldiers of the American Revolution.”

Actual presentation of the marker was made by Mrs. James A. Howenstine, Lima Regent, who read a sketch of Elijah Stites' career. Old records, including original Continental Army muster rolls and Elijah Stites' approved application for a veteran's pension, show he served for two years in Gen. George Washington's Army. In the Lima City Directory of 1878, an early settler is quoted as referring to “Mr. Elijah Stites—Revolutionary soldier and color bearer at the surrender of Cornwallis…”

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Lima Chapter Dedication: (from left) Mr. Morris B. Smith, S.A.R.; Mrs. M. H. Bixler, Ohio State Regent; Mrs. James A. Howenstine, Lima Chapter Regent; a Girl Scout Page; Hon. W. L. Ferguson, Mayor of Lima.

As Lima's Minute Man, Elijah Stites serves as a direct thread of history connecting this city with the birth of the nation. It is as such that he has been honored.

At the January 8, 1955 meeting of Lima Chapter, “Immigration Today” was discussed by Mr. Stanton Steiner, who explained the origin and workings of our national immigration laws.

Serving the Lima and Allen County Citizenship Council, Mr. Steiner teaches the foreign born, who are preparing for naturalization petitions in order to become American citizens. In thirty years Lima has had five hundred new citizens.

For his outstanding contribution to the community, Mrs. E. P. DeVoe, Vice Regent, presented Mr. Steiner with the Award of Merit, given by the National Defense Committee of the National D. A. R.

(Mrs. E. J.) Helen L. Staton  
Corresponding Secretary

Gansevoort (Albany, N. Y.). Miss Edith Van Hoesen, a member of Gansevoort Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, has made thirty-five afghans, distributing them throughout the United
States and a few foreign countries. The mother of Mrs. Charles White Nash, former Regent of Gansevoort Chapter, started one during World War I. Later on Miss Van Hoesen finished it and making afghans became a hobby. They have been presented to The Veterans' Hospital at Albany, Tupper Lake Sanitorium, Sailors' Hospital at Ellis Island, D.A.R. Tamasee School at South Carolina, New England Colony, the Red Cross and to other groups and individuals. Gansevoort Chapter is proud to pay tribute to Miss Van Hoesen.

(Mrs. Lee S.) Sara R. Geddes
Chairman, Press Relations

Ozark (Ozark, Ala.). On November 11, 1954, Veterans' Day, the grave of a Revolutionary soldier, John Merrick, Sr. (Marick), was marked officially with a bronze marker by the Ozark Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

The grave of John Merrick, born February 14, 1758, in Frederick County, Maryland, and later a resident of this area, is located in the Ozark City Cemetery.

Ozark Chapter officially marks grave of the Revolutionary soldier, John Merrick, Sr.

The ceremony conducted by Mrs. H. H. Herndon, Chapter Regent, was attended by a large group of D.A.R. members, service organizations, military personnel, representatives from Ozark City Schools and others.

Important data on the life of John Merrick was given by Mr. H. L. Holman, Jr., and Mayor Douglas Brown spoke on the importance of the part played by such Revolutionary soldiers as John Merrick and the great role played by veterans of all wars.

The bronze marker was unveiled by Norman Holman, Jr., and Larry Hays, small sons of Chapter members, Mrs. Norman Holman and Mrs. Foy Hays. Amelia Brown, daughter of Mayor and Mrs. Douglas Brown, placed a small flag upon the marker.

Others taking part in the impressive ceremony included Mrs. H. C. Dowling, Chapter Chaplain, Mr. Henry B. Steggall, II, Rev. Charles Landers, pastor of the Baptist Church, and the Ozark High School Band conducted by Mr. Fay Bricken.

A tape recording was made of the ceremony which was later broadcast locally.

Lucille M. Herndon, Regent

Henry Purcell (Chicago, Ill.). On May 23, 1955, Henry Purcell Chapter will celebrate the twenty-fifth year of its founding at a luncheon when charter members and Past Regents will present a program of recollections. Mrs. Frank R. Carlson, present Regent, will present Mrs. Ralph D. MacManus, Organizing Regent. It was her ancestor, the Reverend Henry Purcell, a chaplain in the South Carolina Regiments, for whom the Chapter was named.

The Chapter is proud of its twenty-five year record. Last year it was one of the Chapters on the Gold Honor Roll; has sponsored a history contest in a neighborhood school; has supported the Approved Schools; and this year presented a flag to the Bryn Mawr Community Church where the Chapter meets.

A unique presentation took place when Mrs. Ralph E. Stern, National Defense Chairman, presented the D.A.R. R.O.T.C. medal to her own son, Cadet Tracy R. Stern, a member of the C.A.R.

This Silver Anniversary Year program included a talk “The Keystone of Freedom,” by Mrs. William H. Wood, State National Defense Chairman. Two chapter members presented slides on visits to Approved Schools. Mr. Harry T. Everingham, founder and past president of the Freedom Club, was the speaker on Men's Night. Mrs. Henry C. Warner, State First Vice Regent, discussed “Americanism,” and at the Colonial Luncheon, Mrs. Byron T. Wherry reviewed the life of Abigail Adams. The Chapter also heard from Auguste Mathieu, director of Off-the-Street Boys’ Club, and Miss Mildred Stark, a school principal.

Mrs. Donald F. Callender
Press Chairman

[ 588 ] DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
Eve Lear (New Haven, Conn.). At its annual Christmas dinner meeting, Eve Lear Chapter, New Haven, Connecticut, presented Miss Loretta Mackey, Supervisor of Americanization Classes of the Adult Education Department of the New Haven Schools, with an Award of Merit for her outstanding work with the foreign born in the community and in the schools. Miss Mackey was educated in the public schools of New Haven and the New Haven Normal School. She received her B.S. degree from Connecticut State Teachers College and her M.A. degree from Columbia University in supervision and administration of adult education. She taught in the public schools of New Haven from 1920 until 1948 when she was appointed to her present position.

Miss Mackey was demonstration teacher at the summer school at Yale University for several years, which was sponsored by the Connecticut State Board of Education and has conducted courses in methods of teaching in Hartford, Fairfield, Bridgeport, and New Haven. She has just completed a book on city government, to be used in the Americanization classes. It is now in the process of publication. Miss Mackey is a member of Teacher's League, Connecticut Adult Education Association, Principal's Club, Connecticut Education Association. She is treasurer of the Association of Public School Administrators, member of New Haven Council of Adult Education, the Catholic Social Service and the Catholic Graduates Club.

Mrs. William S. Guardenier, Regent, made the presentation of the Award of Merit to Miss Mackey on behalf of the Chapter. Mrs. Allen R. Gill serves Eve Lear as Americanization Chairman.

Don José Verdugo (Crescenta-Cañada Valley, Cal.). In just two years since its founding, Don José Verdugo Chapter, under the inspired leadership of Mrs. Guy Warren Hull, Regent, has won recognition for its enthusiastic support of national and local projects which place the Chapter on the Honor Roll of achievement.

The Chapter supports the two Approved Schools, owned and operated by the National Society: Kate Duncan Smith in Alabama and Tamasee in South Carolina. Also, donations are made to the Hollywood U.S.O., Children of the American Revolution, D.A.R. Museum in Washington, D.C., and the D.A.R. Endowment Fund.

Don José Verdugo Chapter works to uphold the Constitution and to expose those influences which seek to undermine our government. The members are deeply indebted to our founder, Mrs. Arthur A. Carpenter for the use of the Ledger window which symbolizes the work of the National Society and illustrates how the local “Daughters” are carrying on the principles of Americanism and the best traditions of our community.

Mrs. F. Barton Brown
Publicity Chairman

Wayside Inn (Sudbury - Wayland, Mass.) culminated fifty years of active historical and educational work with a gay
and festive party at the First Parish
Church in Wayland where it was organized
half a century ago, December 29, 1904.

A luncheon was served on attractively
decorated tables furnished by an efficient
committee in charge of Miss Georgianna
Collins of Natick, after which a warm wel-
come was extended by the Regent, Mrs.
Howard Lyford.

Toastmistress Mrs. John Erwin intro-
duced former members, guests from Con-
cord, Framingham, Waltham, and Lexing-
ton Chapters, and friends.

An original poem, written by the one
remaining Charter Member, Mrs. William
M. McKenzie, of Newtown, Connecticut
was sent and read by her cousin, Miss
Catherine McLean.

The program was interspersed with
selections by the Bedford Bell Ringers.

The Birthday Cake was cut by our 50-
year member, Mrs. Lewis Fisher, and
passed by two members, Mrs. Herbert
Dicks and Mrs. Phillip Richardson,
dressed in costumes of 50 years ago.

The program closed with the singing
of "Auld Lang Syne."

Mrs. Howard Lyford, Regent

Ponca City, (Ponca City, Okla.).

We have had in our organization for fifty
years a very fine person. One who especial-
ly typifies the aims and objectives of our
society.

We have known Mrs. Frances B. Catron
as a good citizen, in the home as a wonder-
ful wife, and as the mother of a fine son.

Mrs. Frances B. Catron receives a 50-year
D.A.R. pin from Mrs. Lee C. Harsh while she
presents her original membership card to Mrs.
E. P. Hester, Regent of Ponca City Chapter.

A worthy recognition of her outstanding
service in the schools and the esteem of
all with whom she had worked was demon-
strated by the high honor she received at
a dinner given in her honor at the time
of her retirement. On that occasion she
received both a Distinguished Service
Medal and a Life Membership in the Okla-
ahoma Educational Association.

Mrs. Catron served as President of the
Ponca City Music Club for a number of
years. She later served as President of
the state organization. She brought na-
tional recognition to Ponca City when she
was elected to the Board of Directors for
the National Federation of Music Clubs.

She has earned the title of "World
Traveler." She has traveled from Alaska
to South America, from Bermuda to
Mexico, from New York to California, and
in the words of the poem "America, the
Beautiful" she has reveled in America.

She has crossed the Atlantic many times
and can talk with anyone on Egypt, the
Scandanavian countries and many other
places she has visited.

Because we are so very proud of Mrs.
Catron as a member, because she has lived
up to the objectives of the Daughters so
well, because she has been a member in
our National organization for fifty years,
because we feel she has enriched our lives
as our friend, we feel privileged and hon-
ored to present to her in behalf of the
Ponca City Chapter of the Daughters of
the American Revolution this fifty-year
pin.

Mrs. E. P. Hester, Regent

Balliet (Mount Vernon, Ia.) celebrated
its 40th anniversary on December 1st with
a 6 o'clock dinner at the home of Mrs. Iva
Walters. Three guest members were
present.

Mrs. Lewis E. Mitchell, Regent, gave
a history of the Chapter beginning with
its formal organization December 11, 1914
at the home of Mrs. Hugh Boyd.

On this occasion Mrs. Mary H. S. John-
ston of Humboldt, who was then State
Regent, was present. Of the 13 original
members only three are now living: Mrs.
J. K. Burr of San Antonio, Texas; Mrs.
J. J. Ellsworth (Olive Adams) of Little-
rock, Cal. and Mrs. Mitchell. The latter
is the only member living who was present
at the meeting on December 11, 1914.

The Chapter was named for Lieutenant
Colonel Stephen Balliet, the Revolutionary
ancestor of the Organizing Regent, Mrs.
Katherine Rush Chambers.

Colonel Balliet distinguished himself as
an officer and was intimately associated
with Washington and Franklin in the formation of the colonial government. Mrs. Chambers was also related to Benjamin Rush, a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Many events and achievements of the early years were mentioned by the Regent and the 1924-1925 roll call of 48 members was read.

Notable among the projects of the Chapter was the marking of the grave of Mrs. Zimri Davis, the only real daughter in this vicinity. Mrs. Davis was the grandmother of a chapter member and of Lowell Chamberlain, the wealthy cosmetics manufacturer. At our request he erected a new granite monument in the little historic Abbey Creek Cemetery a short distance west of Mount Vernon, and on it full inscriptions could be placed.

Later just east of the cemetery, the approximate site of the home of the township’s first settler, William Abbe, was marked by a boulder. Balliet Chapter was assisted in this project by Ashley Chapter of Cedar Rapids, Marion Linn of Marion, and Hahn-Howard Post of the American Legion of Mount Vernon.

Graves of two real granddaughters in our local cemetery have been marked and the early inscriptions in this and surrounding country cemeteries have been copied.

As an amusing part of the evening’s entertainment, Mrs. Mitchell conducted a Revolutionary quiz which she used as a program years ago.

A very interesting letter and word of greeting from Mrs. Ellsworth was read.

Mrs. W. H. Noel, State Consulting Registrar, presents Award of Merit to Dr. Clark Bailey, with Mrs. Clarence A. Wardrup, Regent of Mountain Trail Chapter, at far right.

Mrs. C. A. Wardrup, Chapter Regent, presented at the meeting. Mrs. W. H. Noel, State Consulting Registrar, presented the Award of Merit to Dr. Bailey as she told of his many achievements and also of colorful events in his boyhood. Among many gifts received by Dr. Bailey from D.A.R. members and friends was the Bailey Coat of Arms which was presented to him by the Mt. Pleasant Society of the C.A.R.

Dr. Bailey is Vice President of the American Medical Association, a past President of the Kentucky State Medical Association and Chairman of the Harlan County Board of Health. He has served as a Trustee of Georgetown College since 1937 and been a Deacon in the Harlan Baptist Church for 26 years. Dr. Bailey is also a Past President of the Harlan Kiwanis Club and in the educational field has served 18 years as a member of the City Board of Education and is a former Trustee of the Pine Mountain Settlement School, one of the 13 Approved Schools endorsed by the D.A.R.

Lois B. Campbell (Mrs. Aubrey)
Press Chairman

Enoch Crosby (Katonah, N. Y.). An unusually large gathering marked the Christmas meeting of Enoch Crosby Chapter, D. A. R. at the Memorial Home in Katonah, N. Y. December 13th. Miss Polly Quincy and other Katonah members welcomed the guests.

Miss Blanche Horton, the Regent, presided at the business meeting which followed. Miss Grace Townsend, Membership Chairman, welcomed two new members, Mrs. William Rowedder and Mrs. Fred Lent.

Later Miss Horton called upon Miss Quincy to introduce the honored guests; Miss Page Schwarzwaelder, Past Treasurer General; Mrs. Alvah Townsend, State Membership Chairman; Mrs. William Warren, State Vice Regent and Mrs. Edward Holloway, State Chairman of Approved Schools. Miss Schwarzwaelder responded by reading “An Oldster's Letter to Santa Claus.” Its genial wit and kindly
feeling for Christmas pleased the listeners. Mrs. Warren outlined in brief the requirements for attaining the Gold Honor Roll. She was pleased to note that Enoch Crosby Chapter has achieved this honor for the second year.

Mrs. Holloway then gave a full account of her recent tour of Approved Schools. She stated that thirteen schools come under the influence of the D.A.R., two of which are supported entirely by the organization. Not only are the 3 R's taught but Americanism and spiritual values are emphasized.

A large group of students from the Rippowan school in Bedford Village delighted the audience by singing carols. After the musical program Mrs. Benson Ray showed colored slides of the approved schools and their activities. These were described in detail by Mrs. Holloway. The Enoch Crosby Chapter felt that they had spent a most pleasant and instructive afternoon in Katonah.

Mary E. Crane
Press Relations Chairman

Lynchburg (Lynchburg, Va.). Honoring Lynchburg, its founder John Lynch, and in tribute to its own founder, Mrs. William M. Strother, Lynchburg Chapter presented the city with its first official Lynchburg flag, as its community project.

Presentation of this gift was made by State Senator, Mosby G. Perrow, son of a Chapter member, at Memorial Day Exercises, at the city stadium.

The Mayor, Reverend John L. Suttenfield, accepted the flag for the city, after which local units of the United States Marine Corps and other military units passed in review.

The E. C. Glass High School Band, in colorful uniforms, added much to the impressive occasion, as did the Boy Scouts, Red Cross and other local groups.

Miss Ruby Burford, Lynchburg artist, presented the Chapter with the design used, that of the city seal surrounded by seven stars, emblematic of the seven legendary hills on which Lynchburg was built.

The seal, artist unknown, bears the robed figure of a woman, holding aloft in one hand a pair of scales, in the other a cornucopia, with overflowing fruit. An urn of ripe tobacco symbolizes the part the tobacco industry played in the early growth of Lynchburg. A locomotive, with smoke billowing, telegraph wires, a glimpse of the Blue Ridge Mountains and Corporation of Lynchburg, Virginia, 1786, form the seal, embroidered on a field of blue silk. Colors for the embroidery were chosen by Mrs. Rosalie Dillard Basten, Lynchburg artist.

Mrs. W. H. Loyd, Jr. and Miss Nancy Ford gave invaluable service to this project, with full cooperation of Chapter members.

The flag occupies a place in the Municipal Council Chamber, grouped with the United States flag and that of the Commonwealth of Virginia. Recently, when the Carter Glass Memorial Bridge was dedicated, the Lynchburg flag was used for the first time in parade.

Anna Allen Ford, Regent

Mary Mattoon (Amherst, Mass.). In accordance with the aims of the National Society, which has presented 14,131 flags during the past year, Mary Mattoon Chapter, D.A.R., of Amherst, Mass., has presented two flags. One flag was presented to a Brownie Troop, of which Mrs. Bruce Brown, is the leader. The other flag was given to the East Street Girl Scout Troop, and received by Mrs. James Millar and Mrs. Benjamin Crooker, the leaders.
Genealogical Department

MARRIAGE RECORDS OF BALTIMORE CITY AND COUNTY—1777-1799

Presented to Maryland State Society, D.A.R., by General Mordecai Gist Chapter
Copied and Compiled by Esther Ridgely George
Chairman of Genealogical Records 1938

(Continuation)


(To be continued)

GENEALOGICAL PUBLICATIONS
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

Edited by John Harvie Creecy, Richmond, Va.—
The Dietz Press, Inc., 221 pp. $6.00.

"Virginia Antiquary, Vol. I" is carefully gleaned series of abstracts, primarily genealogical, compiled from part of the original records of Princess Anne County. These loose papers, now stored in the Virginia State Library, proved to contain a wealth of valuable information that in many cases may be found nowhere else.

Business transactions were found to be written on the margins of pages containing genealogical information. In the chancery suits, the information is more nearly complete than that found in the order and minute books as they usually mention entire families of persons who died intestate. Also included are depositions giving ages, petitions suggesting land boundaries and much else of interest to the historian and novelist concerning families’ problems, of a personal nature.

This volume is thoroughly indexed as to names, places and subjects.

History of Nicholas County, West Virginia. By William Griffee Brown, Richmond, Va.—
The Dietz Press, Inc., 425 pp., 13 illustrations. $5.00.

The written compilation is the result of ten years of research by William Griffee Brown to preserve the early history of Nicholas County.

The span of years from the vast wilderness of the "Virginia" of Sir Walter Raleigh to the 51st Legislature of West Virginia is covered by Mr. Brown.

Early pioneer life, the slow progress of settlement, and the transition from pioneer days up through the six generations of the families of the County are all clearly outlined. The descriptions of the "apple-peelings," the reasons for the "pig-tight fences," the use of garden gourds for the home, the making of woolen clothing from the raising of the sheep to the weaving and dyeing of the cloth, are all a far cry from the life of the 20th Century.

Considerable space has been devoted to brief sketches of the biography and genealogy of the Nicholas County families from the earliest settlement days to the Civil War for, in the words of the author, "a family name is the preface to the life of each of its members; for by the laws of heredity and environment a family character develops."

WINDSOR BIBLE RECORDS

The following records were copied from the records in a Bible published in 1822 and now in the possession of Mrs. Harold H. Phillips, 346 Silman Avenue, Ferndale 20, Michigan.

Page 677: "John Windsor, son of Jesse and Pegy Windsor his wife, was borned September 8, 1781.

Giben Gunby, daughter of David and Elizabeth Gunby his wife, was borned May —, 1772, departed this life January 21 at 5 o'clock a.m. 1846. John Windsor, and Giben his wife, was married Oct. 18, 1814.

John Windsor was married to Nancy Cannon June 13, 1846 by the —— Richardson.

Nancy Cannon, the Consort, was borned February 21, 1820.

John Cannon Windsor, son of John and Nancy Windsor his wife, was borned April 29, 1848.

James Windsor, and Elizabeth his wife, was married Wednesday March 8, 1815.

Elizabeth Gunby was borned August 4, 1796."

Page 678: "Births: "Jesse Windsor, son of James and Elizabeth Windsor, his wife, was borned October 17, 1815.

Margaret Windsor, daughter of James and Elizabeth Windsor his wife, was borned November 5, 1817.

Sabra Ann Windsor, daughter of James and Elizabeth Windsor his wife, was borned March 7, 1820.

Isabel Windsor, daughter of James and Elizabeth Windsor his wife, was borned April 11, 1822.

Mary White Windsor and Catherine Griffith Windsor, twin sisters, daughters of James and Elizabeth Windsor his wife, was borned August 25, 1824.

John Kirk Windsor, son of James and Elizabeth Windsor his wife, was borned January 30, 1827.

James Thomas Windsor son of James and Elizabeth Windsor was borned August 20, 1829.

David Samuel Windsor, son of James and Elizabeth Windsor was borned April 8, 1832.

William Henry Windsor, son of James and Elizabeth Windsor his wife, was borned July 19, 1834.

George Wajhing (Washington?) Windsor, son of James and Elizabeth Windsor his wife, was borned February 7, 1837.

Elizabeth Gibben Windsor, daughter of James and Elizabeth Windsor was borned February 19, 1841."

Page 679: "Elizabeth P. Morey, daughter of Philip and Jon (Jane?) Morey was borned January 3, 1826.

Edward Watte (?) Windsor son of Jesse and Matilda Windsor was borned July 17, 1839.

John James Stuart son of John Glonde and Isabel Stuart was borned March 11, 1855.

Elizabeth G. Windsor, daughter of Jesse and Matilda Windsor, was borned August 17, 1841.

William Glande (Glendleigh) Stuart, son of John Glande Stuart and Isabel his wife, was borned August 7, 1842.

Miss Hellen, daughter of John G. and Isabel Stuart his wife, was borned Dec. 11, 1844.

William and John Cannon, twin brothers, sons of Nutter and Margaret Cannon, his wife, was borned January 23, 1847.

John T. Adams, son of William and Caroline Adams, his wife, was borned March 11, 1855, departed this life July 13, 1858.

Alfred N. Adams was borned September 4, 1857.

Mary Lovisa Adams was borned August 17, 1858; died August 8, 1860.

William Adams was borned April 5, 1861, died August 26, 18 —?

Napoleon Adams, son of William and Caroline Adams his wife, was borned August 26, 1863."

Page 680: "Deaths: "Catherine G. Windsor, daughter of James and Elizabeth Windsor departed this life October 3, 1830.

David S. Windsor, son of James and Elizabeth Windsor, departed this life on — 4 o'clock p.m., August 31, 1844 in the 13th year of his life.

James Windsor departed this life August 21, 1845 in the 58th year of his age. He died in
Baltimore and was buried under an oak at this site of the dam.

Jesse Windsor, son of James and Elizabeth, departed this life November the 30th, 1875 in — with the smallpox 3 months 1 year and 13 days old.

John K. Windsor, son of James, departed this life April 4th, 1862 age 35 years and 2 months.

John Windsor, son of Jesse Windsor, departed this life in Washington, D. C. the 20th December 1862 age 23 years, 4 months.

Josephine Adams, daughter of Nicholas, and twin sister of Napoleon Adams departed this life the 5th of August 1867 age 27.

Nicholas W. Adams departed this life July 15, 1877, aged 78 years 8 months and 28 days.

The above Bible records were contributed by Mrs. Earl E. Whiting, 330 Silman Avenue, Ferndale 20, Michigan.

 Queries

Roberts—Wanted names of par. of Sarah Roberts, b. Mar. 3, 1764, dates and where they lived. She married Micajah Lippincott, 1786, prob. in Burlington Co., N. J. He was b. Oct. 23, 1763.—Mrs. Marion M. Thompson, 428 Green St., Pile, Gainesville, Ga.


Pottorff—Casper, son of Hermanos Badtorff of Pa. Is this the Casper that died in Preble Co., Ohio? What was his wife’s name? Where? She mar. Samuel Douglass (Guglas) in 1819. Where?—Mrs. L. A. Holmes, Utica Pike, Box 15, Jeffersonville, Ind.

Wood-Phillips—would like ances. of Richard May Wood and his wife, Margaret Ann Phillips of Md. Richard Wood, b. ca. 1797, d. at North East, Md., 8/10/1856, mar. abt. 1830. Margaret Ann Phillips, b. ca. 1811, d. 1877/1871 at Camden, N. J. Info. & corres. appreciated.—Mrs. Wm. D. Richardson, 110 Crescent Ave., Woodbury, N. J.


Sites (Seitz, Seits, Sights, Sytes, Sits, Sitts, Stits, Scites)—Want info. of Henry Sites & family of Antrim Twp., Cumberland (Franklin) Co., Penna. Want to prove: was it Henry, Sr. or Henry, Jr. who served with Cumberland Co. Militia during Rev. in 8th Batt. (undated list); and in 1st Batt. 1781 & 1782. Henry, Sr. d. 1802-1804; Henry, Jr. d. 1814. Will of Henry, Sr. gives ch.: Henry, Jacob, Stophel, Nancy Statler, Martha Ankony (later called Magdalene Kershner), & Elizabeth Rafter. Have no definite dates to show any ages except that Nancy mar. Lieut. Jacob Statler circa 1775. A Bible record gives birth of their oldest child, Emmanuel, October 31, 1777. Claim accepted on Jacob Statler. Was it Nancy's father, Henry Sites, Sr. or her brother Henry, Jr. who fought in the Rev.?—Mrs. Helen J. Black, 401 South Seneca Ave., Wichita 12, Kansas.


Clement - Clements - Clem - Clemon - Roberts—Wm. Clements & w. Mary Ann Wright, listed in Douglas Register of Goochland Co., Va. Ch.: Thomas, 1757; Jesse, 1760; Joyce, 1765. Also in Amherst Co., Va., 1803, Wm. Wright (Right) Clement, will proven, w. Mary. Ch.: Steven; William; James; Jessie; John; Francis; dau., Mary Clement Tomblen, Elizabeth Clement Roberts; Joicy (Joyce) Clement. Thomas, not listed among ch. must have d. early.

In Goochland Co., Va., in 1745, Stephen Clements makes his will, names w., Elizabeth, son, James, and dau., Joyce Clements. And at the d. of my w., Elizabeth, estate to be equally divided among the rest of my ch., but did not name them. His w., Elizabeth, left no will in Goochland Co.

Is the William Wright (Right) Clement above same that liv. in Goochland Co., 1757, a s. of Stephen and w., Elizabeth? Was Elizabeth Clements a Wright? Evidently, the mo. of William Wright (Right) Clement was a Wright, and he and his w. were related, as her na. was Mary Ann Wright. Want ances. of William and Mary Ann Clement. Have they any connections with Francis Wright who mar. Ann Washington? So many of the names are the same in all lines.

Also was Stephen Clements a desc. of the Jerimah Clements line?

Joseph mar. Elizabeth Clement, dau. of Wm. and Mary Clement above as his 1st w. Ch.: Alexander; John; Joseph C.; Elizabeth Skelton and Mary Carrington.

Joseph Roberts, Sr., was a son of John & grands. of John Alexander Roberts, 4th Earl of Radnor, dir. desc. of Alexander Roberts IV, Earl of Touro.
In 1721 John Alexander Roberts mar. Sarah, Caroline Co., Va. Their ch.: Sarah, b. Nov. 5, 1722; Elliott, b. c. 1723; Henry, b. c. 1726; Elizabeth, b. c. 1728; Morris, b. c. 1730; Francis, b. c. 1732; John b. c. 1734 and Drucilla, b. c. 1736.

The only mar. record I have of above listed ch. is Elliott, who mar. Elizabeth Phillips, Amherst Co., Va., where his par. settled when that part was Albermarle Co.

What was the na. of Sarah, who mar. John Alexander Roberts? Whom did their son, John, mar.?

Are Elliott and Morris family names? Where did they originate?

In the na. of Joseph Roberts, Sr. ch., the na., Dawson and Addison, is frequently used. Are these family na. and where did they originate?

Where did the John Alexander Roberts live bef. we find him in Caroline Co., 1721? Feel sure the Roberts of Spottsylvania and adj. Co. are the same ances. as the na. of their ch. come down in the pres. gener.—Mrs. Edmon L. Crow, 3225 Lovers Lane, Dallas, Tex.


Also David Mon, Mann, or Moun mar. Polly. He is listed in Pa., 1790, U. S. Census, p. 118; also in Muster Roll of Capt. Thos. Wallace's Co. for 1789-90 with others of my relatives. Want all da. of both David and Polly. Is there Rev. serv.?

Also Andrew Beck, b. 1796, d. Mar. 1846, mar. 1822, Margaret Hanger, b. June, 1804, of Ohio. Want info. abt. their ances. and war rec., if any.

Also Joseph Taylor of Va., mar. Debro Gaston, b. July 9, 1798, d. Nov. 10, 1885. Any info. gratefully recvd. Please list ch. of all if known—Mrs. Earl B. Smith, No. 3 Pooks Hill Road, Bethesda 14, Md.

Smith—Would like to know par. nam. of Daniel Smith, b. 1808, N. C., and his w., Elizabeth, b. 1808, Tenn. Believe Elizabeth's na. was Jones, of Middle, Tenn. Ch.: George, b. 1829, Tenn.; Daniel, b. 1834, Tenn.; James, b. 1837, Mo.; John, b. 1840, Mo.; Samuel, b. 1842, Mo. and Olly Jane, b. 1844, Mo. Their home in Mo. was in Jasper Co.—Mrs. Clem Wilson, Rt. 3, Box 123, Hot Springs, Ark.


Sarah Clayton, mar. Dec. 26, 1802, in Nelson Co., Ky. to Barnabas Carter. Ch. believe to be Joseph; Barnabas C.; William; John and Thomas. Want proof Joseph Carter of Spencer Co., Ind., was son of this marriage. Barnabas Carter was a pvt. in Benj. Harrison's Co. of the 13th and 9th Va. Regts. of Cont. line on rolls dated 1777 and 1780 (National Arch.). Want prf. this sol. was the same person who mar. Sarah Clayton and was fa. of Joseph Carter.


Wallace - Torbett - Turbett - Elliott—Want info. abt. Elizabeth Wallace, prob. b. Md. abt. 1796, mar. Thomas Turbett of Cumberland Co., Penn. Elizabeth Wallace had a bro., Col. Wallace, who lived and d. in Columbus, Tex., sometime prior to 1768. He had several nieces liv. there at that time.

Also want names of par. or any rec. conc. Lucy Elliott of Lancaster, Pa., abt. 1768. She mar. John Turbett, one of the sons of Col. Thomas Turbett of Cumberland City, Penn.—Mrs. J. F. Steigerwald, 1351 Virginia Way, La Salle, Calif.

Empson - McDaniels - Rucker - Magruder - Daubney—Would like par. birthpl. and mar. of Mary (Polly) Empson, b. Mar. 30, 1786, d. Oct. 31, 1867. Mar. 1st — McDaniels, had 2 sons, Sanford McDaniels, b. 1810 and Cornelius McDaniels, b. 1812; Mar. 2nd time to James Plunkett Rucker. Ch. by Rucker: Martha Jane (mar. Thomas G. Magruder) and Elizabeth Ann (mar. James D. Daubney). Prob. b. in Md., may have lived at one time in Ind.—Mrs. C. L. Metz, 3812 Melody Lane, Riverside, Calif.

Robertson—David, Co. sol., Goochland & Albermarle Co., maybe Augusta Co., Va., 1750; Will signed 1770, Tryon Co., N. C., prob Edgefield Co., S. C., betw. 1774-79; w. Frances — (whom); Ch.: Isaac, David, John, Milly, Isam, Abner, Betty, Israel, James, Sally; bro. Chas.; Nep. Geo. Can some desc. of these tell me of whom David Francis, b. 1793, S. Car. was son of? Will be grateful for assistance.—Esther B. Balliet, 706 Magnolia St., New Smyrna Beach, Fla.

Evans-Marin-Ryan—Desire date on William and John Evans who were in Edgefield Co., S. C., in 1810.

Also parentage of Susannah Burt Evans, b. 1807, S. C., mar. D. D. Marvin, 1827 in S. C., moved out of the State betw. 1844 and 1850. Is there a kinship to Hinman fam. or to Adams fam.?

Also date abt. Darby Ryan, son of Daniel Ryan whose will was probated, 1756, in Halifax Co., Va. Also data, includ. names, abt. "ch. under age" of Daniel Ryan. Is this the Darby Ryan in Henry Co., Va., in 1782? Are the relations of John Ryan who d. 1828, Robertson Co., Tenn., surv. by w. Rachel and 6 ch.—oldest son named Nicholas; youngest, Darby Ryan.—Miss Edna M. Dickey, Monticello, Ark.

Spates - Fritts - Martin - Williams - McGuire-Black-Plumbers of Baltimore, Md.—Amy Ann Spates with known ch.: John T., b. 10/8/1838, Hillsboro, Va.; Minor, b. 2/22/1842; Charlie, b. date not kwn. Were their other ch. Infor. on their par.
Amy Ann mar. 2nd time — Fritts, What was her maiden na.? John T. mar. Sarra Ann E. Mathews. Her pars. name and dates. Minor went to Ill., age 16, mar. Mary Jane Bane. Charlie went West when young, can find no trace of him.

Census of 1850, Cass Co., Ill., lists a Samuel Spates, b. 1774, Md. Mar. Mary —, b. 1794, Charlie went to Ill., age 16, mar. Mary Jane Bane. Md. Ch.: Preston; Charles and Sarah C. Census, 1880 of Gold Spring Twp., Shelby Co., Ill., lists a William Spates, b. 1830, mar. Sarah J. —, Ch.: Charles W., b. 1861; John W., b. 1863; Mary, b. 1865; Martha, b. 1867; James, b. 1869; Edward, b. 1871; Rosetta, b. 1876. Are these 3 fams. connected. Any info. family.

Also Henry Martin, b. 1/26/1835, Jackson Co., Ky., mar. Martha (Patsy) Williams, dau. of Sallie Davis and Abner Williams. Other bros.: VanBurren; Liberty; Azariah. Father, Milton Martin came from N. C. or Va., mar. a Roberts. She d. and Milton mar. 2nd. Info. on any of Sallie Davis and Abner Williams. Other bros.: Martin came from N. C. or Va., mar. a Roberts. Co., Ky., mar. Marthy (Patsy) Williams, dau.

Also James & Elizabeth Black McGuire of Greenbriar Co., Va., (now W. Va.) went to Ky. a few mi, below Boonsboro, about 177—? Also a bro., John, Jr. (in Connelley & Coulter Hist, of Ky., Vol. 4, p. 276, says James was a son of John, a King of one of the Prov. of Ireland. Would like prf., what prov. Ch.: James, Jr., b. 1772, mar. Deamy Mann; settled Middle Fork (now St. Helens); William settled N. side of Middle Fork in 1818; in 1830 took his fam. to Jackson Co., Mo.; Esther mar. George Tinch; 2 sons, names not kwn. went to Dutch River Co., Tenn. James, Sr. was killed at the Bat. of Bluclicks, Aug. 19, 1782. Info. or would like to hear from any branch of the fam.

Also would like info. on Plummer family's par. Philemon; Edgar, b. 1815; Mary, b. —, mar. Archbishop; Luther Thomas Martin Plummer, b. 1811, d. 1874, Limestone, Tex.; James P., b. 1809, mar. Ann Wyatt in Ohio. Want desc. of Philemon, Edgar & Mary. Would especially like to hear from Plummers in Baltimore.—Mrs. Philemon T. Spates, 1615 W. Park St., Champaign, III.


Ames—Josiah Ames, b. accord. to fam. Bible, Mar. 2, 1765, mar. Sally Black, dau. of Lieut. Henry Black. Who was Josiah's par.? One authority states he was "undoubtedly" a bro. of the Ames who settled in Isleboro. Birth rec. of several cities in Mass. fail to confirm it. Any inf. will be greatly apprec.—Mrs. Edward W. Ames, 25 E. Summer St., Brewer, Maine.

Jones-Wilson-Cullers-Davis—The will of Francis Jones of Edgecombe Co., N. C., was prob. in August Court, 1755. He names sons: Nathaniel, Tingnal, John, Matthew, Francis, Albridge, Ridley. Dau.: Judith Wilson, Mary Culler, Lucy Jones, Janetta Jones. See p. 191, Abstracts of Wills of N. C. by Grimes. Have data on almost all of the sons except Matthew and John. Whom did they mar.? Where did they re-

side? Who were their ch.? Were any of their sons sold. of the Rev.?

John Jones will prob. 1823 in Spartanburg Co., S. C., names sons: William, Matthew and Samuel & some dau. Was he the John, son of Francis Jones of Edgecomb, N. C. or John son of Matthew Jones IV and his wf., Mary Lee of York Co., Va.? Who was the wf. of John Jones, so. of Matthew Jones IV and Mary Lee of York Co., Va.? What were the nam. of this John Jones's ch.? Where did he live, N. C. or S. C.

Who were the ch. of Joseph Davis, Rev. sol. who res. in S. C. after Rev.? Prob. Clarendon Co. What was his w.'s name? Did one of their dau. mar. Matthew Jones in S. C.? What was her name?

Apprec. corres. with anyone who has data on these people.—Mrs. W. O. Richey, Boyce, La.


Also want par. names and info. of Gilmour (Gilman?), d. 1811 in Baltimore, Md., mar. Rev. Samuel Knox, Presbyterian Minister, who d. August 31, 1832, in Frederick, Md. Their ch. Mary, mar. James Wilson; Elizabeth, mar. Archibald George; Isabella (my g. g. grandm.; Martha, mar. William Swan, 1816, in Baltimore, Md. Who were par. of Grace Gilmour (Gilman?)? Samuel Knox mar. 2nd — McClerry of Frederick, Md.—Mrs. Tacy N. Campbell, 609 W. 40th St., Baltimore 11, Md.


Also want par. and any inf. on Mathias Henderson (May 2, 1804-Mar. 3, 1875), Methodist Min. in Moscow, Pa., orig. from N. J. and his w., Nancy Kindred (mar. Sept. 23, 1826).

Also want anc. of Zebulon Travis (Oct. 8, 1755-June 29, 1826). Rev. sold. from Bedford, N. Y. and w., Martha — (Aug. 19, 1762-Dec. 23, 1842).—Mrs. J. L. Peeler, 3301 Devon Rd., Hope Valley, Durham, N. C.


Can anyone tell who was the fa. of Elijah

Torbett (Torbett) - McCadden—Would like info. on John Torbett, b. Sept. 14, 1775, d. Nov. 29, 1849. He lived in Del., Greenville, Va., Augusta Co., d. in Tenn. mar. Sarah B. McCadden, Apr. 1, 1813, in Va. Sis. of Sam McCadden? Who were their par. and gr.par. of all the abv. persons? Where d. and bur.? Is there Rev. ser. in either line?—Mrs. W. A. Johnson, 812 N. Main St., Crossville, Tenn.

Wilkins-Faulk-Taylor—Want par. names of William (F.)? Wilkins, b. 4-26-1787, Prince George Co., Va., d. Jackson, Tenn., 7-13-1833, and his wf., Sarah Frances Wilkins (Wilkins maiden nam.), b. 3-23-1798, d. in La. 11-30-1846; also the Rev. rec. of either father.

Also nam. of 1st wf. of William Faulk who was b. in N. C. He came to Sumner Co., Tenn. Court rec. show he was bondsman for John Margin & Aney Faulk, 3-7-1804. He moved to Port Gibson, Miss., soon after.

Also wf. of Isaac Taylor, Sr., who liv. in Wash. Co., Penn. in 1776, moved to Ky. then to Franklin, La. where he d. after 1788. Wld. also like his Rev. rec.—Mrs. Thomas P. Roberts, 1931 Olive St., Baton Rouge, La.

Southwick - Clemons—Abigail Southwick, b. Salem, Mass., Oct. 27, 1757, mar. John Clemons at Danvers, Mass. Both bur. at Hiram, Me. Who were her par. and what her relationship to Lawrence and Cassandra Southwick?

Recently, “The Line of Orin Southwick” came into hands of writer. Find that in 1722 Benjamin Southwick, s. of John, s. of Lawrence mar. Abigail Burt. They liv. in New Salem and were there as late as 1743. Circum. wld. indic. they were the par. of Abigail, as this is the 1st time the name appeared in any pub. rec. Ind. of the Southwick fam. Carried same form. accept. prf. of this?—Mrs. Annabel Wishart Lane, 737 Mainenheim Rd., Kansas City 9, Mo.


Also Ephriam Allen, b. Feb. 21, 1721, Middletown, Conn., went to Waterbury 1743—Farmington 1759—Wallingford — ? Living there in 1782—died by Mar. 30, 1745, Middletown, Conn. Elizabeth Allen, dau. of John), b. Oct. 22, 1724, d. by 1763. He mar. 2nd Jan. 23, 1764, widow Azubah (DeWolfe) Yale. Did Ephriam sign any loyalty tests or serve in a civil or material way during the Rev. War from Wallingford, Conn.?


Dent-Beall—Wish the name of the dau. of Nancy Tatum Dent Beall, b. Feb. 5, 1805, d. 1877, dau. of Thomas Dent of Carroll Co., Ga. Mar. 15 or 17, 1822, Franklin Co., Ga., to Josiah Beall, b. Oct. 1, 1804, Cobb Co., Ga., d. 1867, son of Frederick Beall and Martha Peyton Beall of Carroll Co., Ga. Wish to knw. where Nancy Dent Beall and Josiah Beall are bur. Moved to Miss. sometime after they were mar. Had 12 ch.—Mrs. Geo. H. Raffle, 808 Old Mill Road, Pasadena 9, Calif.

Caldwell—Wanted mar. date and will of John Caldwell who mar. Janette Helen Peden in Ireland and came to Newberry Co., S. C., abt. 1765-68 with w. and 1 or 2 ch. He built a home N. E. or E. of Newberry at what was later known as “Enoree.” His ch. were Joseph, James, John, Daniel, Mary Ann, Margaret, Rosannah, William, Robert and prob. Samuel. Daniel Caldwell mar. Janette McMaster, dau. of Rev. sol., James Mc-Master. Their s., Chancellor James Caldwell, was a bro. of Elinor Caldwell who mar. Archibald Fair. This inf. was given Mr. G. L. Sumner of Newberry, S. C., by a party whose address he has lost. Anx. to locate this party or parties & corresp. with them.—Mrs. Marielou Rouf Foir, 530 Louisiana St., Mansfield, La.


Also any inf. abt. & concern. the desc. of the German fams. of Bayha, Imhoff, Shaffey, Leffler (Loefler, Loeffler) and Prager. Particularly int. in the Bayha fam. of Wheeling, W. Va. Cld. exch. brief notes on these fam.

Also will exch. brief info. on the fam. of Tryon. Want inf. on Elijah Tryon, young ch. of Wm. and Catherine (Cotter) Tryon. Was Elijah mar.? Or did he mar. Prudence Tryon and later become div.? Elijah d. 1874-5. B. da. unk. Lived to be appx. 90 or 95. Did he have a bro. Elisha or are Elijah and Elisha the same person? Corres. invited.—Mrs. Joseph Barner, P. O. Box 33223, Los Angeles 33, Calif.

Alter-Moore-Clark—My g. grfa. was a Frederick Alter and knew nothing more abt. him. In Sept. Mag. in mar. rec. of Baltimo. Ed. a Frederick Alter mar. Polly Moore Oct. 21, 1790. Wld. like to have name of Frederick’s and Polly’s par. and espec. names of their ch. since my g. grfa. was sup. to be Catherine Alter, dau. of Frederick of Cincinnati. She was b. 1793, and ch. Jacob Clark, my g. grfa.—Mrs. Osa Clark Nichols, 604 N. Washington, Liberal, Kans.

Samuel-Goforth—Wld. like to cor. with any one who can give me the anc. of Hiram Samsel,
b. in Pa. Said to have been Penn. Dutch. His wf. was Susan Goforth, b. in Mo. Can anyone give ances. of Susan? Their dau. Martha Ella, b. Bodega, Calif. in 1863.—Mrs. Paul Webb, Loomis, Calif.

Pipes—Harriott—Cooley—Begun—Would like da. of mar. Squire Seth Cooley and Elmira Begun, also pl. of b. and pl. of mar. of Elmira. Her fam. lived in Ill. Also wish and of Morgan Pipes, b. Washington, Penn., 1836, d. Yreka, Calif., mar. Lydia Herriod, dau. of Jacob Herriot, Gambier, Ohio. Inf. sought of Herriot fam. and was there Rev. War serv.? Wld. like to cor. with anyone hav. inf. of the abv.—Mrs. Mary Enselie, 409 E. Lennox St., Yreka, Calif.

Hazeltime—Blake—Hutchins—Would like to cor. and learn par. of Annie Hazeltime Blake, b. S. C., Oct. 24, 1849. Name of town asked. She d. Klamath River, Calif., 10/24/1890. Inter. Yreka, Calif. Does her fam. have Rev. War anc. from S. C.? She mar. Andrew Hogeboom, b. 6/7/1854. Where? Their mar. date asked. Where did they d. and par. asked. Their dau., Julia, b. 12/10/1796, (where) to Philip Terwilliger, b. 3/18/1746, mar. Olive Parker, 5/18/1787. Where? Her fa. said to have been a doctor in one of the colonial wars and went back to England. His wf. was said to have been in Pa. Said to have been Penn. Dutch. His fam. and was there Rev. War serv.? Wld. like to cor. with anyone hav. inf. of the abv.—Mrs. Byron Russell, Rt. 1, Box 4226, Redding, Calif.


Acelon Bradley mar. Mary Hampton. They came from one of the Carolinas. They were par. of Rachel. Wish to prove line for D.A.R. Wld. like to corres.—Mrs. Josephine (Joan) DeBerry Christensen, Dorris, Calif.


Babcock—Hayden—Wld. like to prove anc. for D.A.R. and wld. appreec. help from some one of these lines. Who can help me? Abiram Lee Babcock, b. 12/17/1846 at Penyan, Yates Co., N. Y., d. Little Shasta, Calif., 2/7/1913; M. Malantha Delight Hayden, b. 4/25/1847 at Otis, Mass. (Berkshire Co.). She d. Little Shasta, 12/30/1926. Mar. 11/26/1868, Elgin, Ill. He was the ch. of Wm. Babcock. Acelon Bradley mar. and mar. dates asked. He d. Harriod; Kane Co., Ill. When? Can someone compl. the data?—Mrs. Laura Buckner, 421 N. Main St., Yreka, Calif.

Schofield—Mark—West—Sperlock—Moore—Cameron—Staten—Lasswell—Wld. like inf. on the fol. lines for estab. D.A.R. line. Schofield came from England abt. 1750, was a planter in Va. His dau., Sara, wanted to mar. to Mr. Marks. Fath. locked her in smoke house and Marks btr. preacher and dug hole under the house so he could hold her hand. Preacher mar. them. When and what town? He then went to the house and demanded his wf. Her fa. said "Take the wench and go." They had 15 ch. Did any Marks or Schofields give Rev. War serv.? There are the fol. names marrying among them: Thomas West and Rebecca Staten, 1790; James West (Ky., 1815) mar. Sara Marks, 1882; also Eliza Marks, in 1800, was prob. mo. of Sara, William Preston West, b. Ky., 1842, mar. Mar. 24, 1886; Martha Jane Moore, b. Ill., 1846. She was dau. of Stephen Moore, 1826, and Mary Ann Sperlock. Her mo., Sarah Cameron, 1800, mar. Miles Sperlock, des. from Stephen Cameron, 1775. When and where was Cameron b.? Did he give serv. in American Rev.? Rose West, b. 6/11/1876. Mar. date asked to cor. with M. John Lasswell. Their dau., Augusta Lasswell, mar. 1st, C. T. Hanners, 2nd, John Rotan. Would like to cor. and can give oth. ch. of William Preston West. The Lasswells settled in Ore. —Mrs. Augusta Lasswell Rotal, Etna, Calif.

Davis—Cass—Jones—Wld. like to corres. with anyone who has data on the fam. of John Davis and Joseph Davis, Rev. sol. Believe John Davis settl. in S. C. aft. Rev. Who was his wf.? Was she Nancy Cass, the dau. of Lewis Cass? What were Joseph Davis ch.'s names? Whom did they marry. Did one dau. mar. Matthew Jones? I need Bible & tombstone rec. Who has joined D.A.R. on Rev. rec. of Joseph and John Davis?—Mrs. W. O. Richey, Boyce, La.

Goodenow—Desire pars., pl. of b. and name of wf. of Edmund Goodenow who is listed in 1790 Census of Washington Co., N. Y. Where did he remove to upon leav. Washington Co., where did he d.? Are the follow. his ch.: (Continued on page 658)
COLORFUL COLORADO—Top of the Nation, the Silver State, was admitted to the Union as the 38th state on August 1, 1876, and nicknamed the Centennial State in honor of the 100th anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence. Colorado was named for the Colorado River, third largest in the United States, which rises in Grand Lake and flows through the Grand Canyon into the Pacific.

Colorado history is as colorful as her name, which in Spanish means red. The earliest history of ancient peoples has been discovered by archeologists. The Folsom Man’s civilization, it is estimated, dates back 25,000 years, evidenced by the findings of stone points, blades, beads, and bones of extinct mammoths near Fort Collins. The Basketmakers, whose name derives from the excellent baskets they made, were the first farming Indians with corn as their principal crop. They lived in caves about the beginning of the Christian era. The Pueblo period was 750 to 1300 A.D. These people built their homes of adobe and stones around courts. Ruins of these dwellings, built in the mountain cliffs, are still standing in Mesa Verde National Park.

The first record of the white man coming to Colorado was shortly after Columbus discovered America, when Spanish explorers, seeking gold, led by Coronado, came from Mexico. Another expedition was led by Francisco Escañante in 1776. Although these Spaniards did not find gold, they left their heritage by giving the peaks and rivers of southwestern Colorado Spanish names, as Mesa Verde, meaning green table, Pueblo, meaning small village, and Sierra Blanca, meaning white mountain. Early in the 18th century French fur traders reached Colorado territory.

Captain Zebulon Pike, the first leader of an official American exploration, penetrated the mountains around Colorado Springs in 1806. He said that Pike’s Peak, which bears his name, could never be climbed, but today there is an automobile road to the summit.

Trappers, like the Bents, Kit Carson, and Louis Vasquez, searching for beaver followed the streams into the most secluded valleys. They erected trading posts for barter with the Indians, which later became pioneer forts. Many tribes of Indians have lived here, but only the Utes remain. The Consolidated Ute Agency is in Ignacio. No man was more revered than Chief Ouray of the Utes, who helped make peace with the whites. Today his portrait with those of other pioneer leaders hangs in the gold encrusted dome of the State Capitol in Denver.

The first extensive settlement came after pioneer prospectors found placer gold in 1858. Exaggerated accounts of this discovery carried eastward resulted in the Pike’s Peak rush. In May, 1859 gold was discovered near Central City, which became known as the “Capital of The Little Kingdom of Gilpin,” so named for the first territorial governor of Colorado, Colonel William Gilpin appointed by President Lincoln. The hotel—Teller House—and the Opera House, still in use, were visited by President Grant in 1872. Miners laid silver bricks from the street to the door of Teller House in his honor.

Colorado is a state of contrasts. The eastern two-fifths of the state lie in the Great Plains, varying in elevation from 3,350 to 5,000 feet at the foothills of the Rockies. The Front Range is the crest of the Continental Divide, which divides the state from north to south. Here 52 Colorado Peaks of the 67 highest in North America stand 14,000 feet or more above sea level, while 830 more are over 11,000 feet. In the mountains are mines of various ores, and stone quarries. In the so-called desert areas, fruit orchards and agriculture, once considered impossible, through irrigation now bring more money to the state than her gold mines. Oil fields, sheep

(Continued on page 640)
Mamie Doud Eisenhower arriving home as “First Lady”
750 Lafayette Street, Denver, Colorado on August 8, 1953
The Red Carpet was ready
The President and Governor Dan Thornton are in the foreground
Honoring

MRS. WARDER LEE BRAERTON

Vice President General

Peace Pipe Chapter dedicates this page with pride and affection to its esteemed member who has also served our Society as Chapter Regent, State Regent, and State Treasurer.
Honoring

MRS. ARTHUR L. ALLEN

Colorado’s State Regent

This page is presented with sincere affection by her Chapter

Arkansas Valley Chapter of Pueblo
In Memory of

MRS. CARBON H. GILLASPIE

Member of Arapahoe Chapter, Boulder, Colorado

Regent, Arapahoe Chapter 1936-38; State Regent 1938-41; Vice-President General 1942-46; Vice-Chairman of the Radio and Television Committee; State Chairman for Colorado of the American Indian Committee; Member of Vice-President General’s Club; Member of National Officer’s Club; and State Officer’s Club.
Colorado State Society

Honors

MRS. E. THOMAS BOYD

for her distinguished and untiring service to our Society in countless ways but especially as State Regent, Chaplain General, Vice President General, National Chairman of National Defense and Honorary Vice President General. The D. A. R. Award of Merit was given Mrs. Boyd in 1954.

[ 607 ]
Greetings to
FORT WILLIAM BENT CHAPTER, D.A.R.
LAMAR, COLORADO
on U. S. Highways 50 and 287

QUINN OIL COMPANY
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[ 609 ]
LONG'S PEAK CHAPTER, D.A.R., endorsed wholeheartedly the Mobile Chest X-ray Survey in Longmont, the Unit being brought in by the Boulder County Health and Tuberculosis Association.

Muriel Sorby
Executive Director
Boulder County Health and Tuberculosis Ass'n.

Picture of twelve members who came in a group for their T.B. X-rays. Left to right—

Mrs. Herman F. Springer, Regent
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We wish to sincerely thank the following sponsors of this page.

In memory of Susie Carr McGuire, Organizing Regent of Longs Peak Chapter, whose pulsating patriotism has been a majestic monument.

The following nine surviving charter members:

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Rapidly passing out of existence are the little narrow gauge railroads that served so many communities in the mountain areas of the United States before the days of the automobile. A popular attraction in Central Park, Boulder, Colorado, is the historic narrow gauge train—Engine No. 30, a coach and caboose. The engine operated out of Boulder to the nearby mining towns of Eldora and Ward from 1898 over what was known as the “Switzerland Trail of America” until the line was discontinued in 1919. It then operated over the South Park and the Rio Grande and Southern until 1952. The coach and caboose are from the latter road. The train was purchased by historic minded citizens and organizations of Boulder and dedicated to the City of Boulder on August 6, 1953, at which time Arapahoe Chapter unveiled a marker mounted on a large boulder, which carries a brief history of the engine.

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In 1939, Mrs. Winfield Scott Tarbell, with Mrs. E. Thomas Boyd as advisor, organized this club. All past and present D.A.R. State officers and past and present chapter regents are eligible for membership.

Presidents who have served for two years each term are: Mrs. Winfield Scott Tarbell, Denver; Mrs. Emilie R. Mayer, Brighton; Mrs. W. L. Warnock, Loveland; Mrs. G. L. Koonsman, Pueblo; Mrs. Leigh B. Putnam, Denver; Mrs. Silmon Smith, Grand Junction; Mrs. D. E. Newcomb, Monte Vista; and Miss Dorothy Buren, Colorado Springs, at the present time.

Past Presidents General have been entertained as honored guests at the gala dinner meetings held annually on the evening before each Colorado D.A.R. State Conference.
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The Junior Committee is the oldest in Colorado, organized in 1935 by Mrs. F. C. Krauser who was Regent and National Vice Chairman of Junior Membership. Twenty-four were present at the first meeting in August 1935 with Miss Ona Matson as first chairman. Present membership is 43—Mrs. Mark Mueller serving as chairman.

Business and Professional Committee holds monthly evening meetings—Mrs. Juanita Fink serving as chairman.

Chapter sponsors John Blue Society, C.A.R., Mrs. Harold Rice serving as chairman.

Former Regents of Peace Pipe Chapter

*Mrs. Mabel Greydene-Smith................1910-1911
*Mrs. Winfield S. Tarbell................1911-1913
*Mrs. Henry A. Lindsey................1913-1915
*Mrs. Fanny A. Kennedy................1915-1917
*Mrs. Winfield S. Tarbell................1917-1922
*Mrs. Arthur D. Wall................1922-1924
*Mrs. Frederick C. Krauser...........1924-1936
Mrs. Ernest M. Darnall................1936-1938
Mrs. Arnold F. Rich................1932-1954

Mrs. Roy M. Lightner................1938-1938
*Mrs. Louis H. Death................1938-1940
 Mrs. Warder L. Brzerton........1940-1942
*Mrs. Roy D. Lee................1942-1944
*Mrs. Robert F. Morton..............1944-1946
*Mrs. T. Raymond Young..............1946-1948
 Mrs. Henry W. Dahlberg........1948-1950
*Mrs. E. Roy Chesney..............1950-1952

*Deceased
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The State Regent joins Peace Pipe Chapter in expressing appreciation and gratitude for her many services in furthering our National Society.

Mary Lee has held the following offices: Chapter Vice Regent, Chapter Regent, State Regent, National Vice Chairman of Conservation, Membership, Building Fund and Transportation.
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Chapter Chairman of Junior Committee 1952
Chapter Regent 1952-1955

Mrs. Norman M. Campbell
Organizing Regent and First Regent 1914
Honorary Regent for Life

Miss Dorothy Buren
Chapter Regent 1944-1947
Colorado State Historian 1947-1950
Compiler and editor of the history published in 1952, "Daughters of the American Revolution in Colorado"

Mrs. Loring Lennox
Chapter Regent in 1932 and again in 1947-49
National Vice Chairman of
Junior American Citizens Committee 1950-52
Colorado State Chaplain 1953-1955

These members are here honored as faithful co-workers in Kinnikinnik Chapter. Many others deserve the same high praise.

Kinnikinnik Chapter was organized in 1914 with 39 members. Present membership is 128.

Kinnikinnik has been honored to have had two State Regents
Mrs. Justus R. Friedline and Mrs. Howard A. Latting
Mrs. Latting is also a past Vice President General.
Nestled at the base of the rampart range, front range of the Rockies, lies the site of the new Air Force Academy located near Colorado Springs, Colorado. Construction will get under way late in 1955 and the first cadets will be attending the Academy on this site in the Fall of 1957. The tall mountain in the background is world-famous Pikes Peak.

Kinnikinnik Chapter, Colorado Springs Salutes those who have made this page possible.

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(Continued from page 572)

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The members of Zebulon Pike Chapter D. A. R. dedicate this page to their distinguished member, former Regent and Honorary State Regent.

State Regent, 1920-1921 and Honorary State Regent.
Caroline Rebecca Prentis Atkins (Mrs. Edward)

Mrs. Atkins is a life member of Louisa St. Clair Chapter, NSDAR, Detroit, Michigan, and an honorary member of both Kinnikinnik and Zebulon Pike Chapters, NSDAR, Colorado Springs, Colorado, all of which receive her loyal and generous support. In addition she is a member of the National Societies of Mayflower Descendants, Daughters of 1812, Daughters of Founders and Patriots, Colonial Dames, Daughters of Colonial Wars, Women Descendants of A & H Artillery Company, Descendants of Colonial Clergy, Daughters of American Colonists, Colony of New England Women and of the Order of the First Crusade, Order of Three Crusades, Magna Charta Dames, Colonial Order of the Crown, The Plantagenet Society and Society of Descendants of Knights of the Garter.

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Berthoud, 11 Miles No. of Longmont—Hwy. 287

### FIRESIDE INN
Featuring “Food” As You Like It
Service To Please You
North Main St.

### L. L. McLELLAN, A GROCER
Established 1894
Authorized Telefood Dealer

### LONGMONT DRUG COMPANY
In Business Since 1902

### SIG’S SERVICE
Gas—Oils—Tires—Batteries
Retreading—Lubrication
501 Main St.

### IDEAL MARKETS
CENTRAL
460 Main St.

### BEESON’S OLD COFFEE MILL
Antiques and Motel
N. Main St., Highway 287

### LONGLAND SEED COMPANY
Field Seeds—The Best Anywhere
“WE SERVE”

### C. & K. SERVICE STATION
Harry Froid, Manager
201 Main St., Phone 767

### TRAILWAY MOTEL
Cabins—Swimming Pool
N. Main—Highway 287

### HILDRETH STUDIO
Established in 1902

Greetings from
The Longs Peak Chapter, Longmont, Colorado
LONGMONT, COLORADO

THE FRIENDLY CITY  POPULATION 12,000

A progressive city on U. S. Highway 287 in the friendly West, waiting to welcome and serve you as your vacation headquarters or permanent home, 35 miles from Estes Park and 35 miles from Denver. Longmont is debt free, within 40 miles of 5 outstanding colleges and universities, has 26 churches, patriotic, fraternal and professional organizations and nationally known service clubs, a college, fully accredited high school, 6 grade schools, parochial school, hospitals, St. Vrain Memorial Building—center of community events and conventions, public library, municipal airport, radio station, good hotels and motels, low taxes and low costs for water, natural gas, light and power supplied by city owned electric plant, free residential porch lights. In the heart of a rich irrigated and dry land agricultural section, the principal crops are sugar beets, alfalfa, corn, grain, and vegetables. The livestock, turkey, dairying, and diversified manufacturing industries add to its prosperity. Coal and metal mining in vicinity. Recreation for entire family, 9-hole golf course, 5 city parks and picnic facilities, swimming pool, lighted tennis courts and ball diamonds, auto racing, and scenic bus service. Boulder County Fair and top-ranking Rodeo held annually third week of August.

This page is made possible through the courtesy of:

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A Dependable Service Since 1906
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Longmont Federal Savings and Loan
Association
Home Loans
321 Main Street

[ 631 ]
Historic Bents Old Fort stood between the cities of La Junta and Las Animas, Colorado in 1829-1833 adjacent to the Santa Fe Trail. The La Junta Chapter of the D.A.R., owner of the site, deeded it to the Colorado State Historical Society in 1953. Plans are now under way to eventually rebuild this Famous Old Fort and use it as a Museum.

Commemorative Medals
(Continued from page 560)

In the 1840's the medals engraved by Salathiel Ellis and Charles Cushing Wright represent a high point in the progression of our native medallic art. Paquet has the fussiness of the later Victorian period. Morgan and Barbour did good work, influenced, as was our sculpture in general in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, by French artists. Sinnock and Roberts represent our modern clear-cut style.

Selections from these medals would be useful to school teachers. Pertinent specimens might also be displayed in our National parks, with directions on how to obtain copies from the United States Mint at Philadelphia. These truly fine souvenirs of our historical sites and the great figures of our history are available to all, to remind us, as we turn over these splendid medallions in our hands, not only of our past achievements but our interesting artistic heritage as well.

Ohio's Music
(Continued from page 566)

more than two thousand compositions by these composers.

Each year the amount of material in the files increases, for the music committee of the library annually records the compositions currently published. A card of inquiry goes out to approximately sixty contemporary Ohio composers. Some of those receiving the cards are native-born Ohioans, many of whom are living outside of the state. Others are composers who have resided for at least five years in Ohio and are contributing to the creative music of the state. Their published work is listed in the annual booklet and exhibited on the day of the annual luncheon-meeting. A copy of the booklet is sent to each publishing company that has brought out these current pieces of music. All over the country, the music publishers are enthusiastic over this service. They appreciate the contribution that is being made to American music by Ohio and congratulate the state for its achievement in this particular field.
Greetings from the
LA JUNTA CHAPTER
La Junta, Colorado
Mrs. C. H. Robinson, Regent                Mrs. James Taylor, State Historian

Above is a glimpse of the Koshare Indian Kiva Museum, a fabulous show place of Indian Arts and Crafts. It is the home of the Koshare Indians, actually a group of Boy Scouts, who for over twenty years have been doing recreations of the old Indian dances. They travel all over America putting on their shows. They are the most publicized and probably the most famous and copied group of Scouts in America. Their Kiva is a show place, hostelry for thousands of visiting Scouts, and annually visited by 100,000 travelers. The first mural was given by La Junta Chapter.

Compliments of

Citizens Utilities Co.
La Junta, Colorado

Superior Cleaners & Best Laundry
La Junta, Colorado

The Colorado Savings & Trust Co.
La Junta, Colorado
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Goodman's Clothing Store
2 West 1st
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Starks Furniture & Carpets
La Junta, Colorado

LA JUNTA MOTELS and COURTS
Cactus Court
Restwell Court
LaJunta Motel
Silver State Court
Members of the
Colorado Motor Court Ass'n.
American Hotel Ass'n.
Southeastern Chapter Colo. Motor Court Ass'n.

Valley Drug Store
La Junta, Colorado

La Junta Municipal Utilities
La Junta, Colorado

Butler's Stationery
La Junta, Colorado

H. L. Boyd Agency
Real Estate—Insurance—Abstracts
La Junta, Colorado

McKenzie's
Music—Furniture—Appliances
La Junta           Las Animas

Kipper's Modern Food Store
La Junta, Colorado

"La Junta Tribune—Democrat"
Ralph E. Austin
Insurance Service
108 West 2nd Street, La Junta, Colorado
State Activities
(Continued from page 576)
ent were: Mrs. W. L. Braerton, Vice-President General; Mrs. E. Thomas Boyd, Honorary Vice-President General; Mrs. Charles Carroll Haig, National President of the Children of the American Revolution; Mrs. J. Herschel White, National Chairman of Conservation; Mrs. William L. Ainsworth, National Chairman of Correct Use of the Flag Committee.

The Conference was preceded by the State Officer’s Club dinner. Miss Dorothy Duren, President, presiding. Mrs. Charles W. Dickerson was the newly elected President.

Informative and interesting were the reports telling “what the Daughters did.” All sessions were presided over by Mrs. Allen, State Regent, in a most charming and efficient manner.

Mrs. Loring Lennox, State Chaplain, conducted the impressive Memorial Hour. A Eulogy to the late Mrs. Carbon Gillaspie, a past State Regent and past Vice-President General, was given by Mrs. Fred C. Watts.

Miss Carraway’s address following the banquet Thursday evening was Americanism and the D.A.R. Soloist was Colonel Edwin W. Norton. A reception followed in honor of the President General.

Other guest speakers were Mrs. Charles Carroll Haig, Mrs. William L. Ainsworth, and Brigadier General William E. Carraway, who spoke on National Defense at the Friday evening dinner.

Saturday morning, Mrs. Allen presided at a breakfast for delegates to Continental Congress, also, at a lovely luncheon for the National and State Officers at noon.

So ended this most inspiring and colorful Fifty-Second State Conference of Colorado.

Mrs. James Taylor, State Historian
EAT BEEF
for
FATHERS DAY

This Page Courtesy of these Sponsors of Delta County—Home of Choice Colorado Beef

Black Mesa Cowbelles     Ranch Market
Delta Cowbelles           Delta Packing Company
Grand Mesa Cowbelles      Cedaredge Locker Plant
North Fork Cowbelles      Terrill's Cafe & Lounge
Delta Sales Yard
Doyle & Hamilton Truck Line
Chipeta Memorial Park

Ouray Spring at Chief Ouray Memorial Park. By treaty with the government, the Uncompahgre Ute Indians, under Chief Ouray, were given the Uncompahgre Valley in exchange for the rich mineral lands of the San Juan region. The government also gave Ouray, a homestead and built a home for him for his services in forming the treaty. This land lies just three miles from Montrose, and part of the original plat is in the site of Chief Ouray Memorial Park. Ouray Spring is located on the Park land, and is covered by a replica (in cement) of an Indian tepee erected by the Uncompahgre Chapter D.A.R. This Park was owned by the Chapter until 1945 when they deeded it to the State Historical Society of Colorado.
Even the mayor of Grand Junction, Colorado, goes prospecting for uranium in his spare time. Mayor C. A. Walt is shown testing some likely rocks with his Geiger counter near Grand Junction, which has one of the largest potentials for growth of any city in the United States because of the vast deposits of uranium in the surrounding area.

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Grand Junction, Colorado
Complete Banking Service
Member Federal Reserve Bank System
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In the heart of the uranium capital of the world.
Serving Colorado and Eastern Utah with a complete stock of building materials.

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**MINERALS ENGINEERING CO.**
and
**JUNCTION BIT & TOOL CO.**
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Your Land and Investment Guides
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Grand Junction, Colorado
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ELBRIDGE GERRY CHAPTER
Daughters of The American Revolution
STERLING, COLORADO
Organized December 20, 1920

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Steamboat Mountain from Lyons, Colorado

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Headquarters for Northern Colorado's Scenic Mountain Tours, 34 miles from Denver, 20 miles from Rocky Mountain National Park, centered in a scenic wonderland. A quiet, peaceful, restful place to vacation. Lyons is the double gateway to Rocky Mountain National Park via Highway 7 (Scenic South St. Vrain Canyon) and Highway 66 (The North St. Vrain Canyon) situated in an open valley completely surrounded by mountains at an elevation of 5,380 feet.

Picnicking, fishing, hiking, horseback riding, swimming and hunting facilities available. Many tours, including the Lyons quarries, source of red flagstone and the Nationally Famous Colorado sandstone, start at Lyons. Directions gladly furnished by the Lyons Chamber of Commerce, who bid you welcome and hope you enjoy your stay.

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Beautiful cabins, hiking, horseback riding, fishing, dining. Catch trout for your dinner at the famous Red Cliff Dining Room.
Hi-way 66—No., St. Vrain. W. E. Prather, Owner

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QUANTITY QUALITY SERVICE

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20 Units, Innerspring Mattresses, Gas Heat
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Hi-way 7—66 Phone Lyons 105

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North St. Vrain
Highway 66

ST. VRAIN LUMBER CO.
Your Home Merchant
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Via Route 7 from Lyons, follows the South St. Vrain Canyon along the River past many interesting rock formations. The two outstanding are Elephant Rock and the Barking Dog. Many picnic spots and fishing places are found in this canyon.

Route 7 leaves the canyon at Raymonds and turns north to Allenspark and Estes Park. This stretch of the highway takes you to the following excellent mountain resorts:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Riverside Lodge and Ranch</strong></th>
<th><strong>Isle Trading Post, Mildred Isle, Mgr.</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>For a Real Mountain Vacation—Cabins</td>
<td>Modern Cabins—Rooms—Meals—Store</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rooms—Excellent Food—Meals Optional</td>
<td>Sensible Rates. Write or Phone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reasonable Rates—Day or Week</td>
<td>Allenspark—16 Mi. So. of Estes Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hi-way 7</td>
<td>Hi-way 7—22 Mi. West of Lyons</td>
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<tr>
<td>16 Miles West of Lyons</td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>Wild Rose Inn</strong></th>
<th><strong>Ferncliff Guest Ranch</strong></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Modern Cottages and Rooms</td>
<td>Family Vacation Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEALS</td>
<td>Don and Helen Newton, Allenspark, Colo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hi-way 7</td>
<td>Hi-way 7—22 Mi. West of Lyons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 Miles West of Lyons</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>The Bond Agency</strong></th>
<th><strong>Santa’s Summer Home</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>O. J. and Bertha Ramey</td>
<td>Real Alaskan Reindeer and Huskies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance—Rentals—Real Estate</td>
<td>Eskimo Handcrafts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Main Street, Estes Park</td>
<td>Hi-way 34</td>
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<td></td>
<td>2½Miles E. of Estes Park</td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>LAKE ESTES MOTEL</strong></th>
<th><strong>DUDE CORRAL</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24 Units Overlooking Lake Estes</td>
<td>Restaurant and Motel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estes Park, Colo.</td>
<td>AAA &amp; Duncan Hines Approved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Northwest Edge of Loveland</td>
</tr>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>LOVELAND, COLORADO</strong></th>
<th><strong>Columbine Cabin &amp; Trailer Court</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Nationally Famous Sweetheart Town</td>
<td>Kitchen Privileges if Desired</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Get acquainted with the friendly sponsors listed below.</td>
<td>Reasonable Rates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sigmund and Florence Lindner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hi-way 34—2 Blks. E. Jct. 87, 287</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Phone 828</td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>RUSTIC RAIL MOTEL</strong></th>
<th><strong>Colorado</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At Lake Loveland</td>
<td>(Continued from page 602)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northwest Edge of Loveland</td>
<td>and cattle ranches dot the state. Canning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>factories, flour mills, beet sugar refineries,</td>
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<td></td>
<td>packing plants, and iron and steel mills</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>are the industrial growth from the state's</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>agricultural and mineral resources.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Colorado is a year round playground.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Popular health resorts, 14,554 miles of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>trout filled fishing streams, and cool</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Mountain Parks with 2,401 lakes attract</td>
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<td></td>
<td>summer guests. Many kinds of game lure</td>
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<td></td>
<td>hunters in the fall. While winter sports</td>
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<td></td>
<td>of skating and skiing are enjoyed even on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>July 4th when a Ski Meet is held annually</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>on St. Mary’s glacier. The highways to</td>
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<td></td>
<td>all scenic points and over most mountain</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>passes are always open.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Colorado with her temperate climate,</td>
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<td></td>
<td>variety of resources, snow capped peaks</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>above pine covered hills, and canyons of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>vivid hued rocks fittingly has the Motto,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“Nothing Without God.”</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Greetings from
MONTE VISTA CHAPTER D.A.R.
Monte Vista, Colorado

Artesian wells, such as the one pictured above, in the Monte Vista area attract wide attention. Much of the water coming into the San Luis Valley enters as artesian water thru strata which underlay 60 percent of the Valley floor. There are thousands of these wells which flow unchecked throughout the year and bring great quantities of water to the surface for irrigation and domestic use.

This page is sponsored by the following

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Farmers and Merchants Bank

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"Your Rexall Store—On the Corner"

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"Everything for the Sportsman"

Garnett Motor Co.—Texaco Service
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Across from Post Office

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Buttercup Bakery
132 Adams

Monte Vista Furniture Mart
Necchi—Elna Sewing Machines

The Julie-Sue Ladies Apparel
112 Adams

L. L. Fassett Department Store
Established 1881

Gamble Stores
"The Friendly Store"

W. Edward Sharp

San Luis Valley Potato
Administrative Committee

Veteto Court
"Hi Stranger"

The Rio Grande Hardware Co.
Hardware—Paints—Wire

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Scenic Photos a Specialty

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For Gifts that are Different

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Hotel El Rio—The Friendly Stop
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Rio Grande County Bank
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Del Norte, Colorado

[ 641 ]
Fontaine-qui-Bouille Chapter
Pueblo, Colorado

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ROCKY FORD CHAPTER
Daughters of the American Revolution
Organized February 24, 1920
Home of the Famous Rocky Ford Melons

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Mrs. Jennie Warren Russell, First Regent
Mrs. Lerah Stratton McHugh, Second Regent
Cache la Poudre Chapter, Fort Collins, Colorado

In Memory of

Mrs. Minnie Knapp Carleton
Organizing Regent of Namaqua Chapter
N. S. D. A. R.

1914
Loveland, Colorado

“Where the Beauty of the Mountains Meets the Bounty of the Plains”

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1954 MAGAZINE INDEX
The Magazine Index for 1954 is ready
Place your order with the Magazine Office
25 cents each

[ 642 ]
PUEBLO CHAPTER
NSDAR

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Regent Pueblo Chapter
1946-1947

Colorado State Regent
1947-1950

National Chairman Conservation
Committee
1953-1956

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Pueblo, Colorado

Greetings from
The Pueblo Savings and Trust Co.
Pueblo, Colorado
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Greetings from
MT. MASSIVE CHAPTER
Leadville, Colorado
Mt. Massive, one of the “Twin Peaks” (alt. 14,418)
“maternally dominates the Swatch Range” which
Will Rogers called “Ridgepole of the Continent”
worthless scapegrace, Payne Todd, son of her first marriage. But Dolly was not one to speak of sorrow.

For all her love of society, she found time for good works; such as the cutting-out of hundreds of garments for the City Orphan Asylum, for many other kindnesses.

Madison re-elected, The War of 1812. Capture of the English ships, Alert and Guerriere, being celebrated in Washington. Lieutenant Hamilton striding into the flag-hung ball room bringing with him the flag of the captured ship, Macedonia. Laying it at Dolly’s feet amid the sound of national music.

Then that August day of 1814 with British troops marching on Washington. The President gone off with the Secretary of State to inspect defenses. Growing alarm and confusion. Word from the President that Dolly must leave at once.

Dolly, in spite of this command, so gallantly remaining until she could pack and send away the State papers. Could secure and take with her George Washington’s portrait.

The war over, she spent twenty-three years at Montpelier. After Madison's death she, now sixty-nine, returned to Washington to dwell there the rest of her life. This until her eightieth year. All the city visited her on state occasions. She was given the privilege of a seat on the Floor of the House of Representatives.

The last appearance in public of this distinguished lady, so lovely in her old age in her black velvet gown and white turban, the bright Roman shawl about her shoulders, is recounted in President Polk’s diary.

“All the parlors, including the East Room, were lighted up. The Marine Band of Musicians occupied the outer hall. Many hundreds of persons, ladies and gentlemen, attended—a very fashionable levee. Foreign Ministers, their families and suites, members of both Houses of Congress and many citizens and strangers were of the company present.

Towards the end of the evening I passed through the crowded rooms with the venerable Mrs. Madison on my arm.”

And now, in this present month of May, again comes round her birthday anniversary.

Little Quaker child of a long-gone day, Queen Dolly of the President’s House, Mistress Madison, the grand old lady, we salute your memory.
The WEST and CF&I
have grown up together!

- The Colorado Coal and Iron Company (later renamed The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company) poured the first steel made west of the Missouri River. That was back in 1882 when the West was just beginning to stir from its slumber.

- Since then, CF&I has grown until today it is a nationwide concern with 14 plants from coast to coast manufacturing a wide range of steel and wire products.
COLORADO DAUGHTERS wrote an excellent record in sending many advertisements for this issue of our Magazine. Under the leadership of Mrs. Roy D. Lee, past State Regent, who is now State Chairman of the D.A.R. Magazine Advertising Committee, every one of the 36 Chapters in the State sent ads totalling about $5,700. Mrs. Arthur L. Allen is State Regent.

Peace Pipe Chapter of Denver led the Chapters, with $707.50; Kinnikinnik Chapter of Colorado Springs came second, with $542.50; Arapahoe Chapter was third, with $510; and Longs Peak Chapter, fourth, with $478.50.
Greetings from
MT. LOOKOUT CHAPTER, GOLDEN, COLORADO
Sponsors of
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THE COLORADO SCHOOL OF MINES
The World's Foremost College of Mineral Engineering

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Black Canyon National Monument. The fifty-mile long Black Canyon of the Gunnison River, chiseled by nature out of solid black granite, is sixteen miles east of Montrose. The gorge has a depth of 2,875 feet and narrows to 1,000 feet from rim to rim.

The Gunnison River. “Sportsmen’s Paradise.”


Montrose is the gateway to the largest uranium belt in the western hemisphere, which is in western Montrose County.
Historical monument erected on the site of old Fort Morgan by the D.A.R. Society. Fort Morgan was established on the Overland Trail in 1864 to provide protection to the wagon trains of settlers and gold seekers against hostile Indians. The fort later became a staging point on the historic stage line between Denver and the Missouri River.

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and
Home Financing Institution”
In 1788 the Ohio Company Land Office, the oldest building in Ohio, was established at Marietta, Ohio. Its interior has been left as it was in the days when lands were recorded and sold in the new Ohio Territory.
Ohio
BY MISS CLAIRE GIPSON
Ohio State Chairman D.A.R. Magazine Advertising Committee

Ohio had her Mayflower, a rough-hewn flatboat which carried General Rufus Putnam and 48 companions down the Ohio River to a point opposite the beautiful Muskingum River. There they established a settlement which they called Marietta, sometimes known as the Plymouth of the West, and there began the civilization of the interior of America.

The territory, which later became the State of Ohio, was covered by a vast forest. There were deer and buffalo, and rivers which the Indians called Muskingum, Miami, Scioto, Cuyahoga and Sandusky. The first inhabitants were those mysterious people, the Mound Builders, who disappeared as mysteriously as they came, leaving behind them the many evidences of their occupancy which have intrigued archeologists for years.

Eventually this territory became the home of various Indian tribes, and by the time the French and English became interested in the territory there were probably twelve to fifteen thousand Indians. They came from the northwest and the south, probably driven before the Wars. The tribes were generally friendly one to another until the coming of the white men, who pitted tribe against tribe in their efforts to gain control of the country. Ohio had a long frontier history before it became a State in 1803, and European Wars, whose issues had nothing to do with the territory, had repercussions in the Ohio wilderness.

Finally the Ordinance of 1787 created the Northwest Territory, and Thomas Hutchins was commissioned to make a survey of the land. Hutchins had spent his youth on the western frontier and he knew the trails and waterways. He served in the French and Indian Wars, and in 1763 he made the first hydrographic survey of the Ohio River. He knew camping sites and the contours of the shore, and he traced the portages between the headwaters of the Ohio and the rivers which led to Lake Erie.

One of his able assistants was General Benjamin Tupper, of Massachusetts, who was excited by this Ohio country. On his return home he stopped to see his old friend, General Putnam. He glowingly described the country, and out of that talk came the Ohio Company of Associates. Disbanded officers and men of the Revolution met, March 1, 1786, at the Bunch of Grapes Tavern in Boston, and organized the Ohio Company.

By the next year they had sufficient funds to send the Rev. Manassah Cutler to Congress to apply for the purchase of lands. He was granted a million and a half acres north of the Ohio River. Thomas Hutchins had advised him that the best part of the whole western country was on the Muskingum, and opposite the mouth of that river General Putnam led his little company ashore in 1788.

They built a fort, Campus Martius, and the Ohio Company land office was set up. Here the lands of the territory were granted, sold and plated. In July, 1788, General Arthur St. Clair came to Marietta, and the first civil government west of the Alleghenies was established. The Ohio country was a strong attraction, and while General Putnam and his men were clearing the first streets of Marietta other companies came down the Ohio. One of these, the John Cleves Symmes Company, purchased a million acres between the Great and Little Miami Rivers. Civilization came late to Ohio, but its progress was rapid and sure.

Ohio is a comfortably sized state, and its natural beauty has a simplicity and intimacy all its own. One of its more dramatic features is the watershed that runs west by south across the State, and which separates the State into two drainage basins, Lake Erie and the Ohio River. The highest point of the ridge is near Mansfield, and President Garfield once remarked that a bird standing on the ridge pole of a barn thereon could, by the flutter of its wings, cast a drop of rain into the
Gulf of St. Lawrence or the Gulf of Mexico.

Ohio has many colleges and universities. Originally the colleges were in sparsely settled areas, and many of them were denominational or religious. Most of them were located on rolling hills or in pretty little villages.

One of the first things done by the State was the creating of Ohio University in 1804, and providing for its support by setting aside two townships to be rented at 6% of their valuation. The Symmes Purchase also set land aside for educational purposes, and in 1809 Miami University was established by the Legislature, with the same plan of support from rented lands. These rented lands carried the schools for a great many years before direct appropriations were necessary.

Ohio’s colleges have, through the years, established their own individualities. Kenyon, Episcopalian, 1824, still clings to its tradition of no women students. Xavier University, in Cincinnati, founded in 1831, is the oldest Catholic College in this part of the world. It is now one of twelve schools maintained by the Catholic Church in Ohio, half of them for women only.

Oberlin College was the first to admit women students, and it also created a furor by admitting negroes at a time when no other school would accept them. Oberlin became a fiery center for the abolitionists, and there were riots when some of the students agitated for abolition while many sons of Kentucky slave owners were also students. All this has been buried in the past, and Oberlin maintains a very high scholastic standard. Antioch, at Yellow Springs, is one of Ohio’s famous schools. It was founded in 1850, went bankrupt, and was reorganized by Horace Mann. Under the leadership of President Morgan it set up a system of combining study and practical application. The students go into regular employment in some two hundred and fifty different companies, in twenty states, where they work for some weeks for wages. Wilberforce University, founded in 1856, has been controlled by the African Methodist Episcopal Church since 1864.

At the head of the State’s educational system stands Ohio State University, a land grant college provided for by Con-
Honoring

MRS. MARSHALL H. BIXLER

Fremont, Ohio

STATE REGENT OF OHIO, 1953-1956

presented by her Chapter with pride, admiration and affection.

COLONEL GEORGE CROGHAN CHAPTER

Fremont, Ohio

[ 655 ]
Friendly Greetings from

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Compliments to
Mrs. George M. Ocshier, Regent

In Memory of

MRS. HARRY G. KINGDOM
2nd Regent of Mary Redmond Chapter
By Sons—George and Howard Kingdom

[ 656 ]
DEDICATED IN MEMORY OF COL. WM. CRAWFORD WHO WAS BORN IN 1732, IN WHAT IS NOW BERKLEY COUNTY WEST VIRGINIA AND WAS BURNED AT THE STAKE ONE HALF MILE NORTHEAST OF HERE DOWN IN THE VALLEY, ON JUNE 11, 1782, BY THE INDIANS, IN REVENGE FOR THE MASSACRE OF THE CHRISTIAN MORAVIAN INDIANS BY WILLIAMSON'S EARLIER EXPEDITION.

Memorial Park is 7 miles north of Upper Sandusky, Ohio, on U.S. Route 23
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and
Best Wishes
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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
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COLUMBUS CHAPTER, D.A.R.
COLUMBUS, OHIO

Honoring Our Past Regents
OLENTANGY CHAPTER, D.A.R.
Galion, Ohio

Congratulations to
MOLLY CHITTENDEN CHAPTER D.A.R.
for its fine civic interest in our community
THE BREWSTER & CHURCH CO.
Department Store Chagrin Falls, Ohio

Queries
(Continued from page 601)
Lucinda, b. 1790; Sobiah, b. 1791; Edmund, b. 1793; Henry, b. 1795; Jacob, b. 1797; Betsey, b. 1799; Charles, b. 1802; Abram, b. 1804; Washington, b. 1806; Polly Ann, b. 1808; Deane, b. 1809 and Julian, b. 1810.

Edmund Goodenow, b. 3/24/1793, N. Y., mar. Mary James; among their ch. were the foll., all b. in N. Y.: Jacob, b. 1819, Oswego Co., N. Y., mar. Louisa S. Irish, Nov. 1841; Isaiah, Edmund.

The 1830 Census, Sandy Creek Twp., Oswego Co., N. Y., shows Edmund, George W. and Franklin Goodenow. None of them are there in 1840. In 1850 some of them are in Erie Co., Penn.—Mrs. Hale Houts, 230 West 61st St., Kansas City 13, Mo.


Safford-Gear—Wish dates and places of b., d. and mar. dates of George Safford, tht. to have been b. in Skaneateles vic., N. Y. abt. 1790. Also on par.—Mrs. Lyle Dawson St. Anthony, N. D.

CHAGRIN FALLS, situated in one of the most scenic spots of the State of Ohio, is eighteen miles southeast of Cleveland on U. S. Route 422. The falls of the Chagrin River in the heart of the village gave the town both its name and location in this beautiful valley. Pioneers from the East seeking homes in the Western Reserve settled here in 1833. Through the years a portion of the New England influence, which these early settlers brought with them, has been retained, helping to make CHAGRIN FALLS a delightful place in which to live.

Although CHAGRIN FALLS is primarily a residential area with excellent schools, fine churches, exceptional recreational facilities, and many civic, cultural, and patriotic organizations, it also has a thriving business section and several small industries.

REMEMBER—CHAGRIN FALLS
THE ONLY TOWN IN THE WORLD HAVING THAT NAME
AND
BE SURE TO STOP AND SEE IT ON YOUR WAY THROUGH

Compliments of
MOLLY CHITTENDEN CHAPTER, D. A. R.
Chagrin Falls, Ohio

[ 659 ]
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Dr. R. D. Little       Dr. H. L. Little
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For greater profits, by faster growth, do your crossbreeding with Brahman bulls.

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Transient Hotel
Attractive guest rooms available on a daily basis at moderate rates with full hotel service. A distinctive and convenient address. Only fifteen minutes from downtown.

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For boys and girls 6 to 12

- Beautiful lake, Cabins, Clubhouse
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Enroll 2 weeks to 8 weeks
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Walnut Street
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Commercial and Church Envelopes
Women's dormitory, pictured above, is part of a $7 million expansion program now in progress at Bowling Green State University. Other buildings under construction or on drawing boards are a men's residential quadrangle, a residential center of four connected dormitories for women, a University Union, and a music classroom building.

Dr. Ralph W. McDonald, University President

- College of Liberal Arts
- College of Education
- College of Business Adm.
- Graduate School

Bowling Green State University was founded as a normal school in 1910 by the Ohio General Assembly, became a College in 1929, and acquired University status following expansion in 1935. Now, in its forty-first year since the first students began classes in September, 1914, the University has an enrollment of 3400, a beautiful campus with more than 50 permanent buildings, and is fully accredited in all its colleges by all official national accrediting agencies.

The pleasant city of Bowling Green, home of the University and county seat of Wood County, has a population of 12,000. It is located in the fertile farming region of Northwest Ohio, 23 miles south of Toledo.

This page is sponsored by:

Bowling Green Chamber of Commerce—Earl R. Smith, President
Mutual Federal Savings and Loan Association
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Bowling Green State University Alumni Assn.—Dr. W. A. Zaugg, Director
Dolly Todd Madison Chapter
N.S.D.A.R., Tiffin, Ohio
Fifteenth in Ohio
Organized December 20, 1897

Honors
FORT BALL

On the west bank Sandusky River in Tiffin, Ohio, lies the site of a fort erected during the War of 1812, named for Lieut. Col. James V. Ball, commander of a squadron of cavalry under Gen. W. H. Harrison while at Fort Seneca in this county. The fort was a small stockade used as a military depot to furnish supplies for Gen. Harrison. The sycamore tree, now 123 years old, has been marked with a bronze tablet and protected with an iron railing. The inscription reads: “1813—This tree marks the site of Old Fort Ball, built in 1813 by order of General Harrison, erected by Dolly Todd Madison Chapter, D.A.R. 1906”

Our Compliments To
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and to its Regent
Mrs. William Jurgensen
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pays tribute to the 29th President of the U. S. A.,
Warren G. Harding

and to his wife, Florence Kling Harding, a charter member of this Chapter

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72 INCHES WIDE
ORDER BY THE YARD—AT A REAL PRICE SAVING
Attractive plain colors, scotch plaids, and fancy check patterns in our brilliant and sturdy 75% wool-25% rayon line and our unexcelled 100% wool line.

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Small ....for 5½ to 6¼
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Honoring FRANKLINTON CHAPTER
Ohio Advertisements

Ohio members helped sponsor this large issue of our D.A.R. Magazine. In charge was Miss Claire Gipson, Ohio's State Chairman for the Committee on D.A.R. Advertising. The State Regent is Mrs. Marshall H. Bixler.

Forty-eight of Ohio's 126 Chapters sent ads, which totalled almost $1,600. Tying for top Chapter honors in this State were Mary Redmond Chapter of Conneaut and Sally De Forest Chapter of Norwalk, each with $132.50. Next was Molly Chittenden Chapter of Chagrin Falls, with $120.
Ann Spafford Chapter of Cleveland Heights, Ohio proudly and affectionately offers this tribute to Miss Marian Burns, State Treasurer and Past Chapter Regent

Compliments of
The National Exchange Bank and Trust Company
Steubenville, Ohio

Organized 1816

Greetings from
AKRON CHAPTER
Daughters of the American Revolution
Akron, Ohio

In Memory of
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Greene County
Author and Historian
Catharine Greene Chapter, D.A.R.
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Lunches—A la Carte
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COLONEL JONATHON BAYARD SMITH CHAPTER
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Oxford, Ohio

Greetings from
WESTERN RESERVE CHAPTER
Cleveland, Ohio

Greetings
URBANA CHAPTER, D.A.R.
Mrs. Edjel C. Lutz, Regent
Urbana, Ohio

With the Chapters
(Continued from page 592)
flag. She was assisted in the presentations
by Mrs. Dorothy Boutelle, and Mrs. Ma-
tilda Bell, Regent and Vice Regent.
Mrs. Nettie Baker
Chairman of Americanism

Mrs. Joseph Hayes Acklen, who founded
and helped organize the Cumberland Chap-
ter, Nashville, Tenn., passed away April 3.
She served as State Regent of Tennessee
1930-32; and Vice President General, 1932-35.
Appealing to Juniors

BY LOUISE J. GRUBER

National Chairman, Junior Membership Committee

“The appeal of Junior Membership can be greatly strengthened when the Juniors have a D.A.R. project so interesting that the girls will want to work together to accomplish it.”

THIS STATEMENT was made by one of our State Chairmen of Junior Membership on her annual report. It is a statement of fact. A fact that all interested in Junior Membership recognize more each year.

It is truly a revelation to watch the growth of interest as committees set out on a project strictly D.A.R. in nature. The results include not only a successful completion of the activity, but several other equally important aspects. First, participation in the project and contact with other Juniors will increase the desire of the young women to learn more about D.A.R. in general. Their scope of interest will widen gradually to include participation in many other phases of our Society’s work.

Secondly, as news of activity spreads, eligible young women will become anxious to join and assist with such worthwhile work. C.A.R. girls will be eager to reach Junior age and will not hesitate to transfer when they become of age.

All but a few of the states are now contributing toward the Helen Poueh Scholarship Fund, our national Junior project, and there has been a most gratifying increase in the number of chapters participating in the Fund. But, in addition to this important project, there are many others—state and chapter. Some have been listed on the annual reports which are beginning to arrive as this is being written and it seemed it might be helpful to other committees to mention a few.

Out in Michigan, the Juniors are tackling their first state project—“raising the roof” of the Craft Center which their State Society is undertaking to build at Kate Duncan Smith D.A.R. School. Here is an opportunity for these Juniors to work together toward a fine goal and, at the same time, cooperate on a project involving their entire state membership.

A committee of Juniors in Texas sold American flags for display on Flag Day.

One Nebraska Junior committee has been studying the work of the American Indian committee and now plans a tour to St. Mary’s School for Indian Girls at Springfield, South Dakota. They hope to learn more about the work the D.A.R. does there and how they also may help.

An Ohio committee is reclaiming an old cemetery. Another sent china service for eight to the domestic science branch at Tamasse D.A.R. School and money to build a cabinet for these dishes.

History contests are sponsored in fifth and sixth grades by Juniors in Connecticut and history medals awarded.

Pennsylvania Juniors are raising funds to build and equip a playground for the children at Tamasse. They also plan an Approved Schools Tour for this fall, open only to Juniors of this state.

In Missouri, one entire committee went to the genealogy department of a library where they helped prospective members with their papers or continued search on their own lines.

These examples show only a small fraction of the work Juniors across the nation are doing, but the items represent some of the more unusual undertakings.

As you can see, some of these ideas require fund-raising. Others do not. Yet all are good projects. Regardless of which type you might choose, try to keep one thing in mind as you plan. We are D.A.R. members doing D.A.R. work. Let us, therefore, have projects and activities strictly D.A.R. in scope. There is much to be done along the educational, historical and patriotic lines on which our organization was founded so let us first take care of our own.

The thought expressed in the first paragraph of this article has been echoed many, many times. Give it some serious thought (Continued on page 669)

[ 667 ]
The D. A. R. Gets Its Charter

The letter below was sent to the late Congressman W. W. Dickerson from the Fifth District of Kentucky by the D.A.R. Committee on the National Charter during the administration of Mrs. Benjamin Harrison. It asked the support of the Congressman for the granting of the national charter for the D.A.R. This was granted by the United States Congress, signed by Grover Cleveland, President, February 20, 1896.

This letter is now being displayed by Miss Laura Dickerson, State Chairman of American Music of Kentucky, as evidence that the D.A.R. is still true to the purposes for which it was originally chartered. A framed copy is to be hung in Duncan Tavern, Paris, Kentucky, a State shrine of the D.A.R.

MY DEAR SIR:

The Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution has been organized in Washington. It is National in its scope, having members in nearly every State in the Union, all of whom are descendants of the patriots of 1776. The objects of the Society are “to perpetuate the memory and spirit of the men and women who achieved American Independence, to acquire and protect historic spots, to encourage historic research, to preserve historic documents and relics, to cherish, maintain, and extend the institutions of American freedom, and to foster true patriotism and love of country.”

It has been thought advisable that a National charter should be obtained, and a bill for that purpose will be introduced during the coming session of Congress. As it is desirable that it should be passed at as early a day in the session as possible, we call your attention to the subject now.

Trusting that we may be assured of your friendly support and co-operation, we are,

Very respectfully,

MISS MARY DESHA, Chairman
MISS EUGENIA WASHINGTON,
MRS. G. BROWN GOODE,
Committee on National Charter.

Please address reply to
MISS MARY DESHA, 218 North Capitol Street.

Registrar General’s Rebinding Fund

MRS. LEONARD D. WALLACE

Arkansas
Texarkana, $4.

Connecticut
Eunice Dennie Burr, $1.

Florida
Sara de Soto, $4.

Kansas
Fort Supply Trail, $4.

Kentucky
Jemima Johnson, $5.
Poage, $4.

Michigan
Fort Pontchatrain, $4.

New Jersey
Jersey Blue, $4.
Mistress Mary Williams, $4.
Shrewsbury Towne, $4.

New York
James Madison, $4.
Ondawa-Cambridge, $2.
William Dawes, $4.

Ohio
Fort Industry, $2.

Tennessee
General Francis Nash, $4.

Virginia
Culpeper Minute Men, $4.

Wisconsin
Louisa M. Brayton, $8.
Philip Allen, $4.

Quiz Program

1. “Great-hill-small-place” is the meaning of an Algonquian word. For which state?
2. Which State had the first tax for free schools?
3. When were The Song of Hiawatha and The Leaves of Grass published?
4. What famous falls were discovered 100 years ago?
5. Who developed the Concord grape?
6. Of the present 11 Cabinet offices how many were established and served under the first President?
7. How many States now use a slogan on their automobile license plates?
8. What was a newspaper headline on May 8, 1945?
9. When was the custom of unfurling a mammoth American Flag from the ceiling at a Continental Congress first established?
10. What bells have an increasing tendency to ring earlier and earlier in life?

ANSWERS

1. Massachusetts.
2. Massachusetts.
3. In 1855. The authors, Henry W. Longfellow and Walt Whitman, respectively.
4. Victoria Falls.

(Continued on page 669)
**Answers**

(Continued from page 668)

5. Ephraim Bull in Concord, Massachusetts.
6. Five.
7. 20 States and D. C.
8. V-E (Victory in Europe) will be proclaimed today.
9. In 1907 at the 16th Continental Congress held in Memorial Continental Hall.
10. Wedding Bells.

**Appealing to Juniors**

(Continued from page 667)

in relation to your own Juniors or Junior Membership Committee, then make your future plans accordingly. You will probably wonder why you haven’t tried this idea before.

**Card of Thanks**

Mrs. Robert J. Johnston, of Humboldt, Iowa, Honorary Vice President General, wishes to extend her sincere thanks and appreciation to her many D. A. R. friends, who so kindly sent her Birthday Greetings on her recent 90th Birthday anniversary.
AMONG OUR CONTRIBUTORS


Georgia S. Chamberlain is a graduate of the Columbia School of Journalism with the added background of study in the field of sculpture.

Ohio's Contributions to American Music is a condensation from a lecture presented by Dr. Edward G. Mead at the Taft Museum in Cincinnati. Dr. Mead is a Fellow of the American Guild of Organists and Associate Professor of Music in the School of Fine Arts, Miami University, Oxford, Ohio.

Maryhale Woolsey wrote and read The Story of Memorial Day for a radio broadcast. Miss Woolsey is also the author of Springtime in the Rockies.

The Bellefontaine Chapter of Ohio claims Mrs. Anne Worthington Newton as a member.

Camilla May Franks and Lulu Brunt Dawson are members, respectively, of the New Orleans and Anson Burlingame Chapters.

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That hope to marry providence with schemes
To knit the raveling of nerves worn thin
by apathy and wormwood from within
Its self-advancing . . . dreams are not the mead;
There must be faith in measure to the need,
With courage David had to best his foe
And like contrition for the debt we owe.
The way is narrow but the door stands wide
To all who earn the heritage inside;
The soul, repentant first, must seek repair
Upon stiff knees so long unused to prayer
They must be taught to bend and touch the clay
Confessing God, and He will lead the way.
Camilla May Franks.

Aftermath
Memorial Day—the roll call of the dead.
The muffled drum, the tramp of many feet,
The vibrant words that ardently repeat
A requiem above their narrow bed;
"A greater thing can no man do," is said,
"Than give his life." Here at Christ's mercy seat
We lay our human offering—love replete
With patriotism, stained so bloody red.
But can they sleep in peace beneath their cross
While comrades maimed and sightless wait
their end,
And we forget the sacrifice, the loss,
The flames of grief, the tragic lives to mend?
Breeders of war, the lives of those who died
Cry out that Christ again is crucified.
Lulu Brunt Dawson

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